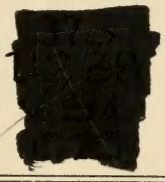
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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WAR MEMORIALS

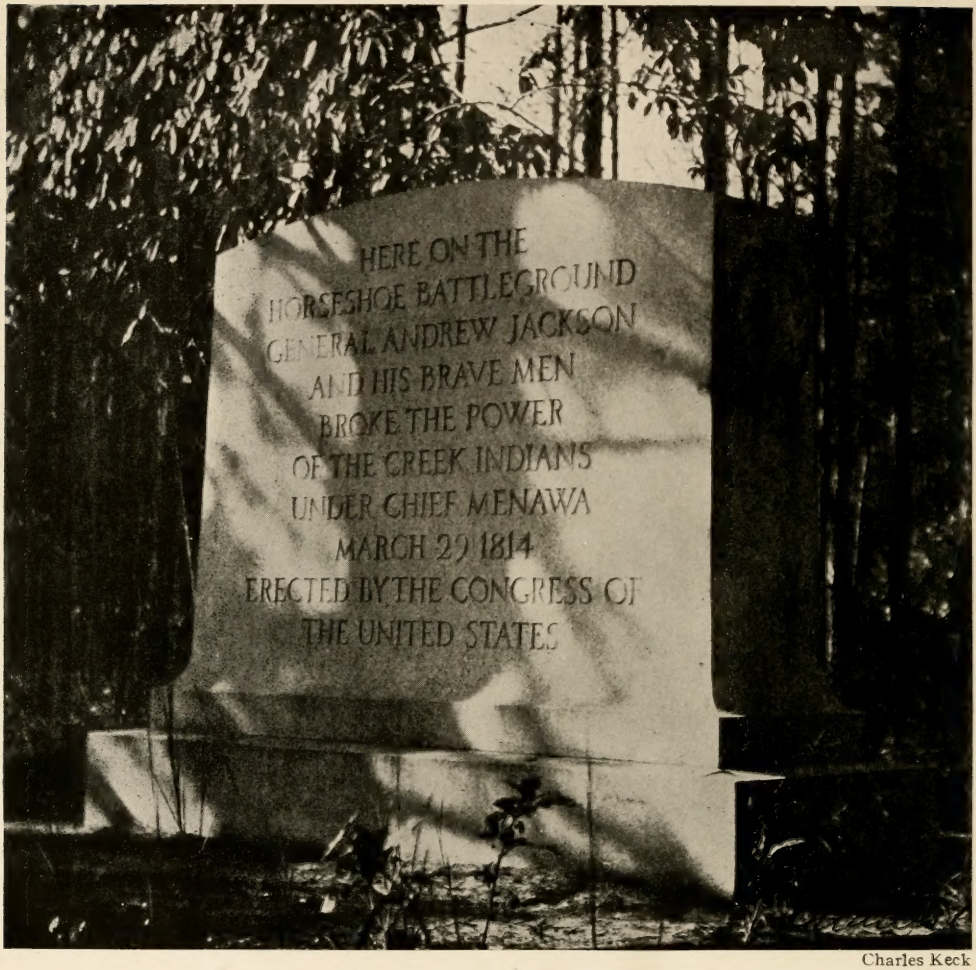
By Charles Moore
Chairman National Commission of Fine Arts

A WAR memorial should express adequately and clearly the ideals for which our boys fought. These ideals should be expressed according to the canons of good taste. This is a critical age; science has disturbed the old-time theology, removing or transforming ancient landmarks and making old charts of small avail. Our boys have been brought face to face with the fundamental realities of life and death and immortality. New values have been created, class lines have been swept away, high ideals of patriotism and of service have been set up. The whole world has been changed. The very forms of art which once sufficed are found inadequate to express the new world opening before us.

Our artists must learn a new language before they can make themselves understood by the rising generation. A new religion, in which service to the community, the nation and civilization in general is the leading motive, opens before us. Duty and sacrifice have taken concrete form. Criticism of doctrine and disputes as to forms and ceremonies have lost their place before the grim realities of trench and charge. The heart and the emotions have claimed the place so recently usurped by reason. Religion has broken the bounds of sect and the great procession of heroes and martyrs, male and female, is made up of those who saw their duty and fearlessly pursued it even unto death. If our art does not fully express these great facts of life our boys and girls will have none of it. And yet it is for them and their children that we build. Therefore, we must express the spirit as well as the fact, the motive as well as the achievement. Otherwise our art will perish—as it will deserve to perish.

I wonder if to-day we are much better off than England where, as the *Architectural Review* confesses, "the

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Pearl K.



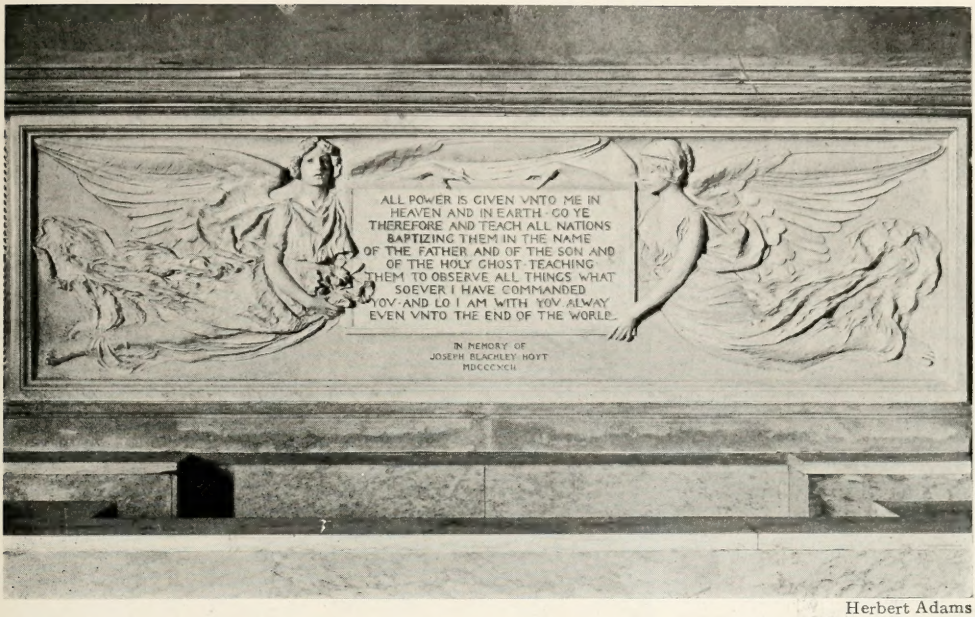
Charles Keck

HORSESHOE BATTLEGROUND MONUMENT ON THE TALLAPOOSA RIVER, ALABAMA

THE PROPORTIONS OF THE STONE ARE SATISFACTORY. THE V-SHAPED ROMAN LETTERS GIVE DISTINCTION; THE INSCRIPTION MATCHES. THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS REJECTED A DESIGN FOR A BOULDER WITH ATTACHED TABLET AND INSISTED ON AN ARCHITECTURAL FORM, WITH INCISED LETTERS

meaning of the term art is but imperfectly understood. There is no contagious enthusiasm, neither is there any general idea of what constitutes definite well-balanced expression in architecture, in sculpture or in painting. The standard is entirely provincial, and, moreover, is swayed alternately by fashion and superficial originality. The Royal Academy exists, it is true, and periodically condescends to throw some loose folds of its regal dress over what are for the most part, mediocre works. But the spirit of true art is never encouraged by the commands of an academy: it prefers to leap into existence in unexpected places and only through the agency of earnest men."

If this general statement be true, then the great commemorative art of this war will almost surely come from men to-day unknown. Shall we be ready to welcome them when they appear; or will we do, as has been done



Herbert Adams

JOSEPH BLACHLEY HOYT MEMORIAL IN JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, NEW YORK, N. Y.

in the past, compel them to penetrate our blindness and overwhelm our prejudices. Perhaps that will be impossible, and it will remain for our children to accept and rejoice in what we have rejected. At any rate, let us try to keep our eyes and our hearts and our minds open to those earnest men who shall undertake the task of expressing the new life of the world in the language spoken by that new world which is coming into being.

Now as to the forms which our commemorative monuments shall take. Admitting that these days are too soon for the fullest expression and the highest forms, let us discuss some of the many suggestions that our quite practical age proposes. First, by reason of its insistence, is the suggestion of a community building. The springing to arms of millions of youth in a peaceful nation was matched by the forsaking of business of thousands of men eager to place their knowledge and experience at the service of their country. Doctors, lawyers, manufacturers, inventors and professors dropped their daily tasks, and at the behest of Government, donned the khaki. They encased their legs in hot puttees and their shoulders burgeoned until major's insignia became as thick as the leaves of Vallombrosa. Even quicker were the women of the land. At the summons bridge tables were deserted for the cutting-board; churches were turned over for knitting bees, and afternoon teas were deserted for the canteen. The material instinct found full vent in caring for the well-being and comfort of the lonesome and homesick soldier; and the more arduous the service the more numerous and untiring were the volunteers. No region was too remote, no people too alien to command the interest and sympathy of the American woman at home, or to lead her into strange lands

and places overseas. In the sign of the Red Cross she stood forth ready to serve and to conquer.

The Red Cross has won the support and favor of every people, it has a strong central organization and is international in its work. It is the one agency which has come out of this war strengthened not only in the confidence and regard of all the world, but also with new duties, wider responsibilities. Among every nation the badge of the Red Cross stands for the service and ministry. No memorial could more fittingly commemorate past and present achievements and also provide for future imperative needs than would a local headquarters for the Red Cross and kindred workers in the cause of humanity and civilization.



STATUE OF NATHAN HALE
BY WM. ORDWAY PARTRIDGE

In so far as numbers go, doubtless the favorite memorial will be the tablet in one of its various forms. In the seventeenth century the memorial tablet was developed by Nichols Stone and his successors from a local and private memorial into one of metropolitan and even national character. Indeed, Westminster Abbey is so filled with a heterogenous collection of such memorials that a movement is on foot to build an annex for those which may be considered war memorials. Perhaps the further step might be taken of turning the key on them.

A certain firm of American bronze-tablet makers, after a careful estimate of the situation, has figured that no less than eight million dollars will be spent in this country on memorial tablets in honor of our soldier-dead. More than forty firms have gone into the market, each with the idea of getting the largest possible share of the eight millions. Some of them have asked leading sculptors to prepare designs for tablets that could be reproduced indefinitely, only the inscription being changed. So far as I know, the offer to the sculptors has been declined. To an artist the idea of indefinite reproduction of a single design, irrespective of location, lighting, or the expression of individual character, is distasteful, not to say repulsive. Nor would any artist tolerate a mechanical inscription; for the decorative possibilities of inscriptions are coming to be recognized among American artists, even though few artists have penetrated the secrets of the Roman inscriptions. For example, Charles McKim was a keen student of Roman inscriptions, and when he came to build the Boston Public Library he used the great legend around the cornice as a goddess wore the fillet, at once a band and a thing of beauty. The cloud of witnesses to the world's learning also was disposed primarily for the decorative effect of light and shadow, and not at all as an index of the contents of the library.

In all the United States there are few examples of inscriptions that are



Cass Gilbert and Paul Bartlett

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEMORIAL, DULUTH, MINN.

decorative. Daniel Burnham achieved some on the Union Station in Washington; but perhaps in this instance the literary value imparted by President Eliot may be reckoned the chief quality. The ideal memorial tablet, then, will be designed especially for its intended location; it will have a distinctive character; the inscription, both by arrangement and by the form and handling of the letters, will show a feeling the opposite to that which is imparted by the mechanical reproduction of set forms of letters.

If all urns were storied and all busts were animated, mural decorations would be as admirable as they are inexpensive; but the comparative cheapness of this form of commemoration is a constant temptation to exuberance and bad taste.

Whatever the character of our war memorials, whether they shall represent the opulence of a great commercial centre seeking to honor its thousands of participants in the Great War; or whether it be the modest tribute of some remote village to their friends and neighbors who turned aside from prosaic tasks to fight the fight, the glorious fight, and die on foreign soil for humanity's sake, the fundamental elements of the design will be the same. Beauty, dignity, simplicity and force—such are the tests to apply to every commemorative work, be it great or small, costly or comparatively inexpensive. A flagpole well wrought, a tablet



Herbert Adams

LIBERTY

well modelled and well placed, a fountain well designed, a village green well planned and kept, each may represent the sentiments of honor and remembrance. On the other hand, the assertive arch, the ill-wrought column; the purely utilitarian structure built in order to satisfy present needs and camouflaged as a war memorial—these are but desecrations imposed by the bad taste of our generation on the endurance of generations to come.

WORK OF HISTORIC SPOTS COMMITTEE OF IOWA

At the September Board Meeting of the Iowa Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, new impetus was given the work of marking historic spots within the state. During the war this work was in abeyance, but at the recent Board Meeting in Des Moines, legislation was enacted permitting the Historic Spots Committee to solicit funds to carry on the work of locating and marking places of historic interest. Iowa has a precious opportunity to gather authentic data concerning the making of its history, since many of the pioneers are still living. First-hand information can be had and sure proof of times and places is available. In nearly every part of Iowa these stories of early days could be gathered, if communities could be made to realize their value. It is the privilege of the Daughters of the American Revolution to make themselves custodians of history, and, in that capacity, to waken the public to the need of gathering and preserving records, accounts of early days and early local history.

The Iowa Falls Chapter held an open meeting in order to obtain and preserve stories of early days. The afternoon was given over to guests, the pioneers of the town, who devoted the time to chronicles and reminiscences. A stenographer was present and these accounts were recorded. They are in the hands of the Registrar and will be preserved with the chapter records. It is probable that other chapters held similar meetings. The work of marking is in the hands of the Historic Spots Committee, of which Mary H. Bliss, of Iowa Falls, is Chairman. Other members are Mrs. W. L. Corrough, of Grinnell; Mrs. C. R. Richards, of Sheldon; Mrs. Felt, of Spencer; Miss Anna Henderson, of Atlantic. This committee would value any information along the lines on which they are working.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THE years roll swiftly by! A new year confronts us. Many new problems present themselves for solution in this new world wherein we now live. We look across a twilight zone of reconstruction toward new horizons that lift all too slowly to satisfy our ardent aspirations. We cherish a great hope that in this hour of world-need humanity may again surprise itself in devoted service as in the years just past. It is a hope certainly to be realized if each of us fervently resolves to make the New Year usher in the new day for which the world is waiting.

And so with our interchange of heartfelt wishes for personal happiness and well-being let us mingle a new interest, a new sense of responsibility for the welfare of those sorely burdened ones for whom we may make every day of the calendar New Year's Day.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The Daughters of the American Revolution are again called upon for active service in behalf of suffering humanity, and I am satisfied the call will be answered.

Poland, Serbia and the Near East need our help and need it now. Surely the Daughters of the American Revolution have not forgotten brave Kosciusko and his courageous countrymen at the battle of Saratoga, nor gallant Pulaski, who lost his life while in command of a company of soldiers at Savannah—the help they gave us in our fight for liberty must not pass into oblivion.

We have paid our debt to France in a considerable measure, but have we done for Poland what we should?

When Mr. Herbert Hoover says, "The Near East presents the most desperate situation in the world" we know it is our duty to give our help at once in every way possible to the starving people of that stricken country. The people are not only destitute; they are dying by hundreds daily of starvation and disease. What is true of the Near East is true also of Serbia. We must give them aid, as the need is immediate and very great.

I ask the Daughters to take up this work at once in their communities. Warm clothing is the first great necessity. Such should be secured, and after being carefully mended when necessary, and properly cleaned, it should be packed in strong shipping boxes. Your State Regents will furnish shipping address when the boxes are ready for shipment to their destination. Do not neglect to pre-pay the express or freight.

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Since writing my comments for last month I have visited, in company with Miss Crowell, our Recording Secretary General, the State Conference of South Carolina at Cheraw, the home of the State Regent, Mrs. Duvall.

It was one of the most delightful and reassuring state conferences I have ever attended (and I have attended the state conferences of thirty-five different states). Delightful because of the generous hospitality extended to all in attendance and of the spirit of harmony which existed among the Daughters present. Reassuring because of the united support given by the chapters to all of the work laid out by both the National Society and the State organization. I was delighted to be their guest.

The State D. A. R. School at Tomassee received substantial as well as much needed financial aid, which was also given to the school at Georgetown, South Carolina. From promises made I feel sure the State Regent will come to Congress in April with South Carolina 100 per cent. in both the Liberty Loan and Tilloloy funds.

Large states may well profit by the example set by the Daughters of South Carolina. Success to her wonderful undertaking at Tomassee and Georgetown!

THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF THE HISTORICAL MUSEUM

By Theodore T. Belote
Curator, Division of History, U. S. National Museum

THE present seems a peculiarly appropriate time to write or speak of the historical museum, for the science of history is to-day of more interest to the American public than ever before. This is due largely to the World War, which has drawn into its terrible activities, directly or indirectly, nearly all civilized nations and interested them inevitably in the past circumstances leading to the great calamity. And history, as largely a record of past circumstances, has taken on a new dignity and interest, an importance indeed, which it did not hitherto possess. The causes of the war were historical and the settlement at Versailles was largely based upon historical principles and some of the most distinguished of the world's historians assisted in the settlement. Americans have always been interested in history in the past, and they are going to be more interested in it in the future. In view of these circumstances, it seems not out of place to devote some special consideration to available instrumentalities for the increase and diffusion of historical knowledge. Among these the historical museum is one of the best. Much time and money is devoted by schools and colleges to the furtherance of this object, and many types of patriotic and historical societies are using their influence in the same direction. Side by side with these institutions and societies the historical museum stands as one of the best possible agencies for the promulgation of their ideas. The historical museum is the logical depository of the illustrative material best suited to serve as the source of historical inspiration and as the indispensable laboratory of the student of history. It goes without saying that the power of the historical museum in this connection varies directly with the adequacy of its equipment and facilities for development.

In the great international family of museums the historical museum occupies a unique position. Other museums serve those sections of the public interested in the scientific or art subjects which they represent, but the historical museum makes an almost universal appeal and attracts the attention and interest of all classes of observers. The secret of this is to be found both in the essential aims of the historical museum and in the character of the materials used to further those aims. In the final analysis museums may, as a whole, be regarded as

educational institutions, and this is particularly true of the historical museum. Its duty is to instruct the public in the past history of the nation which it represents and to inspire interest in the national future. In other words, the historical museum stands for education and patriotism, the two greatest single influences for national welfare. It contributes to that understanding of past national development which is so essential to national success in the future, and its opportunities for good in this connection are boundless. The keen appreciation of the public of this fact assures public interest in the historical museum and explains the universal character of that interest. This interest, however, is not based exclusively upon the aims of the historical museum, high and noble as they are, but also upon the intrinsic character of the collections through the exhibition of which the historical museum attains its ends. These collections rival those of any other museum in popularity because they possess sentimental and patriotic, as well as scientific and artistic, interest. This is apparent from even a casual survey of the general character of the collections which may logically be included within the confines of an institution of the type in question.

Of all the collections of the historical museum, those representing biographical and narrative history are perhaps the most representative of the ideals of the institution and the most productive of direct results along the lines already noted. These illustrate best the history of the nation as a whole and offer the most serviceable material in connection with a study of the national annals. They serve at the same time as the best means of inspiring that patriotism and love of country, which it is one of the tasks of the historical museum to encourage, on account of their tremendous appeal both to the hearts and minds of all observers. This is easily understood when we consider the concrete character of these particular collections. The biographical material of the historical museum, rightfully given a place of honor in its halls, consists of objects illustrating the careers of the great men and women of the nation, objects which have been personally and intimately connected with them and their careers. Experience has shown that nothing so grips the popular imagination or so enthuses the average museum visitor as a memento of some noted personage. All museums which have objects of this character in their possession, and there are few entirely without material of this kind, can testify to this. Indeed, in this connection the danger lies rather in too great enthusiasm on the part of the public than in too little, as experience has shown, many a charlatan has won renown by forming a collection of spurious relics of some bygone personage of fame. In this connection it seems worthy of note that the term "relic" is an important serviceable term and there are places where it must be used. It has, however, unfortunately been degraded by careless use until it entirely fails to express to the scientific mind the idea for which it should stand. In ordinary parlance, relic means anything under the sun which can be associated, no matter how vaguely, with an event or person of note. Relics, therefore, may or may not be of historical value, and it is an injustice to apply the term indiscriminately to historical material, as is often done, because much of this material deserves a higher appellation. Therefore, the biographical collections of the historical museum consist of bona fide

objects definitely connected with the personages with whom they are identified and include personal belongings, articles of domestic use, costumes, medals, and decorations, gifts of honor and any and all material which will tend to illustrate in a fitting manner the careers of the personage which they represent. A fertile source of such material is to be found in the special field of endeavor in which the individual represented has become distinguished. The statesman is represented by documents, the soldier and sailor by uniforms, presentation swords, medals of honor and other awards, the scientist by diplomas and decorations, the author by books, and so on, in the same manner, others by objects relating to their particular sphere of work. This material represents not only the personal and sentimental side of this feature of historical museum work but also the scientific and artistic phases as well. This is accomplished by the selection only of material of intrinsic, artistic, and scientific, as well as sentimental, value. Objects of the character just mentioned are of far more historical value for the purpose of graphic representation than any mere aggregation of documents dealing with the same subjects could ever possibly be. What, for example, can compare in the form of documentary record concerning the circumstances attending the composition of the "Star-Spangled Banner" with a view of the identical flag which inspired Francis Scott Key to pen that imperishable anthem? What, on the other hand, can bring the memories and personalities of the noted figures of American history so vividly to the minds of searchers for historical knowledge as the swords, the uniforms, the awards of honor, and other objects personally associated with these heroes? There are few, indeed, who will dispute that these represent the very essence of history and that there hardly exists material of greater historical import or educational value.

The class of material second in importance only to the biographical features of the historical museum is that pertaining likewise to narrative history as exemplified in objects illustrating the growth, progress, and achievements of the two branches of national service which always have and always will play the greatest part in national development, namely, the Army and the Navy. The historical museum devotes much space to a full representation of the history of these national means for offense and defense. This is accomplished in the case of the Army through series of uniforms, flags, insignia and the equipment for war purposes, such as small arms, ordnance, and various other paraphernalia of every type, showing, through comparison, the development of these objects from the earliest time to the most recent. In the case of the Navy, the same sort of material is employed with the addition of models of ships and relics pertaining to the history of naval architecture. In connection with the history of both the Army and the Navy pictorial material is of very great interest and is used to advantage to fill in gaps left in the exhibition series by the lack of actual objects needed to illustrate the subject at hand. Naval and military subjects lend themselves readily to this sort of exhibition, and nothing is more instructive from the educational point of view or more inspiring from the patriotic point of view than series of scenes recalling to mind stirring events in naval and military history. A desire to emulate at the least the principles of the noted figures in such events

and to learn more of their careers than is shown on the necessarily brief museum labels at once arises in the breast of the average observer, and the result of this is an increased understanding of the history already known and a desire to investigate printed sources for further information. The arrangement of collections of this type by periods and groups shows in a wonderfully efficient manner the continuity of history and the impossibility of breaking into that steady flow of events which seem to follow each other as a matter of necessity. Changes in the types of materials used at different periods seem only to accentuate this principle and individual differences merely serve to bring out the striking agreement of historical collections as a whole. As in every phase of history, the personal plays a leading rôle, and the personality of the various epochs of national development are made prominent by the design of a sword or a gun. The uniform expresses a world of ideas; it stands for conservatism or radicalism, for use or display, as the case may be; now it speaks of foreign influence and again of a provincial determination to represent nothing on earth besides a particular section. All of this is historical expression in its finest form, and nowhere can the principle of nationality be traced more successfully than among the naval and military collections of the historical museum.

The activities of the historical museum are by no means confined, however, to the biographical, military, and naval phases of national development. They relate equally to economic, scientific, and technical history, including first of all a class of material of less spectacular character but of equally patriotic and educational value with those already described. For lack of a better phraseology this may be termed that of miscellaneous antiques, and under this head may be included those objects most prominently connected with the domestic and economic life of the nation from the period of its infancy onward. Of special importance in this connection are objects such as specimens of furniture, chinaware, silverware, and to these classes of material which stand out as of special note, may be added others of less intrinsic importance, perhaps, but of scarcely less historical interest. These last include every type of material used in the home and showing the gradual economic development from the crude, confined methods of living during the earlier periods to the diversified machinery of the present-day domestic economy. In this way may be illustrated the development of manufactures of many types in an interesting and instructive manner. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and the economic features of the historical museum are of very great importance as showing one of the most striking phases of national development. A recent school of historians maintains, indeed, that economic conditions have decided the course of national destiny in more crises than any other single set of influences. Be this as it may, no modern historical writer neglects the economic phases of his subject, and the historical museum, with its wealth of materials relating to this theme, is an indispensable adjunct to the written sources of information in the same connection. Here may be seen and studied those appliances of every character which man has used through the various periods of his development to supply his multifarious needs from the very simplest and earliest of food, drink, clothing, heating, lighting, and shelter, to the most complex and the most luxurious of the later

periods. All are legitimate material for the historical museum and each serves to illustrate in a most striking manner the history of the particular period which it represents.

As an intermediate class of matter related both to that now under discussion and to the materials already described, may be noted the various civil costumes which have been worn during different periods of national history. Here again the historian has a valuable adjunct to his written records, an aid to his understanding and appreciation of the past. The civil costumes form an independent class of material because the military and naval uniforms are naturally included in the collections relating to those two branches of the national service, and there is sufficient diversity in the type of civilian clothes, both in the case of male and female costumes of the various periods, to justify a special field of investigation for this subject which involves not only fashions but character as well, and illustrates excellently the intellectual and spiritual side of national development, as well as the merely fashionable. Clothes do not exactly make the man, but they do form an index to his character of no small importance. With the costumes themselves are, as a matter of course, included jewelry and other accessories of personal adornment which constitute the exclusively personal side of national custom. On the whole, one may say that the costumes of a period reflect its manners as well, if not better, than any other single class of material, and no educational historical exhibit is complete without an adequate representation of this class of matter. There is some danger, indeed, that material of so popular a character, particularly to feminine observers, may outgrow its proper limits and become so voluminous as to defeat in a way its own purpose by showing examples so numerous as to hide the rules which they were intended to render plain.

Aside from the classes of historical museum material already described which are in the main of sentimental and patriotic interest rather than of scientific interest, there are other classes of matter likewise strictly historical, as showing the character of national development, but of great and exclusive scientific and technical interest as well. This is particularly true in the case of American historical material on account of the wonderful scientific, economic and technical inventions which have marked the growth of the American nation. American inventors have been the pioneers in so many of the important fields of practical discovery during the nineteenth century that the American historical museum has a particularly rich and fertile source of material pertaining to inventions. Among the most notable there may be mentioned those of land and water transportation, including the development of the ship, both above and below the surface, the railroad train, the telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph, and the flying machine. These are all in the main the products of American brains and the various steps by which they have reached their present form can best be illustrated and taught through the historical museum by means of original objects and models and by no other method can they be taught quite so well. Side by side with these may be shown objects illustrating the vast development in photography, medicine, and chemistry, so much of the progress in which has been due likewise to American workers in these fields of scientific research.

A very close relationship may be noted in all of these classes of historical material already described. The biographical collections perforce contain many things pertaining as well to the economic, technical and scientific life of the period to which they belong, as well as to the personalities of their illustrious owners and these attributes render them doubly interesting. In every case they serve as a forceful reminder of that past which it is the duty of history to illustrate and rebuild. These classes of matter appeal both to the sentimental and the practical observer.

In addition to the narrative historical material, the economic, technical and scientific material already mentioned, the historical museum contains collections relating to two sister sciences, one very old and the other comparatively new, but both closely allied to the science of history proper. These are the sciences of numismatics and philately, the subject matter of both of which is of most important educational value and so popular in character as to render it of almost universal interest. Coins and medals have for centuries been the legitimate basis of historical museum collections; postage stamps only came into general use about the middle of the last century, but already collections of them are valued at millions of dollars and the worth of such collections as illustrative museum material in connection with the study of history and geography is inestimable. The coins and medals of the United States, for example, form a very valuable history of the country in epitome and the postage stamps of our own country, while not so expressive of our national development as our numismatic souvenirs, are still of service in this connection. The foreign stamps, which are naturally included in such a collection, form a mine of information regarding the history of other countries with which we are now trying to establish a closer relationship. In a way, the coins and stamps of a museum collection may be considered as representing purely commercial history. But with medals it is very different; they touch various phases of historical interest. The biographical, the military, the naval, the scientific, the commercial, the artistic, and every other side of national development is represented in gold, silver and the baser metals in forms varying in artistic interest from the exquisite products of the most famous medalist to the crude effort of the commercial die maker, but all are of historical importance as representing a particular event or phase of national development.

Other classes of materials besides those mentioned are logically included in the historical museum collections, but they are for the most part offshoots of those already described. The field of the historical museum thus includes material illustrating primarily those things which make for patriotism and love of country, for an understanding of her past and the best hopes for her future, materials which should teach the avoidance of past errors and the attainment of future achievements based upon those already accomplished.

It seems needless to enlarge upon the educational and patriotic value of such collections of historical material when assembled for study in suitable cases and halls in an historical museum. The greatest value of an education has been termed that of making one think, which is only another expression for training the powers of observation and understanding. Books are indispensable in such work, but one must have more than the

dry facts conveyed in type no matter how well and attractively they are expressed. The historical museum supplies the need for original material to which the student can resort to refresh his mind, to inform himself of the instrumentalities through which the present stage of national development has been reached, and to incite him to further reading and study, which must of necessity increase both his knowledge and his patriotism.

There is one feature of the situation as regards the educational value of the historical museum deserving of special consideration and that is the lack of opportunity of the average museum curator to devote a suitable percentage of his time to the task of lecturing or writing on the collections in his care. Only through some such method can the public derive a full measure of benefit from any type of museum work, and this is particularly true in the case of the historical museum. Art and scientific museum collections may convey much of their value to the visitor with a minimum of attendant description, but the full significance of the historical museum collection can only be grasped through the aid of textual information, the more elaborate the better. This is, of course, accomplished to some extent by individual labels, but these cannot supply the place of descriptions and explain the continuity of the exhibits as a whole. This can only be secured through carefully prepared catalogues and pamphlets written with the specific aim of rendering the general scheme of the exhibition clear to the observer.

Much of importance has already been accomplished along the line of historical museum work in the United States, the people of which are fortunate in possessing a large number of institutions in which collections of objects relating to almost every branch of human knowledge may be admired and studied. Science, art, industry, natural history, ethnology, archeology, numismatics, and the various other subjects the sum total of which comprise the fruits of scientific work throughout the ages are all represented by notably large and well-arranged collections of material shown in museum form by various institutions specializing in these subjects. These collections are adjuncts of the most valuable type to the courses offered by the educational institutions of the country and the students of these institutions constantly turn to these collections as laboratories in which can be gained first-hand knowledge of the subjects treated in text-books and classroom lectures. There is constant and effective coöperation between these museums and the educational institutions proper representing the same subjects, which is of the very greatest value to the students of those subjects, and this is true of nearly every branch in the present scholastic curriculum. Among these institutions are many which have collections of historical material of greater or less interest, but none perhaps which present the subject of history adequately as a whole. It is perhaps not going too far to say that this situation is due to some extent at least to a lack of appreciation of the educational and patriotic value of historical collections which is in turn undoubtedly attributable in a way to the fact that the historical collections already available to the public are not sufficiently complete or adequately presented as to remove this impression. It will be the task of future American historical museums to correct this impression and to make entirely clear that a notable opportunity to assist the teaching of history is being lost through this

lack of appreciation of the significance of historical exhibits and the importance of increasing and improving such exhibits whenever and wherever possible. The close of the World War has brought out this situation with startling clearness. The task of reconstruction is now occupying the best minds of the nations which engaged in that struggle and not the least part of that task is an American responsibility. A very great assistance in this connection may be rendered through the exhibition of actual materials in museum form, illustrative of the part played in the war by America, as an earnest of the part which she will continue to play in bearing her share of the burden of the future, and in upholding the ideals of service and patriotism which have redounded to her credit and glory in the past. One of the subjects of greatest interest to the American public at present, aside from that of the League of Nations, is perhaps that of the most fitting national memorial to the period of the war and to the heroic men and women who gave their lives that others might live and that liberty might not perish. What more fitting memorial could be desired than a museum which would preserve for all time materials graphically showing the forces against which these heroes struggled and over which they triumphed, the means by which they conquered, and their personal achievements as evidenced by the uniforms and equipment they wore and the prizes which they won? All this an American historical museum could do and far more. As a memorial it would constitute a fitting and noble tribute to the war heroes, but its greatest good after all would lie in its educational influence for the prevention of war in the future and the diffusion of national and international ideals tending to encourage sympathy and understanding among the nations by promulgating a better appreciation and wider knowledge of its own history and higher ideals among its own citizens. The collections of such a museum, however, should not be confined to the period of the World War, which would be unsatisfactory from many points of view, but they should represent all the stages of American national development from the Colonial period to the present day. The continuity of history can no more consistently be broken by an historical museum than a narrative treatise on the same subject, and it would be exceedingly difficult for any institution to illustrate any one period of United States history without reference to the preceding and succeeding periods as well. Therefore, it would be essential that such a museum, in order to accomplish the greatest good and carry out most efficiently the aim of its foundation, should represent the history of America, not merely in part but as a whole.

THE "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" AND THE "U. S. A."

By John C. Fitzpatrick
Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

EVERYONE, of course, is familiar with the genesis of the name of our country and can point to the official adoption of the title "United States" by the Continental Congress; but not everyone knows that the abbreviation "U. S. A." has an equal sanction in law and was not born of our national habit of taking slang short cuts. "U. S." for United States seems to have no authority beyond this national habit, but "U. S. A." was officially selected and its story is not uninteresting, interwoven as it is with the more familiar one of the selection of the name "United States."

The germ idea in the title "United States" is found, of course, in the birth of the idea of a union of the Colonies and old Ben Franklin may quite properly be given the honor of being its godfather. At the time of the Albany Congress, in which he played so prominent a part, and a decade before the Stamp Act troubles, his Pennsylvania Gazette typified the necessity of union by the diagram of a dis-severed snake with its pieces named for the Colonies and the whole bearing the pregnant warning: "Unite or Die." This diagram, which was probably the earliest American newspaper political cartoon, was redrawn and appeared again in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania newspapers in 1774 and played its part in popularizing the union or united idea in the public mind. Union became a fact with the assembling of the First Continental Congress in that year, but the word or idea of union or united Colonies did not appear in any of its proceedings.

The Second Continental Congress convened May 10, 1775, in response to the recommendation of the First (and it is interesting to note that the first official use of the word "united" occurs in the commission to the Commander-in-chief of its armies), June 17, 1775, which begins: "The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, etc., to George Washington, Esquire."

From then on the term United Colonies was used until the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. The committee to whom was entrusted the drafting of that immortal document brought in its report June 28, 1776, with the caption title "A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in General Congress Assembled." This heading was changed

in the Declaration as adopted July 4 to "The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America." The "United States" appears again in the proceedings of Congress of July 8 in granting General Washington permission to engage the St. Johns and other Indians in the service. The next occasion of its appearance was in the draft of the Articles of Confederation which was reported July 12, the first article of which read: "The name of this Confederacy shall be 'The United States of America.'" The Articles of Confederation were not finally adopted until 1781, but article 1 was adopted in practice from July, 1776. Drafts of state papers considered by the Congress from then on quite frequently abbreviated this title to the "U. States," rarely to "U. S.," and the formal completed instrument always gave in full the or these United States of America. On September 9, 1776, Congress resolved that in all Continental commissions and other instruments where, hertofore, the words "United Colonies" had been used the style be altered for the future to "United States."

The abbreviation "U. S. A.," curiously enough, had its beginning in poor quality gunpowder. June 7, 1776, two weeks before the Draft of the Declaration of Independence was reported, Henry Wisner, Robert Treat Paine, and Robert R. Livingston were appointed a committee to enquire into the defect of the gunpowder manufactured at Oswall Eve's mill at Frankfort, Pennsylvania, and instructed to take measures to remedy it. They submitted their report August 28, 1776, and according to their recommendations, Congress resolved that inspectors be appointed to judge the quality of all gunpowder. Every caskful manufactured or purchased was to be examined and none received into the public magazines for the use of the United States of America but such as has been approved by the public inspector as to its quickness in firing, strength, dryness and other necessary qualities. The inspector was to mark each cask so approved with the letters "U. S. A." and such other marks as were necessary to distinguish the several sorts of powder. Robert Towers was elected by Congress the first inspector of gunpowder.

This was the first official determination to use a distinguishing mark or brand, and it is difficult to understand why, in the matter of marking other Continental property, arms, accoutrements, etc., this convenient and unmistakable letter triad was not settled upon. Instead, however, the Congress went back to the full words "United States." The necessity of branding or marking firearms became plain before the year 1776 had more than started, and on February 16, Washington's general order to the troops beseiging Boston directed the colonels of the various regiments to have the arms branded with the number of the regiment or stamped and marked in such a manner as to prevent their theft and sale, a common practice. A year later the Continental Board of War advised Congress to issue a circular letter to the States setting forth the necessity of putting a strong army in the field and that the most effectual steps be taken for collecting from the inhabitants, not in actual services, all Continental arms, and to give notice of the number they shall collect to General Washington. That all arms or accoutrements belonging to the United States be stamped or marked with the words "United States"; that all arms already made be stamped

on such parts as would receive the impression and that those hereafter manufactured be stamped with those words on every part composing the stand; all arms and accoutrements so stamped or marked were to be seized wherever found except should they be in the hands of those actually in the Continental service.

The difficulties of the situation are shown in Washington's letter to Lieut. Col. Benjamin Flower, the Commissary of Artillery at Philadelphia, under date of March 31, 1777. Washington wrote:

> The great waste and embezzlement of public arms and the difficulties arising from thence make it necessary that the utmost precautions should be used to restrain such infamous practices and future losses. I know no way so likely to affect it as that of putting on them some mark indicating them to be public property, and therefore request that you will have all belonging to the States, as well as those which have been lately imported, as all others as far as circumstances will permit of, stamped with the words *"United States"* on such parts as will receive the impression, which designation should be also put on all their accoutrements. This Congress determined to be done by a Resolve of the 24th ulto. and if they have not, it is so essential that it could not be dispensed with. As there are and will be many public arms here which ought to be secured by the same impression I wish you to have several stamps made and sent by the earliest opportunity to Mr. French, Commissary of Stores here with directions to advise me of their arrival that they may be immediately used.

The resolve of Congress of February 24th adopted, almost verbatim, the recommendations of the Board of War advising the marking of arms as given above and, in addition, suggested that the States pass laws providing for the punishment of all who should withhold, secrete or steal public arms. The difficulty continued and on April 12, 1777, Brig. Gen. Alexander McDougall wrote to Washington from Peekskill, N. Y.:

> The loss of Public Arms through the neglect of Officers and the wickedness of the Men and the plunder of Citizens, call for some expedient to designate them, in order that they may be discovered and taken. The want of this enabled many of the men to carry off some of our best Arms under the pretense of being their Own. To prevent these evils, there should be a Brand with some device on it, expressive of the Public property, with which the arms of the Continent should be branded; and to this may be added a Stamp capable of making an impression by a stroke on the barrel, and a number of these should be at every Post to Brand and Stamp all the Continental Arms. A number might soon be made at Boston or Philadelphia. This being done it wou'd not be easy for Villains to rob the Public. We could then seize the Arms wherever we find them. As I understand we have had an arrival lately of many new Arms, some means should be devis'd to secure them for the Continent against plunderers.

Washington's effort to meet the situation is shown in his reply, April 17th:

> It is really difficult to say what has become of our Arms—It is certain we had many & such as were valuable in their quality—In store there are but few. Nor are they to be found in the different States; at least the applications from the Eastward are most pressing upon this subject. To prevent future embezzlements the Congress have resolved that all belonging to the Public, with their accoutrements, shall be stamped with the words *United States,* and that they shall be seizable wheresoever they are afterwards found. I wish you to procure Stamps that those of the States in the Regiments with you, may receive the impression—I have directed some to be brought from Philadelphia part of which I will order to be sent to you if you can't procure them elsewhere.

On April 18, 1777, Washington issued a general order from Morristown:

> All the Continental Arms, those in possession of the troops, as well as those in Store, to be marked immediately. Commanding Officers of Corps to see this Order put in execution—they will get the Brand by applying to the Commissary of Military stores.

To Brig. Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons he wrote on April 23d:

> As to arming the drafts, if they have not arms of their own and the State cannot furnish them they must be supplied with those belonging to

the Public. But I must observe that you cannot be too careful in taking proper and most exact accounts of all your deliveries and to what officers. And to prevent in future the scandalous abuses arising from embezzlement & other causes all arms under the latter denomination with their accoutrements are to be stamped with the words *United States* on the barrel and such places as will receive the impression. This is by a Resolve of Congress & being founded in the most evident necessity, must be minutely attended to.

One more difficulty was to be solved before the matter of identification of public property was settled. McDougall encountered opposition from the Massachusetts troops when he started to stamp their arms, for they maintained that their firelocks were their own personal property inasmuch as the State had forced them to pay for them when they entered the service. Washington's settlement of the tangle was swift and conclusive. In answer to McDougall's report he wrote, May 7, 1777:

By what rule or by what right the State of Massachusetts undertook to make their soldiers pay for the public arms, I cannot conceive. To give the soldier the least pretense to a property in his arms, except so far as to pay for them if he lost or destroyed them, was what I had been labouring to put a stop to: But to admit this would be to put things upon the same bad footing which they had been. I therefore desire that all the arms & accoutrements without exception, may be branded, and if anything has been stopped from the soldiers, for their arms, I will order it to be returned.

From this time on no signs of trouble in the marking of arms appear, and we may conclude that the brand "United States" performed its full duty. Growing out of the necessity for political union to obtain economic and political justice, the name of our country rests in the joint authorship of the draft of the Declaration of Independence—the committee of the Continental Congress consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. The symbol "U. S. A." was officially adopted and used as a distinguishing label before the words "United States" were so used. It rests in the joint authorship of Henry Wisner, Robert Treat Paine, and Robert R. Livingston; and, where "United States" was used to mark the arms with which our political and economic independence was obtained, "U. S. A." was a guarantee for the powder, in the absence of which those arms would have been useless.



THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Grace M. Pierce
Registrar General N. S. D. A. R.

PART IV *

The Organizations of 1776

WITH the transfer of Washington's army to New York in the spring of 1776, not only was the scene of action changed, but the personnel of the Continental Army was somewhat altered. In the reorganization of the Army of 1775, the eight Connecticut regiments of infantry seem not to have served in 1776, but came into service again January 1, 1777, the First, Second and Third Regiments serving until June, 1783; the Fourth and Fifth until January 1, 1783; and the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth until January 1, 1781. In the reorganized army serving from January 1, 1776, to December 31, 1776, we find the first Continental Regiment was from Pennsylvania, the Second, Fifth and Eighth from New Hampshire, the Ninth and Eleventh from Rhode Island, the Tenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second from Connecticut, and the remaining sixteen, out of the twenty-seven organized, were from Massachusetts.

The invasion of Canada by a division of the Northern Army under General Montgomery necessitated raising an additional force for that purpose. January 8, 1776, Congress voted one battalion to be raised in each of the three colonies, New Hampshire, Connecticut and New York, that one battalion recently ordered raised in Pennsylvania "should be destined for Canada," and that two battalions should be formed out of the troops then in Canada under General Montgomery. A battalion seems to have also been raised for this Canadian expedition in New Jersey.

The pay of these troops was to be the same as for the army then at Cambridge, and to begin from the time they set out on their march to Canada. On the nineteenth of the same month, in order to provide for the "more speedy raising" of these several battalions, it was recommended "to the general assembly, convention, or council, or committee of safety, of those colonies respectively, to exert their utmost endeavors in raising the said battalions, upon the same pay and

* This series commenced in the September, 1919, Magazine.

subsistence as the army at Cambridge, and to furnish them with provisions, ammunition, and other necessaries for expediting their march to Canada. And, for further encouraging the men more cheerfully to enter into the service of their country, to give a bounty of six dollars and two-thirds of a dollar, to every able-bodied effective man, properly cloathed for the service, and having a good fire-lock with a bayonet, and other accoutrements; and four dollars to every soldier not having like arms and accoutrements; the arms to be supplied by the colony, and the cost to be deducted out of the soldiers' pay; also to provide a blanket and haversack for every enlisted soldier and, moreover, 'to advance one month's pay to every officer and soldier before their march that they may be able to purchase necessary cloathing.'"

Each two companies as soon as complete were ordered to go forward to their destination with all possible speed.

From the very commencement of differences between the Thirteen Colonies and Great Britain, the Continental Congress had sought to secure the coöperation with the Colonies of the inhabitants of Canada. Memorials and addresses had been forwarded to them from time to time, appealing to their sympathy, or explaining the attitude of friendliness to the Canadians themselves, although taking the position of opposition to the English government. Soon after the beginning of armed hostilities in the Colonies, the Continental Congress advised that no colony or body of colonies should, on its own account, send an invading party into any part of Canada. Some time later, November, 1775, a committee was appointed from Congress to proceed to Canada. The committee as first appointed included Eliphalet Dyer, Robert Treat Paine, and John Langdon. Mr. Dyer begged to be excused on account of his health, and Robert R. Livingston was elected in his place. This committee was instructed to use its utmost endeavors "to induce the Canadians to accede to a union with these colonies, and that they form from their several parishes a provincial convention, and send delegates to this Congress."

"You may, and are hereby empowered to assure them, that we shall hold their rights as dear as our own, and on their union with us, exert our utmost endeavors to obtain for them and their posterity, the blessings of a free government, and that security to their persons and property, which is derived from the British Constitution."

"And you may and are hereby empowered further to declare that we hold sacred the rights of conscience, and shall never molest them in the free enjoyment of their religion."

General Schuyler, in command of the Northern Department, had previously submitted a report, in which he recommended the recruiting of a regiment from among the Canadians. If this had not been done, the Committee from Congress was to use all means to perfect the raising of this regiment to join the Continental forces.

While these affairs were being transacted by Congress, in order to anticipate the threatened invasion of New York by Governor Carleton of Canada, with a force of British soldiery and Indians, General Montgomery had invaded Canada, taken St. Johns and other points, and was even then engaged in the siege of Quebec.

December 23, 1775, the Congressional Committee returned a report through John Langdon. After stating the condi-

tions existing in the Northern Army, and, that as General Montgomery was engaged in a siege, therefore the Committee had not deemed it advisable to go into Canada, the following statement appears regarding the regiment to be raised in Canada.

" Your directions with respect to raiseing a Canadian Regiment had been Complied with before the Arrival of your Committee, and the Command given to Colonel James Livingston; it is, however, much doubted whether he will be able to compleat it early, as the bulk of the Canadians are farmers and tho' prompt at a short disultory war, yet have some reluctrance to more permanent engagements."

Col. James Livingston was a descendant of the Livingston family of New York. His father had married a daughter of Gen. Abraham Ten Broeck, and settled in Montreal, where James was born. During the summer and fall of 1775, Colonel Livingston had raised a regiment of Canadian Auxiliaries for the Continental cause, of which he was given the command. This regiment was attached to General Montgomery's army and had assisted in the capture of Fort Chambly, and later upon the invasion of Canada, in the assault on Quebec. This organization became known as the First Canadian Regiment.

January 20, 1776, Congress voted that, exclusive of Colonel Livingston and his regiment, there should be one thousand Canadians raised for one year, or " during the present disputes," which should be formed in four battalions and form one regiment; five companies of fifty men each to each battalion. On January 22d, the Congress balloted for officers to command this second regiment and Moses Hazen of Canada was elected Colonel, and Edward Antill Lieutenant-Colonel.

Moses Hazen also belonged to the United States by parentage and birth, being a native of Haverhill, Mass. He had served as a Lieutenant in the expedition against Crown Point in 1756, and against Louisburg in 1758. He was with General Wolfe at the battle of Quebec in 1759 and rendered distinguished service there and again in the battle of Sillery, April, 1760. As a recognition for this service he was made a Lieutenant in the 44th Regiment of the British Army. In 1775, he was a man of wealth and a retired officer on half pay, residing near St. Johns, New Brunswick. At the breaking out of the Revolution his sympathies were with the Colonists and he rendered valuable aid to General Montgomery in his expedition against Quebec by furnishing supplies, etc. Through this course he incurred the anger of the British and all his property was destroyed.

The same day that the Continental Congress elected him Colonel of the Second Canadian Regiment, it also voted to indemnify him for any loss of half pay which he might suffer by reason of his entering the American service. Two orders of money on the treasurer were also voted to him: one of $533\frac{1}{3}$ on account of supplies furnished by him, and the other for $2666\frac{2}{3}$ to be used for recruiting his regiment. Later, additional sums were voted to him and to Lieutenant Colonel Antill. During the spring of 1776 about five hundred men were raised for this regiment.

In addition to these two regiments we find that Monsieur le Chevalier de St. Aulaire was authorized to raise an independent company of rangers in Canada with the pay of Captain; or, " if he was unable to raise such a company he should be recommended to the commanding officer in Canada, to be employed in such

service as may be thought suitable to his genius and ability." And again a few days later the Commissioners appointed to go to Canada were empowered, if they thought necessary for the service of the Colonies, to raise a number of independent companies, not exceeding six. This was in March of 1776.

At the evacuation of Canada, both Canadian regiments retired with the American Army into New York, and thereby became quite depleted in numbers. Of the second regiment only about one hundred men remained when the organization arrived in Albany in August of 1776. As a result of this depletion both regiments were granted permission to recruit from any of the thirteen colonies, and, not belonging to any one state, these two regiments were taken directly under the Continental establishment or authority of Congress.

Colonel Livingston's regiment was refilled chiefly from New York enlistments, but Colonel Hazen did not meet with equal success on account of the higher bounties offered by New York and the New England colonies. He and Lieutenant-Colonel Antill, therefore, reported to Congress the condition in which they found themselves and their organization, and on September 24, 1776, Congress voted to continue them in office and gave them authority to recruit their regiment to the number of a full battalion in Continental service. Most of the recruits for Hazen's regiment came from Pennsylvania and the middle colonies, and the regiment henceforth became known as "Congress' Own," or the "Canadian Old Regiment."

Livingston's, or the First Canadian Regiment, served until the close of the war and participated in the battle of Stillwater and Burgoyne's surrender, and in the battle of Rhode Island. Colonel Livingston was in command at Stony Point at the time of Arnold's treason in 1780, and it was to him that General Washington stated that it was well that the post was in the command of one of such undoubted loyalty.

Hazen's regiment was recruited in time to take part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In 1779, it formed a part of General Sullivan's punitive expedition against the Indians of Central New York. In 1780 and 1781 it was stationed on the Hudson at Fishkill and West Point, thence it joined the main army in its march to Yorktown and participated in the closing scenes of the war at that point. It then returned to Lancaster and acted as a guard for prisoners about ten months, and then returned to New York, and was finally disbanded at White Plains in November, 1783, Colonel Hazen having been made a Brigadier General in June, 1781.

In May of 1776 a Committee was appointed from Congress to confer with General Washington, General Gates and General Mifflin, in regard to existing conditions of the army and the raising of additional troops for the prosecution of the war and the protection of the colonies. Acting on their report it was resolved that six thousand militia should be employed to reinforce the army in Canada and to keep up communication with that province. Of this number the colony of Massachusetts was requested to send three thousand of its militia; Connecticut, fifteen hundred militia; New Hampshire and New York, each seven hundred and fifty militia. To reinforce the army at New York, it was voted that thirteen thousand eight hundred militia be employed, apportioned

as follows: from Massachusetts, two thousand; Connecticut, five thousand five hundred; New York, three thousand; and New Jersey, three thousand three hundred.

The eleven battalions ordered raised prior to this date for the protection of New England were deemed sufficient for those four colonies, and, for the protection of New Jersey and the other middle colonies, "a Flying Camp" was established to consist of ten thousand men, furnished from the militia of the colonies of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. Pennsylvania was to furnish six thousand men, Maryland three thousand four hundred, and Delaware, six hundred men.

This organization rendered very valuable service, but never reached its full quota of men. It was placed under the command of General Hugh Mercer, but after his death at Princeton it was disbanded.

In May of 1776 Congress also authorized the raising of a German battalion, and the mode of raising it was referred to the delegates from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, who reported for enlisting four companies of Germans in Pennsylvania and four companies in Maryland. Nicholas Hausegger was elected Colonel, and the Secret Committee of the Congress was authorized to provide the battalion with proper arms. And it was further ordered that as soon as equipped the battalion should march to join General Washington's army at New York. These men were to serve for three years unless sooner discharged. The organization took part in the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth, and in Sullivan's Expedition against the Indians in 1779. It was stationed on the frontiers of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1780, and by a resolution of Congress was reduced and disbanded in 1781. None of its regular rolls have been saved, and very meagre details of its service exist at the present time.

While these active operations were being carried forward in the north, the colonies of Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas were raising additional battalions and independent companies of militia and rangers for the protection of the colonies and their frontiers.

Congress considering that the forces in Virginia were not adequate for the proper protection of that colony, and as the colony was doing all possible to aid the general cause, took over two additional battalions from Virginia into Continental pay as a part of the Continental forces. In Georgia, North and South Carolina, several companies of Rangers were taken into the Continental Army, and in North Carolina three independent companies were also taken over. While in South Carolina two regiments, under Colonels Christopher Gadsden and William Moultrie, were ordered to be raised as a part of the Continental Army under Continental pay in that colony.

THE VICTORY MEDAL

THE triumph of the Associated and Allied Powers in the World War is to be commemorated by a Victory Medal awarded to the soldiers, sailors and marines of the nations that actually took part in the fighting. The decision to award such a medal to the fighting men of the nations which vanquished the Central Powers means that the millions of Americans who were on active duty during the war, as well as the millions of men put into the field by the Allied Nations, will wear a symbol of the union which carried them to victory.

The determination to award this medal was reached while the war was still at its height in the spring of 1918, and later an inter-Allied commission met in Paris to make definite plans for the Victory Medal. In the end, the council decided to draw up specifications for the medal and to leave to each one of the Associated and Allied Nations the execution of the medal to be given their soldiers and sailors. Otherwise, it would have been necessary to have designs submitted by the artists and sculptors of the various nations and to select the most appropriate design. This might have been the cause of much delay, and also might have led to some jealousies.

The specifications drawn up by the commission called for a winged victory on the obverse of the medal, and on the reverse, the inscription "The Great War for Civilization," together with the names or arms of the Associated and Allied Nations. The figure of Victory was to be full length and full face. The medal was to be of bronze, and about the size of a silver dollar. The ribbon attached to the medal, however, will be the same for all the countries.

The Commission of Fine Arts in the United States was requested to produce the medal which is to be given by this country to its soldiers, sailors and marines. The commission after much careful consideration selected J. E. Fraser, of New York, a celebrated sculptor, to make the design, and this design was accepted recently by the Secretary of War.

In all the countries the medal is to be known as the Victory Medal. The ribbon is a double rainbow, with the red in the centre and a white thread on each edge. The ribbon was designed in France under the direction of the inter-Allied commission itself, and a sample was sent to each of the nations. The ribbon is said to symbolize a new era after the storm of war.

The inter-Allied nations agreed that the Victory Medal should be awarded only to combatants. It is not to be given to all those who participated in war work. In the United States it will be awarded to all those members of the army and navy who were on active



THE VICTORY MEDAL
(OBVERSE)



THE VICTORY MEDAL
(REVERSE)

service during the war, all of them being considered combatants.

In deciding that the medal should go only to combatants, the commission also determined what nations should be named on the reverse of the medal. It is not sufficient that a nation should have declared war against the Central Powers, it must have sent men or ships to take part in the war. The list of nations whose names will be found on the reverse of the medal, therefore, is as follows: Serbia, Russia, France, Belgium, Great Britain, Montenegro, Japan, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, Greece, United States, China, and Brazil.

BOOK REVIEW

THE TRUE LA FAYETTE. By George Morgan. 24 full page illustrations (portraits, appropriate views, etc.), crown octavo, handsome binding, $2.50 net. J. B. Lippincott Company, Publishers, Philadelphia.

"The True La Fayette" fills a need of the time. What La Fayette did for the United States has been in the public mind since General Pershing's historic utterance, and his name has been on the tip of the public's tongue. Attention thus drawn to him is likely to remain concentrated upon him as embodying the link connecting the French Republic with our own. He is talked about at meetings and dinners from one end of the country to the other.

American books about La Fayette are few. Tower's important work covers his campaigns. Notwithstanding the great mass of recorded facts relating to La Fayette's life, and the countless references to him in European and American history, there has hitherto been no authoritative work covering the whole of his career with the desired particularity.

This is the book you must have, if you wish the entire story of the romantic career of one of freedom's greatest heroes. It was one of the big moments of the great war when General Pershing, at the tomb of La Fayette said, "La Fayette, we are here." That utterance—those four words—meant much to us and meant a great deal more to the hard-pressed French. One meaning was that we were about to pay something of our inextinguishable debt to France. Another meaning was that America, with its three millions, had enlisted in the very cause La Fayette had championed—human rights and the safeguarding of democracy. Thus, once more in the world's history La Fayette's name became a word to conjure with.

Mr. Morgan's book paints for us Auvergne, land of La Fayette's youth; the splendid episode of his knight-errantry under the influence of which he left behind him a young wife, riches, honors and court gaieties in order that he might help us on this side of the seas; his deliberate and prolonged effort to overthrow despotism in France; his struggles amid the overwhelming ferocities of the French Revolution; his adherence to principle in the face of hideous enemies threatening death; his five years in dungeon depths; his courageous stand for liberty—when Napoleon sought to seduce him; his great American tour of 1824–1825; his successful battle for constitutional government in 1830; his last restful days at Lagrange and his repose in Picpus. Hardly less interesting is the story also told of Mme. de La Fayette, who in her husband's years of trial served with a devotion unsurpassed in the stories of the world's heroines.

AMERICA'S GREATEST PROBLEM

By Elizabeth Ellicott Poe

THE night before he died a great American sent this immortal message to the men and women and children of the nation: "We have room for but one Flag, the American Flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberal civilization just as much as it excludes any foreign flag of a nation to which we are hostile. We have room for but one language here, and that is the English language, for we intend to see that the crucible turns our people out as Americans, of American nationality and not as dwellers in a polyglot boarding house, and we have room for but one soul loyalty and that is loyalty to the American people."

It was Col. Theodore Roosevelt who penned those lines, and he summed up, most concretely, the whole problem of Americanization—making Americans all American. The plain duty is before the native men and women of the United States of America to impress upon those who have taken refuge within our borders and who gain their livelihood and have shelter and protection beneath the Star Spangled Banner, that, no matter what ties may bind them to their home lands, with them, as with us, it must ever be *"America First."* There can be no divided allegiance in this Republic and it remain secure. There is no half-way house in Patriotism. Americans all must be *all American,* in order to deserve the title of "American," a name which means to the world—Liberty and Freedom to every man.

Of all the tasks that the war has left to us that of Americanization is the one that preëminently carries the appeal of service for the nation and the flag. The whole nation must begin the definite task of bringing into full fellowship in our communities everywhere the vast numbers of people who were born in other lands, and who remain aliens in thought, speech and aims.

A bill has been reported to the United States Senate by the Committee on Education and Labor by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Chairman, which recommends that $12,500,000 be allotted to the States, through the United States Bureau of Education, for the Americanization of the foreign-born. The State taking any part of this money must put up an equal amount to be spent for this Americanization work. Two hundred hours study a year is the course prescribed in the bill.

This bill is one of the results of the steel strike investigation.

The Bureau of Americanization of the Department of the Interior has in its possession figures, which are startling to the last degree, as to the amount

of illiteracy among aliens, and, in some degree, native Americans. At least, elementary education is necessary before these people can be brought to realize the two great essentials of Americanism—responsibility and opportunity.

At a hearing before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on Senate Bill 17 which provides for the Americanization of aliens, Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the Interior Department made the point-blank statement that "in the rough, one person out of every ten that you meet on the street could not read or write our language." Elaborating this statement Secretary Lane read into the record the astonishing facts that follow:

1. At the Americanization conference recently held in Washington it developed that hundreds of schools throughout the country were teaching Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech, when it was given at all, in a foreign language.

2. Three million farmers to whom tons of literature were sent showing them how to increase production of wheat, pork and other commodities in order to speed up the war, could not read the matter, and it was practically wasted. In addition, one-tenth of the Liberty Loan literature likewise fell upon stony ground. The efforts of the Committee on Public Information to disseminate speeches, etc., etc., to stimulate the morale of the people and to arouse patriotism were frequently rendered futile because a large part of it went to eyes blind because they could not read the text.

3. When our draft army was selected from the people, the appalling situation was disclosed that 24 per cent. of 1,600,000 men drawn into our training camps could not understand our language or sign the payrolls or read the War Department's orders, or read newspapers or write letters to their homes. Millions of dollars were spent in educating grown men in the meaning of the words "Forward, halt and march." The War Department has recognized its duty to these men and has offered them an educational chance. The celebrated "All American" platoon, composed of thirty-two nationalities, unable to speak or read the English language three months before their intensive training under the "Lentz cadence" system, recently demonstrated the eagerness of the alien, when properly aroused, to learn. When it is remembered that the roster of our dead in France is a roll-call of the Nations, so far as nomenclature is concerned, we realize that we owe a duty to these heroic dead to instruct and nationalize their young brothers and sisters.

4. In one industry alone in an eastern city thirty languages are used on signs placed on the walls for the protection and welfare of employees, and many cannot read these signs in any language.

5. The South leads in illiteracy, but the North leads in non-English speaking.

6. One hundred and twelve firms in a survey by the Department of the Interior reported that 64 per cent. of their foreign-born employees were aliens and had not even taken out first papers.

7. The famous Melting Pot may easily become a Pandora's Box when it is found that 94.3 per cent. of Mexicans, 96.4 per cent. of Bulgarians, 95 per cent. of Roumanians, 92 per cent. of Greeks, 95 per cent. of Croatians, 76 per cent. of Armenians, and 67 per cent. of Austrians employed by these concerns are not citizens under our Flag.

8. Six hundred and twenty thousand miners, or 62 per cent. of the total number of men engaged in this occupation in the United States, are of foreign birth. Many of them are illiterates, and the Hon. Van H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, states that even elementary education enabling them to read signs, warning of impending danger, would mean the saving of 1000 lives yearly and prevent 150,000 injuries annually among this class of miners. Furthermore, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that the illiteracy of foreign miners furnishes fertile ground for the development of anarchy, Bolshevism and discontent sowed by active enemy alien agents.

9. It has been well said that no American is all American who cannot read and write the English language. Yet the last census showed that 1,500,000 male illiterates of adult age were native whites. It is especially significant that of the 1,534,272 native white illiterates reported in the 1910 census, 1,342,372 (about 87.5 per cent.) were in the open country and small towns, and only 191,900 (or 12.5 per cent.) were in cities having a population of 2500 and over.

So much for the male illiterates—the aliens and native born who must be made all-American in the next few years. What about the women, the mothers and wives, the mothers who gave in the war and the mothers who

would not give; the gold-star mothers of the Ghettos; the little Italys and the foreign districts of our cities and towns? How many of them can read and write the English language? How many of them become Americanized? The answer is a sad one; in fact, it is the very crux of the whole situation.

Only one of every five foreign women can speak or read English. The last survey showed that out of 1,100,000 foreign-born non-English speaking women only 13,000 were attending school or making any effort to learn the language of their new homeland. This fact is a bugle call to action for the Daughters of the American Revolution Society which was founded to inculcate patriotism and preserve American ideals. The Society has already achieved notable results in this line.

Where is the remedy and how are we to help? are the questions that come to every woman reader of this article. There is practical, definite work to do, and I understand that the Americanization Committee of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has many helpful suggestions and plans. Many interesting experiments have been tried out and are being demonstrated, but in the meantime there are certain salient features in Americanization work that it may be well to emphasize.

The first task of Americans must be to remove the stigma of illiteracy and lack of understanding of American ideals from our native born. Americanize native Americans first, beginning with the youngest children. Teach them to respect and pay reverence to the flag, to know something of our ideals of government, to have a concrete picture of the history of our country with its wealth of romance, courage and idealism, to know that this nation is a democracy, founded on the just principles of equal rights for all, and to receive the assurance that, as such, it shall not perish from the earth. The high ideal of national security which alone can be obtained when every citizen, man and woman alike, is trained and ready to give national service to the state is a necessary part of the Americanization program. In a democracy every citizen owes equal service in return for the manifold blessings that he enjoys.

Having made certain that the native Americans in a community are *all-American,* the problem of the foreign born should be taken up, especially among the women. And in doing so, be more than sure that you appreciate to the full the ideals, the aspirations and the visions that brought these people to this promised Land of Plenty and Opportunity. Despite the riff-raff that at times has crept into our emigrant masses, a large percentage of them came to us, following the beacon light of Liberty. They came as our pilgrim and our covenanter and our cavalier forefathers came seeking "freedom to worship God," with visions and ideals that it should be our duty to preserve.

It takes courage to uproot from one's native vale and journey half way across the world seeking to better one's self and to find the Land of Opportunity. So have sympathy with these people, look at the poetry of their adventure, remember that they have not been born to American ways and that very, very often they may shame native Americans with their idealistic view of this nation. Get in touch with their viewpoints, learn the history, the poetry, the folk songs, the aspirations of their simple

lives and the traditions that they still hold dear and which they can not easily cast aside.

After this preparatory training the worker in Americanization should be able to visualize her task, to be able to put herself in the foreign-born woman's place—to see that she is a stranger in a strange land with husband and children learning the English language and American ways and gradually growing away from the mother. The undeniable fact remains that these women are bringing up millions of the Americans of *to-morrow* and have in their hands these plastic lives.

Search out some timid foreign mother in your own neighborhood and find a sympathetic point of contact—a new baby, a sick child, some flower seeds, a pot of jam or even a cheery "Good morning" and a smile. Be interested in the foreign woman's native embroidery or her knitting, or ask her to give you the recipe for one of her tasty native dishes. In short, the first step is to establish the point of contact.

Find the leader among the foreign women, partly Americanized, who has not grown away from her neighbors. Pay her a few visits, then ask her to permit you to give lessons in English to her neighbors and friends. She will arrange the classes and you will find eager students. Teach them the words first that they will need in the ordinary intercourse of life—how to market, how to talk to the doctor and to tell their needs. Get your class to repeat the lessons in unison after you. That gives courage. Instruct the leaders that the mothers may bring the babies and have some helper care for the babies while the mothers are in class. Every Chapter in the Daughters of the American Revolution will no doubt organize classes in English speaking for the foreign-born women in their communities. The one hundred and four thousand Daughters of the American Revolution will have the power to organize the army of volunteer teachers of patriotism and Americanism for the foreign-born women of this country.

Another chance to help will be found when the babies are coming. Try to arrange with physicians and visiting nurses to give prenatal care and simple instruction, and to see that the new babies have at least a fighting chance for their lives.

Any movement towards improving the standard of living should be done most tactfully and with the utmost consideration for the feelings of the foreign born. Their ideals are not ours, but simple gifts and occasionally seeing attractive homes from the inside will make these women discontented with squalor and dirt and a vast improvement will be noted. If school dentistry clinics do not exist in your community, get your public-spirited dentists to start one.

The children will help in the Americanization campaign if properly approached. A chapter committee could do much good in obtaining free legal aid in times of trouble, straightening out marital troubles and saving their pathetic clients from exploitation and imposition. In short, be Big Sisters to these American women of to-morrow.

Hold frequent neighborhood entertainments in your school houses. See that the foreign born are invited to share in all your historic and patriotic celebrations. They will understand the meaning of such occasions, for long centuries of passion plays, kermess,

harvest homes, etc., have taught them the reasons for community gatherings and festivals. Music is one of the greatest aids to friendliness in the world, and when community sings are held, include some of the folk songs of the dominant alien races in your midst. Their gratitude and interest will be pathetic.

The Government will be glad to send you helpful literature and suggestions and direct your efforts in every way possible. Sewing and cooking classes will be found another fine point of contact. The benefit in this will be mutual because the foreign-born women know how to make many inexpensive and appetizing dishes.

In this work it will be found advisable to deal with women of your own religious denomination as far as possible. But, at all events, do not attempt to proselyte or your usefulness will be automatically destroyed. See that the foreign-born women and children are taught their Sunday-school lessons in English, and bring them into the church activities and entertainments.

The public library facilities of the community should be placed at the disposal of the foreign-born women as they progress in English. Their reading should be directed and they should be kept posted on current events and coming parades and community activities. When Red Cross, Thrift Stamps, and Service committees, and the like, are organized, give these women places on them. This will drive home the truth to them that America is a land where all classes have representatives directly chosen from the people.

An excellent primer for foreign-speaking women has been compiled by Mrs. Amanda Matthews Chase for the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California. Many useful suggestions are contained in this primer, and it has been used very successfully by the committee. A letter written to Mrs. Chase, care of the Commission of Immigration and Housing, State House, will produce a copy of this book for Americanization purposes. In the first series, Mrs. Chase gives lessons on "The Grocery," "Household Activities," "Clothing," "Parts of the Body," "Street Cars," "The Days of the Week, the Months," and similar practical subjects.

Over the door of a drill hall at the Great Lakes Training Station near Chicago, where 150,000 naval reservists were trained for service during the war under Captain W. A. Moffett, Commandant, their leader wrote this enduring motto: "For the Good of the Ship." Above the door of our National house wherein only all-Americans may dwell should be written, "For the Good of the Home, for the Good of the Community, and for the Good of the Nation," and the companion words, "One for All and All for One and that One is Our Country." Thus only will the ideal for which this nation was founded be realized: "to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence."

COLONEL SILAS HEDGES *
Pioneer of Western Virginia

By Dora Hedges Goodwyn

SILAS HEDGES was born on the South Branch of the Potomac [1] December 2, 1736, and was the son of Solomon Hedges and Rebecca Van Metre. Standing foremost among that noble band of intrepid spirits, the frontiersmen, if success be the standard of merit, his life of achievement and usefulness makes a splendid picture of the ideal American. He was indeed a worthy and distinguished representative of his adventurous father whom he followed to various localities west of the Blue Ridge until he reached the unpatented lands near Wheeling, founded in 1770, upon whose annals his name is written in imperishable characters.

A vein of sentiment of human interest ran through his life in these wilds, for when his friend, one Orrey DeLong, was married, Silas Hedges was the only young fellow in that entire section of the country who had an extra pair of "breeches" to provide the groom with a suitable wedding garment for the momentous event.[2] For men at that early date in frontier history wore leggings and breech clouts, the last named being adopted from the Indian style of dress. The feet were usually encased in fur or undressed deer-skin moccasins. While residing in Hampshire County, Hedges owned a large tract of land on Patterson's Creek, granted him from the Proprietor's office of the Northern Neck of Virginia the 10th day of March, 1761.[3]

About the year 1769, he left his home on the South Branch of the Potomac, and, traversing the Allegheny Glades, followed the trail of the Indian traders from Fort Cumberland until he reached Redstone Old Fort, situated on the Monongahela River, now the site of Brownsville, Pa. With this step he became one of the first men who effected a settlement on one of the tributaries of the Ohio River. That section was then under the jurisdiction of Virginia, and the dispute as to the boundary line between the two states (Virginia and Pennsylvania) had almost led to civil war, Virginia claiming and naming it the District of West Augusta.

Silas Hedges was at this time in the prime of manhood, and the same year, that is, in 1769, he married at Redstone

* Many interesting facts concerning the military and private life of our subject were destroyed in 1856 by the burning of the home of his son Isaac, who was the custodian of his papers.

[1] Shepherd Papers.

[2] Draper Notes, vol. ix, p. 133.

[3] Records: Hampshire Co., Romney, W. Va.

Old Fort Margaret Hoagland, a woman of many attainments and of exalted Christian character. The bride was a sister of Capt. Henry Hoagland, who accompanied Colonel Crawford on his expedition against the Indians in May, 1782, having command of a company made up of men from the Redstone region, and who lost his life in the retreat which followed that ill-fated campaign. Silas Hedges married happily; two children, boys, were born at this place, but he did not remain there long, for having explored the surrounding country, he finally located on Buffalo Creek (an affluent of the Ohio River) not far from West Liberty in West Augusta District, afterward Ohio County, Virginia. In this new home a varied, exciting and splendid career opened up for him, one which he rounded out to the uttermost limit, and with a success that gave fadeless lustre to his name. This was in 1773–1774. At once he became identified with the military affairs of the border. In October, 1774, he was advancing against the Indian villages on the Scioto in Lord Dunmore's Division, when news came of the battle at Point Pleasant, on the Kanawha in western Virginia, a battle and a victory of far-reaching consequences since it proved to be the initial struggle for independence between the British allies and the Colonial volunteers.[4]

The times called for the most capable men to enforce with the sword the laws which had been enacted, hence at the formal organization of the Court for the District of West Augusta, held at Fort Dunmore (Pittsburgh, Pa.) "His Majestie's Writ for adjourning The County Court of Augusta from the Town of Staunton to Fort Dunmore, and with a new Commission of the Peace and Dedimus and a Commission of Oyer and Terminer and Dedimus from under the hand of John, Earl of Dunmore, his Majestie's Lieutenant and Governor in Chief, bearing date the Sixth day of December, one Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four," was directed to Silas Hedges and others,[5] and January 16, 1776, "at a court held for Augusta county at Pittsburgh, according to an ordinance of the Convention held at Richmond," it was ordered that he (Silas Hedges) appraise the estate of Thomas Elvey.[6]

In October, 1776, Ohio County was erected out of the District of West Augusta by an act of the Virginia Assembly and embraced the territory of the present Pan-Handle. It was, as the records disclose, a military colony, and all the county officers were military officials. Col. Silas Hedges rendered important service as an official. His name appears on the Roll of Honor.[7, 8] As before stated, the new county was a great military camp on account of its exposed condition. Every man capable of shouldering a musket was enrolled in the militia organized by the justices, and the Convention of 1776 directed two companies to be recruited in the county as part of six battalions required for the Continental Army. November 9, 1776, the Secretary of Virginia issued directions for raising these companies, also for carrying into effect the Act of Assembly requiring landholders to meet December 27, 1776, at the house of Ezekiel Dewitt to vote for a suitable and convenient place at

[4] Thwaites & Kellogg's Dunmore's War, p. 421.

[5] Annals of Carnegie Museum, vol. iii, p. 525.

[6] Annals of Carnegie Museum, vol. iii, p. 558.

[7, 8] History of the Pan-Handle, W. Va., pp. 95 and 157.

which to hold court.[9] Silas Hedges became a member of the Committee of Safety organized that day to carry out the instructions of the Legislature.[9] At this meeting, the electors of the county decided upon Black's cabin on the north fork of Short Creek, at or near where West Liberty is now located, eleven miles northeast of Fort Henry (Wheeling), as a suitable place for holding court, and the first term convened there January 6, 1777 (said to have been the first civil court held in the valley of the Mississippi), at which time James McMechen administered to Silas Hedges the oath of Justice,[10] which position he held for many years. The office was of importance, for in the early days the justices' courts had almost unlimited power. They were the conservators of the peace, they were the high sheriffs, and the men who held the office were chosen because of their upright character and special fitness for it.

At the same term of court, determining that the militia should be well disciplined and regulated, a resolution was offered and adopted to the effect " that David Shepherd, Esq., be recommended to His Honor, the Governor, as County Lieutenant, Silas Hedges, Esq., as Colonel, Mr. David McClure, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Mr. Samuel McCulloch, as Major of Militia," after which court convened until the next day.[11]

January 7, 1777, court convened, and an order was issued that " as the land upon which they had agreed to erect the courthouse belonged to Abraham Van Metre, of Opecquon Creek, Berkeley County, Va., Zachariah Sprigg and Silas Hedges, Esqrs., be appointed to negotiate with the owner for not less than two acres, including the cabin and spring, upon which to erect the courthouse, prison, and other necessary public buildings, and make report to court." Among the proceedings of court, April 8, 1777, the dimensions for the new public buildings to be erected were approved and signed by Silas Hedges, who presided.[12]

West Liberty remained the county-seat of Ohio County until Brooke County was carved out of Ohio County in 1797, when the court records were removed to Wheeling,[13] and that city has since that time been the permanent county seat.

On January 28, 1777, Silas Hedges was commissioned Colonel of the Militia of Ohio County, at Williamsburg, Va., by Lieut.-Gov. John Page.[14] Other important duties were assigned him. At the second meeting of the Committee of Safety, he was appointed one of the inspectors of the troops enlisted by Capt. John Lemon for Continental Establishment in the Revolution; February 8, 1777, he was elected chairman thereof, and reported his inspection of Captain Lemon's men.[15] Gov. Patrick Henry instructed him by letter to proceed with his military organization for the Army on Continental Establishment,[16] addressing him as Chairman of the Committee of Ohio County.[17] He continued to direct court affairs, presiding March 3d, April 7th, and June 2, 1777.[18] In Francis Duke's Account Books as

[9] American Pioneer, vol. ii, p. 396; Cincinnati, 1843.

[10], [11] Annals of Carnegie Museum, vol. iii, pp. 8 and 9.

[12] Annals of Carnegie Museum, vol. iii, pp. 10–13.

[13] History of the Pan-Handle, W. Va., p. 300.

[14] Calendar, Virginia State Papers, vol. v, p. 26.

[15], [16], [17] American Pioneer, vol. ii, pp. 397, 8, 9, Cincinnati, 1843.

[18] Annals of Carnegie Museum, vol. iii, pp. 10–13.

Commissary there is an interesting item, a credit to him on June 7, 1777, of 607 pounds of bacon for use of the militia.[19] On June 28, 1777, when upon the resignation of David Rogers, Colonel Shepherd became County-Lieutenant, Silas Hedges succeeded him as Colonel.[20] On August 17, 1777, he receipted for 23 pounds of lead for the militia,[21] and August 19, 1777, at Fort Henry, he certified that he had received 10 pounds of powder of Colonel Shepherd for the militia.[22] September, 1777, at the siege of Fort Henry (Wheeling), he is noted on the payroll of Captain Ogle's company as having served nineteen days and furnished a horse for the same period.[23] The defense of this fort, the grim determination of the garrison to die to a man rather than surrender to the Indians, seemingly innumerable, swarming around the wooden walls—Elizabeth Zane, challenging death to bring powder to the heroic defenders, at a subsequent siege—these chronicles of bravery form one of the brightest and most thrilling pages in the history of the border.

Just after the siege, the garrison of the fort was reinforced by Captain Foreman and his company of militia. September 26, 1777, observing smoke in the vicinity of Grave Creek, where Mr. Joseph Tomlinson lived, and believing that his home and stockade had been attacked by the Indians, Colonel Shepherd dispatched this company (Captain Foreman's) to make an investigation. At the upper end of the narrows of Grave Creek, near the river, the company fell into an ambuscade and Captain Foreman and twenty of his company were shot to death; among those perishing being Ezekiel Hedges, a relative of Colonel Hedges. When news of the disaster reached Wheeling, Colonel Hedges with others went to the scene and buried the bodies of the slain in a single grave.[24]

About this time, Thomas Curlett, a former resident of the South Branch Settlement on the Potomac (and an old friend of Colonel Hedges), while descending the Ohio River with his wife and child, were attacked by the Indians. Curlett was killed, and his wife and child carried into captivity, where they suffered almost indescribable hardships. Upon their release, Mrs. Curlett and her daughter took up their abode at Colonel Hedges' home, noted for its generous hospitality. The mother died there, and Colonel Hedges reared the daughter, Margaret, aged three or four years, until she grew to womanhood, when her relatives west of the mountains claimed her. Subsequently she married a Methodist minister, the Rev. Thomas Taylor, and removed with him to Kentucky, settling on Green River.[25]

April 6, 1778, Silas Hedges was presiding Justice of Ohio County Court,[26] and on the 7th he presented a commission from Lieut.-Gov. John Page, appointing him Colonel of the Militia of Ohio County, which was read and sworn to in open court.[27] Court again convened April 8, 1778, at which time Silas Hedges was recommended to the governor and "honorable council" as high sheriff in place of John McCulloch, deceased, also ordered to take a list of tithable lands on the waters of Buffalo, below Ezekiel Dewitt; and at the continued court, during which he

[19] Shepherd Papers, vol. i, p. 117.
[20] Draper Notes, vol. xiii, p. 142.
[21], [22] Shepherd Papers, vol. i, pp. 25, 26.
[23] Shepherd Papers, vol. iv, pp. 16–20.
[24] Draper Notes, vol. ix, p. 135.
[25] Draper Notes, vol. ix, p. 137.
[26]–[30] Annals of Carnegie Museum, vol. iii.

presided, a commission of the peace directed to him was read, and he took the oath of Justice.[28]

He was a member of the court martial which, on April 25, 1778, tried and honorably acquitted his first cousin, Col. David Shepherd, for proclaiming martial law in the county without order and authority of court, when the safety of the settlers and public interests were jeopardized. June 2, 1778, he was present in court when his father (Solomon Hedges) took the oath of Justice and presided.[29] At the August term, 1778, he was present at a court martial held at the home of Ezekiel Dewitt,[30] and at other courts martial which assembled respectively on April 23, and October 8, 1779, and March 20, May 7, and July 26, 1781.[31]

He was likewise among the "Magistrates and Field Officers" who certified to the following statement written on the back of three lists of "Men who have not found the 25th man:" "We do hereby certify that we have carefully classed and proceeded agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth passed at the May Session, 1779, to draft one 25th man of the militia above mentioned; they having failed to produce the said man in the limited time. Given under our hands this 8th day of May, 1779." [32] November 8, 1779, he signed an order to captains who failed to appear with proper muster rolls to do so December 27th.[33] On March 6, 1780, it was "ordered that Wm. Scott and Silas Hedges, Gent., be recommended to His Excellency to appoint one of them to serve in the room of D. Shepherd," [34] and June 6, 1780, he was ordered to take a list of Captain Mitchell's Company.[35] The sheriffalty of the county fell to each magistrate by rotation, according to seniority in office. In this way it several times came to Colonel Hedges. Thus it is of record that March, 1783, he was appointed sheriff of Ohio County.[36] May 3, 1784, the county court of said county allowed him for extra services £4, 7s, 6d.[37] April, 1785, he headed the list of magistrates of the county, and is mentioned as serving in that capacity in 1786, 1787, 1788.[38] Also as commander-in-chief of the county.[39]

He tendered his resignation as Colonel of the Militia of Ohio County to Gov. Beverly Randolph September 7, 1789, "on account of old age and infirmities," [40] and retired for a time from political and military affairs. Six years afterward, however, upon the death of Colonel Shepherd in February, 1795, he succeeded him as High Sheriff of Ohio County, Lieutenant of the County,[41] and as Colonel of the Regiment of Militia organized for home defense, his old regiment,[42] holding the three offices at the same time.[43] The position of County-Lieutenant was of vast importance, as that official had to prepare for defense by commissioning officers, raising troops and locating forts.[44] The records evidence that Colonel Hedges measured fully up to every requirement. August, 1795, Indian power on the border was forever broken with

[31] Shepherd Papers, vol. ii, pp. 21–39.

[32], [33] Shepherd Papers, vol. i, pp. 141–143, and vol. v, p. 94.

[34], [35] Annals of Carnegie Museum, vol. iii, p. 57.

[36] Draper Notes, vol. xiii, p. 150; Preston Papers, vol. xiii, p. 109.

[37] Pan-Handle History, W. Va., p. 161.

[38], [39] Draper Notes, vol. x, pp. 52–129.

[40] Calendar of Virginia State Papers, vol. v, p. 26.

[41], [42] Draper Notes, vol. ix, p. 124; vol. x, p. 126.

[43] Hand Papers, vol. vii, p. 18.

[44] Introduction to Dunmore's War, p. 15.

Wayne's treaty of peace, and thenceforth the settlers turned from warfare to the peaceful paths of agricultural pursuits and the general development of the country.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Doddridge, a noted Episcopal divine, and author of "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania," a standard authority on the matters touched upon, collected a congregation at West Liberty and organized a church of which Colonel Hedges was a member.

Physically, Colonel Hedges was of striking appearance and a splendid specimen of manhood. He was nearly six feet high, straight as an arrow even in old age, with swarthy complexion, dark eyes and hair. His family numbered ten children: Joseph, Solomon, Rebecca, Catherine, Silas, Elizabeth, Isaac, Ruth, Joanna and George.

On May 17, 1811, at his home on Buffalo Creek, Ohio County, Va., Colonel Hedges passed away at the age of seventy-five years. His widow, Margaret Hoagland Hedges, died at McConnellsville, Ohio (to which place she removed after his death), on March 24, 1837, having survived him nearly twenty-six years. The life of this useful man considered from every viewpoint is like

"A clock wound up—a tale told to its close,
But leaving on the page of Memory
Scenes of old times, quaint pictures of the Past
Or lessons for the Future."

WELCOME THE NEW YEAR WITH A SUBSCRIPTION TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

AS A DESCENDANT OF THE

Patriots of '76

I DESIRE TO SHOW MY LOYALTY TO THE

Finest Patriotic Society in the World

BY ENROLLING MY NAME AS A SUBSCRIBER TO ITS ORGAN

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

And request that my subscription begin with_____Number

Signature in full_____

Address_____

_____Chapter

ALL REMITTANCES SHOULD GO TO THE TREASURER GENERAL

STATE CONFERENCES

CONNECTICUT

Patriotism and unalloyed Americanism was the keynote of the Conference of Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution at Middletown, October 30th. It came out clearly and distinctly in every number of the program from invocation to benediction, and found response in the hearts and minds of the 450 Daughters present.

The meeting was held in North Congregational Church. Wadsworth, the oldest chapter of the state, was hostess for the occasion. The national colors were prominent among the simple but very tasteful decorations of the church. On the choir balcony hung the same emblem of the society which hung there when the meeting was held in North Church seventeen years before. At either end of the platform were the national and state flags; and amid the palms, ferns and chrysanthemums which banked the platform, the oak, symbol of Connecticut's early assertion of rights and justice, found appropriate place.

Mr. Joseph C. Beebe, of New Britain, rendered "Marche Pontificale" for the processional of color-bearers, ushers, pages, state, chapter and Ellsworth Memorial Association officers and the speakers of the day.

Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent, presided. The Connecticut state song, written by Fanny Crosby, was sung. Rev. Douglas Horton, pastor of North Church, pronounced the invocation.

Mrs. Willis Terrill, Regent of Wadsworth Chapter, cordially welcomed the guests. She made brief mention of the patriotic work of Wadsworth Chapter and spoke of the worth of patriotic societies as sources of strength against Bolshevism.

Mrs. Buel, State Regent, responded to this address of welcome, thanking Wadsworth Chapter, in behalf of Connecticut Daughters, for its hospitality. She gave some interesting statistics which showed the wonderful growth and achievements of the organization, and said that "it has so marvelously expanded in numbers, wealth and power because it represents an idea—the idea of patriotism dedicated to liberty. There is nothing more powerful than an idea; nothing more terrible when the idea is evil. But with the idea of patriotism dedicated to liberty, we shall conquer. Our obligations are measured by our heritage of freedom. As we have received the idea of liberty from our fathers, in like measure must we give it out to this restless and chaotic generation."

A soprano solo, "Song of Liberty," was beautifully rendered by Miss Anne R. Robbins. Hon. Arthur V. McDowell, Mayor of Middletown, brought the greetings and welcome of the city. Hon. Frank B. Weeks, ex-Governor of Connecticut, also gave greetings. Among other things, he said that the Constitution is the nation's bulwark and we should "preach Americanism in season and out of season in tongues of flame."

On account of illness, Mrs. Frank Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts, was unable to be present.

The assembly rose when Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Honorary Vice President General, was presented. She greeted the Daughters as a "body of women with ideals which they have transmuted into acts for the betterment of mankind." A contralto solo by Miss Katherine Bacon followed.

The announcement of the unavoidable absence of the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, caused deep disappointment. Her message to Connecticut and the address which she was to have delivered were read by Mrs. Charles Bissell, State Vice Regent. Mrs. Guernsey's address dealt with her recent visit to France and contained much interesting information concerning Tilloloy, the village for whose restoration the D. A. R. contributed $50,000.

Mrs. Orville Rector, chairman of the State Committee on Prevention of Desecration of the Flag, gave a most stirring "Flag Talk." The State Regent called the afternoon session to order. Mr. Beebe rendered an organ prelude, "Concert Overture," by Faulkes; the audience sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and Dr. Dutcher, Vice President of Wesleyan University, was introduced. He laid emphasis on the idea that the Constitution is the bulwark of our

liberty and rights. Rights and privilege carry obligation commensurate. The principle of liberty includes equality and fraternity.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, was unable to be present because of illness. It was voted to send greetings to her; also to the President General and to the State Regent of Massachusetts, and to the Federation of Women's Clubs in session in Waterbury.

After another solo by Miss Bacon, Rev. Benjamin Marshall, President of Connecticut College, was introduced. The subject of his address was "Americans All and All for America."

Two baritone solos, "Pipes of Gordon" and "Calm is the Night," were exceptionally well rendered by Mr. Harry Coe Olmstead.

The audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner," Rev. Azel Hazen pronounced the benediction and the meeting closed.

An informal reception was held and tea served in the Parish House.

Louise Lyon Barnum,
State Recording Secretary.

MINNESOTA

The Twenty-fifth Annual Conference of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Minneapolis on September 4, 1919. The meeting was convened in the new Art Institute.

As usual, at this time of year, the call was issued for two consecutive meetings; the first day for the State Conference and the next for a meeting of the Sibley House Association.

The Conference was called to order by Mrs. James T. Morris, State Regent, and the invocation was given by Mrs. Cyrus W. Wells. After the singing of "America" by the Daughters and the salute to the flag, an apostrophe to the flag was given by Miss Maria Sanford, Professor Emeritus of the University of Minnesota, and perhaps the most honored and loved woman in the state. "Our flag," she said, "is beautiful, glorious in its starry folds and will be most glorious if this great nation keeps to the noble spirit —versatile, strong and true."

The welcome to the Conference was extended by Mr. J. E. Meyers, Mayor of Indianapolis. He is a living example of what our country can do in Americanizing our foreign born into true and loyal citizens. He urged the Daughters to think of the present and not of the past, to worship ideals, and to give of their abundance and ability to strengthen nationalism. The State Regent replied with a word of thanks and appreciation for his timely suggestions.

After the roll call of the chapters and the reading of the minutes of the Congress of 1918, the reports of the State Officers and the State Committees were given.

The Chairman of Patriotic Education, Mrs. J. R. Brandup, made the following points in her reports that were of very practical value: First, we should use the pageant in encouraging patriotism, for the dramatic spirit appeals to people of all nations; second, we must coöperate with the Education Naturalization Committee; third, we must encourage attendance at night schools, finding out those who cannot go and yet want instruction, and supplying their need; fourth, we must have patriotic programs in which every one has a share; that is, these programs should be participated in by our native Americans as well as by our foreign born, so that there will be no feeling of caste; fifth, we must, as women, study citizenship and should form clubs of our Polish women, our Bohemian women and women of all nationalities, and study with them, for if both our native and foreign women are not educated to use the ballot wisely the extended voting power will prove a menace rather than a blessing.

As the reports showed that we have at present no Real Daughters left in the state, it was suggested that an effort be made to find the Real Granddaughters, and that their names be placed on our records.

The report of the Committee on Americanization, of which the State Regent is chairman *ex officio,* was given by the vice chairman, Mrs. Moe. She stated that Minnesota has a larger percentage of foreign born than any other state, and that work among them must first be through coöperation with the local boards of education, and that, recognizing the fact that the mother of the family is an important factor, some way must be planned to reach her. In Minneapolis there are fifty volunteers who go into the homes and teach English. This instruction is for those who cannot easily attend a school. In this day of propaganda it is for us to create and circulate the propaganda of brotherhood, thus making it possible for the new citizen and the old citizen to get together in real friendship.

The State Regent, Mrs. James T. Morris, gave a short address, putting especial emphasis on the widespread effort in Americanization and asked "What is Americanization, anyway, but friendship? The world would not be what it is to-day if we had been willing to share our blessings with those who have not so many, not given altogether, but shared. It was twenty-five years ago that

the Minneapolis Chapter studied 'How the foreigner could best be made into good citizens.' The answer was then as it is now, 'to instill into the children a love of our country.'"

A feature of the afternoon program was short speeches from several of the ex-State Regents. Mrs. Squires spoke on "Americanization," Mrs. Cyrus W. Wells on "War Memorials," and Mrs. Loyhed on "Thrift."

At the noon hour a luncheon was served to about one hundred and seventy Daughters in one of the spacious corridors of the Art Institute, at which time Mrs. J. R. Ware spoke most interestingly of her overseas experiences while with the Y. M. C. A.

The following day, September 5th, the Sibley House Association held its meeting at the Sibley House at Mendota, a small town about ten miles from St. Paul. This house is owned and maintained by the Sibley House Association, which association is composed of the same members as the state D. A. R., the State Regent becoming automatically President of the Association.

The house is filled with furniture of the period when it was occupied by General and Mrs. Sibley, 1835 to 1858. This furniture has been presented from time to time by the Minnesota Daughters. The grounds have been beautified each year and the aim is to have, as far as possible, all the native shrubs and trees. In accordance with this plan wild crabapple trees and white birches are to be set out this fall.

A pleasant incident of the meeting was the unexpected visit of General Sibley's daughter, Mrs. Augusta Pope; his granddaughter, Mrs. Clarence Bunker, and three of his great-grandchildren.

To each of the great-grandchildren of General Sibley has been given a tree on the grounds to be known as his or her own, and on this day one was presented by the State Regent to little Gifford Sibley Bunker, our youngest visitor.

A luncheon was served in picnic fashion after the morning meeting, following which there were reports of committees, the one by Mrs. F. H. Jerrard, Chairman of the House and Grounds, creating much interest.

An advisory committee consisting of three public-spirited men, has been of great assistance in deciding matters connected with the maintenance of the house.

At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation of $1200 was granted toward the running expenses and upkeep of Sibley House.

(Mrs. J. S.) Mary Hurlbut Gaylord,
State Historian.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The eighteenth annual New Hampshire State Conference convened October 1st, 2d and 3d at the Congregational Church in Claremont, it being the largest attended conference in our state for several years. The first meeting was held Wednesday evening, the State Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, presiding and introducing the speakers. Mrs. Harris R. Watkins, State Regent of Vermont, gave a short address of welcome from the "Twin State," of which she is Regent. Mrs. Henry W. Keyes first spoke highly of the purposes and work of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, of which she has recently been made National Historian, and then of her experiences as a Senator's wife in Washington. Mrs. Buel, State Regent of Connecticut, and Mrs. William H. Schofield, chairman of many New Hampshire societies, spoke on "Americanization." Mrs. Buel dwelt in her usual convincing manner on its general needs and responsibilities, and Mrs. Schofield gave a concrete example, describing successful work of the new Neighborhood House at Dover, N. H. Mrs. Schofield made this house possible, and many members of our Society are among her associates and helpers. It was reported that over a hundred foreign-born children were often together in the payground.

The first business session was called to order by New Hampshire's gracious State Regent, Mrs. Barrett, who conducted the whole conference with much executive ability and enthusiasm. After an invocation by the Rev. O. W. Peterson, the Hymn of New Hampshire D. A. R. was sung and a cordial welcome was given the conference by Mrs. C. E. Howard, of the hostess chapter, with a response by the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Lorin Webster, of Plymouth.

After a busy morning session a luncheon was served in the chapel, over one hundred Daughters being present. The chapel was decorated with autumn boughs, quantities of wild flowers, many forming bouquets of our national colors, a giant insignia (made by the artist husband of one of the Daughters), and flags. At the State Regent's table were twenty guests, officers, State Regents and honorary State Regents.

At the afternoon session an organ selection was given. The American Creed was recited by the members of the conference led by Mrs. Barrett, then followed by the Salute to the Flag. The State Historian, Mrs. J. H. Dearborn, in a touching "In Memoriam" spoke of the Daughters who had died during the year, after which the conference stood in silent prayer.

The reports of the Chapter Regents were heard with great interest, as were the State

Chairmen's reports, the fine one on Patriotic Education, by Mrs. C. C. Abbott, being most helpful. The report of Old Trails Roads was of special interest and aroused much valuable discussion; this report was read by the State Chairman, Mrs. A. S. Morrison, of Franklin. Two vocal selections were given by Mrs. Charles T. Patten, of Nashua. The State Regent in her report asked for more New Hampshire historic and genealogical books for Memorial Continental Hall Library, also pointing out the need of much practical Americanization work, the great field for it in our many industrial cities and towns. The State Regent was presented with beautiful roses by the hostess chapter.

The Thursday evening reception at the house of Mrs. Austin Tyler was largely attended by visiting and local Daughters. Assisting Mrs. Barrett in receiving were Mrs. Howard, Regent of the hostess chapter; Mrs. Riley, chapter founder; Mrs. Henry W. Keyes, wife of Senator Keyes, and Mrs. John G. Christopher, Honorary Regent of Florida. The State Regent of Vermont with several Daughters was in attendance, also the following Honorary State Regents of New Hampshire: Mrs. John McLane, Mrs. Charles C. Abbott, Mrs. J. Henry Dearborn, Miss Annie Wallace, and Mrs. Will B. Howe. An orchestra played and refreshments were served.

The Friday morning session opened with prayer, a short address on the Daughters of the 1812 Society, by Mrs. Charles Spooner, followed by the selection of the state officers, as follows: Mrs. C. W. Barrett, Claremont, State Regent; Mrs. Lorin Webster, Plymouth, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Frank L. Holden, Claremont, Secretary; Mrs. William F. Harris, Nashua, Treasurer; Mrs. J. H. Dearborn, Suncook, Historian.

The conference voted another scholarship to the American International College at Springfield, Mass.; $25 for a room at Neighborhood House, Dover; an appropriation for placing a tablet on an historic tree in Concord; a monthly allowance toward the support of a Real Daughter; also, to double the state per capita tax.

The Nineteenth Annual Conference is invited to meet with Rumford Chapter, of Concord.

Mrs. Ada G. Holden,
State Secretary.

VERMONT

The Twentieth Annual Vermont State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held with the Ethan Allen Chapter, at Middlebury, Vt., September 24, 1919. It was the largest conference ever held, and a most successful one. The conference was opened by singing "America"; welcome to Middlebury, Mrs. L. C. Russell; response, Miss Valentine; greeting from the Vermont Colonial Dames, Mrs. George H. V. Allen; greeting from the Daughters of 1812, Mrs. Charles Read; report of state officers, Mary Baker Allen Chapter.

Cornwall entertained the Daughters at tea in their chapter house, the "Samson Memorial."

A reception at Masonic Hall took place in the evening; an address, "Old Trails in Vermont," Dr. Ezra Brainard; an address, "Devastated French Villages," H. P. Williamson De Visme; singing by Mrs. Bonney.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Middlebury, Vt., State Regent; Miss Jennie Valentine, Bennington, Vt., State Vice Regent; Mrs. J. H. Rust, Burlington, Vt., Recording Secretary; Mrs. W. S. Huntley, Middlebury, Vt., Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Esther L. Edwards, Poultney, Vt., State Treasurer; Mrs. E. H. Prouty, Montpelier, Vt., State Auditor; Mrs. F. H. Gillingham, Woodstock, Vt., State Historian; Mrs. A. B. Engrem, Rutland, Vt., State Chaplain; Mrs. W. F. Root, Brattleboro, Vt., State Librarian.

Ada F. Gillingham,
State Historian.

WISCONSIN

The twenty-third annual D. A. R. State Conference was entertained in Fort Atkinson, October 9–10, 1919, as guests of Fort Atkinson Chapter. All state officers except one were present and Mrs. John P. Hume, Vice President General from Wisconsin; Mrs. Ada P. Kimberly, Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. Waldo Sweet, State Director of the Children of the American Revolution.

The Conference opened with the Lord's Prayer and the salute to the flag. Mrs. Rudolph B. Hartman, State Regent, then declared the meeting open for business.

A most cordial welcome was given by Mrs. George Dexheimer, Regent of Fort Atkinson, who said it was an honor to belong to the largest organized body of women in the United States, bound by principles of loyalty and patriotism. Miss Fannie Medbury, Regent of Oshkosh Chapter, responded with a grateful tribute to the cordiality of Fort Atkinson Chapter.

Mrs. John P. Hume expressed her appreciation of the loyal support of Wisconsin Daughters while she was State Regent, and Mrs. Ada P. Kimberly lovingly called the little godmother of Wisconsin, gave her usual cordial greeting.

The Credential Committee reported 134 in attendance and the roll call showed thirty-seven voters.

The State Regent in her report explained the changes in the National Constitution as benefiting every chapter. The State Chairman's reports were most interesting and gave many helpful suggestions. Miss Sexsmuth, on Revolutionary Relics, stated that Milwaukee and Plymouth had fine collections loaned to their museums. Mrs. George Dexheimer, Chairman of Old Trails, urged all chapters to influence their county boards to devote funds for the maintenance of these roads. Mrs. Norman T. Gill had on display an outline map of Wisconsin showing historic spots and the location of each chapter.

Mrs. John Laflin's report on Real Daughters was a beautiful tribute to these beloved survivors of Revolutionary times and gave a charming picture of Mrs. Louisa K. Thiers enjoying her 105th birthday in her Milwaukee home. Wisconsin has one other Real Daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, of Delavan, and both are members of Milwaukee Chapter.

Mrs. George Parker pointed out many instances of the desecration of the flag even when the intention was to be very patriotic, and asked that chapters distribute flag codes.

On Friday morning, the most important feature was the interesting talk on Americanization, by Mrs. Harold F. Howell, of Des Moines, Iowa, the National Chairman, who laid special stress on the education of the large class of illiterates, of which only 28 per cent. are foreign born. Mrs. Howell made a plea for social welfare work and the establishment of vocational schools; she also urged the support of the Smith-Towner bill, to create a Federal department of education.

Miss Helen Dorset, State Chairman of Patriotic Education, advised contributions to the mountain schools, work among foreign-born women, and classes in citizenship.

Interesting reports of Continental Congress by Mrs. W. N. Merriam and Mrs. Wilson B. Masden were read.

The reports of Chapter Regents showed sustained enthusiasm in all forms of patriotic work, a large amount of war work, a generous response to the Liberty Bond and Tilloloy subscriptions. Mrs. Waldo Sweet, State Director of C. A. R., reported a large amount of work accomplished by the children, one chapter having nine boys in the service.

In memory of those daughters who have passed on during the year, the Conference rose in silent tribute.

A cordial invitation for 1920 was extended to the Conference by Mrs. Falkland MacKinnon, Regent of Grand Rapids Chapter.

A pleasant diversion from the routine of work was the music furnished during the meetings by Fort Atkinson ladies and the reading by little Miss Miriam Dexheimer, and the social features which were heartily enjoyed were the dinner and the luncheon at the Public Library and the informal reception in the charming home of the Regent, Mrs. George Dexheimer.

Resolutions were passed in appreciation of Fort Atkinson's delightful entertainment of its guests.

At the close of the Conference many of the daughters accepted the invitation of the local Old Trails Committee, to visit the Indian intaglio, an indentation in the shape of a lizard, a much more rare formation than the Indian mound. This lies near the city limits, and has recently been purchased by the city, aided by the Chapter, which will soon erect a suitable marker.

The formation of one new chapter was reported soon after the Conference.

(Mrs. A. C.) Helen S. Umbreit,
State Corresponding Secretary.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Watson Van Buren Chapter (Montgomery City, Mo.). During the past year we have grown from 46 to 54 members. The nine regular meetings of last winter were well attended, regardless of the "flu."

Our chapter is 100 per cent. Red Cross, and contributed $50 to Red Cross, and $25 to the Tilloloy fund. A gold medal is given yearly to the pupil in the public school making the highest grade in United States History.

A large flag was presented to the chapter by Judge E. P. Rosenberger; it is a county flag, but is the property of the chapter, with 450 stars; 5 of them gold, for Lewis Holmes, John Sullivan, Omar Hubbard, Henry Hawkins, and Captain Bob Graham, and a silver star for a crippled soldier, Omar La Hue.

There are 14 blue stars belonging to the Daughters of our chapter. The stars have the names of the soldiers in gold lettering across the centre of each, and are embroidered on the flag. The stars for the Red Cross nurses from the county are also on the flag.

The chapter has been busy raising $1000 for a Soldiers' Memorial. This will be met with $1,000 from the State, and thus commences a fund for a wonderful memorial.

NELLIE H. JOHNSTON,
Regent.

Owasco Chapter (Auburn, N. Y.). The New York State Conference was held in November, 1919, at Auburn, a beautiful city of 35,000 inhabitants, situated in the heart of the Finger Lake Region of Central New York. Owasco Chapter was the hostess of the Conference. The Historical Research Chairman of the chapter, Mrs. D. B. Everett, contributed the following article about the name of the chapter, thinking it might be of interest to other New York State chapters.

"Owasco" is an Indian word with several variations in the language of the different tribes of the Iroquois. In the Seneca dialect it has the form "D'wasco"; in the Onondaga, "Os-co"; in the Tuscarora, "Ah-sco"; in the Oneida, "Owasco"; Mohawk and Cayuga both pronounce it "Os-co." We use the form of the Oneida tribe.

The name signifies "a floating bridge," and is often called by some writers, "stepping stones," and many times by others, "a crossing place." The original meaning, "a floating bridge," includes them all, as it was a crossing place consisting of large stepping stones, bridged by big pieces of bark.

The crossing place in Auburn, whose site we hope in the near future to mark, was on the old Genesee trail where it intersected the Owasco River, a little west of North Street Bridge.

Our locality is rich in Indian history and tradition, but has few stories of Revolutionary interest. In 1779, a detachment of Sullivan's men passed from the foot of Skaneateles Lake to the foot of Owasco Lake and continued to Cayuga Lake. They encamped over night on the fine beach at the foot of Owasco Lake, and as they left the next morning, going westward, passed over the hill we know as Galpin's Hill. There a halt was necessarily made on account of the serious illness of one of the party, who died and was buried there, making the first burial of a white person in this region.

Col. John L. Hardenbergh, a surveyor by profession, was with General Sullivan in the memorable raid on the Indians in the Genesee country in 1779. Soon after the close of the war, he resumed his professional work for the government when the title to the land passed to the state. He had himself surveyed the land, six hundred acres, which he afterwards selected for the founding of his village, Hardenbergh's Corners. In consideration of his services in the Revolution, he had been granted land in what is now Onondaga County. This he sold in order to secure Lot No. 47 along the Owasco outlet, which, when surveying it a short time before, seemed to suggest to him the possibilities of great achievement. Here he laid the foundation of what is now the flourishing city of Auburn.

Fort Hill, the most beautiful cemetery in Auburn, was the Cayuga Indians' village Osco, built on a mound which rises to a height of over a hundred feet, richly clothed with sward and foliage. Osco on the hill was an imperial



HISTORIC TREE MARKED BY THE SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER, D. A. R.

city whose fortifications served the Cayugas through many turbulent conflicts with other nations. It was the birth place, it is said, of Logan, the orator, the diplomatist, the master spirit for universal peace. In Fort Hill today there stands a monument to Logan, a tall rugged shaft of native stone, in which is set a marble slab, bearing the heart-broken cry, "Who is there to mourn for Logan?" There, too, lies buried the pioneer founder of Auburn, Col. John L. Hardenbergh.

(Miss) Florence M. Webster,
Regent.

Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Illinois) celebrated Flag Day, 1919, by dedicating a beautiful hard maple tree to the Sangamon County soldiers and sailors of the world war.

The tree was planted in the State Capitol grounds at a point midway between O'Connor's statue of Abraham Lincoln and the Capitol. The tree bears an artistic bronze plate inscribed, "To the soldiers and sailors of Sangamon County who served in the world war this tree is dedicated by the Springfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June 14, 1919."

This plate was donated by the McCann Manufacturing Company, of this city.

Floating from the branches of the tree were our American flag and our own State flag. The Daughters assembled shortly before noon for the dedicatory exercises.

The invocation was pronounced by Rev. J. Thomas. After a few introductory remarks by Miss Georgia Osborne, Mrs. James T. King, Regent, presented the tree and tablet in the name of the chapter.

The speech of acceptance was made by Sergeant Earl B. Tearcy, who had just returned from overseas. Captain Howard C. Knotts, son of one of our members and an American ace, told some of his experiences.

Mrs. J. R. Leib read Joyce Kilmer's "The Tree," after which the benediction was pronounced by our Chaplain, Mrs. John M. Palmer.

Those present then went to the Illinois Country Club for the annual Flag Day luncheon. Covers were placed for one hundred guests. The decorations and program were in keeping with the spirit of the day.

EVELYN KINNE TRAUTMANN,
Historian.

Alexander Martin Chapter (High Point, N. C.), made its first public social appearance during October, when we gave a tea at the home of one of our members, Mrs. H. W. McCain, complimentary to the North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which was holding its annual convention in our city. Our chapter felt quite proud to be able to extend this small courtesy to the Daughters of the Confederacy, who are doing such a good work in our State. It was our especial good fortune to have as honor guests on this occasion Mrs. W. O. Spencer, of Winston-Salem, State Regent, and Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, of Charlotte, State Treasurer.

This chapter held a social meeting at the home of Mrs. R. T. Pickens in June, and had as its guests Mrs. William N. Reynolds, Vice President General; Mrs. W. O. Spencer, State Regent; Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, and Mrs. P. F. Dalton, all of Winston-Salem. We indeed enjoyed meeting with these Daughters, and it was a privilege to listen to the most interesting things they had to tell us about the D. A. R. This was the beginning of Mrs. Spencer's work as State Regent, as this was the first chapter she visited. She gave an outline of the coming year's work, which was an inspiration to the chapter: The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Houston B. Hiatt, entertained these ladies at luncheon before the meeting.

Our chapter is comparatively young, being only three years old and having only twenty-four members. These members, however, are interested in the work and are efficient and energetic workers, so that we hope to accomplish many things worth while in the near future. The chapter as a whole and individually did everything possible to help during the war; and at present the local chairman of the Woman's Section of the Red Cross is one of our members, Mrs. Carter Dalton. We were, as was every one else, handicapped last year by influenza; but under the leadership of our most capable Regent, Mrs. Hiatt, we have great hopes for the coming year.

(MRS. S. S.) VERTA IDOL COE,
Corresponding Secretary.

Joseph Spencer Chapter (Portsmouth, O.), reports the following war activities up to September 17, 1919. Each of the 64 members belongs to the Red Cross; weekly meetings held during the war for knitting various garments for soldiers; many letters received from soldiers who received sweaters, mufflers, helmets, wristlets and socks; participation in a Liberty Loan parade with the chapter flag and D. A. R. banner; was 100 per cent. in buying Liberty Bonds; contributions of garments for French orphans, augmented with church and school donations, numbered 1037 articles sent to France through Red Cross; 12 soldiers, devoid of home ties, adopted by chapter, and gifts sent regularly on specified days; 6 French orphans adopted and chapter continues to maintain them; comfort kits made for local Company K, of the 37th Division; 296 knitted garments for navy; 87 knitted garments for Red Cross; 152 garments for hospitals; 8 knitted garments and $24.75 to Fort Sheridan; $45 to Navy League; $45 to Red Cross; $64 to National Society Liberty Bond; $32 to restoration of Tilloloy.

Camp Sherman received regularly from the chapter donations of jelly, oranges, cakes and suitable diet for hospital patients. The D. A. R. Lodge erected by the chapters in Ohio was presented with $233, and the Regent of Joseph Spencer Chapter was hostess of the Lodge at Camp Sherman during November, 1918. Many members assisted in the canteen service. All members observed the wheatless and meatless days, and from their war gardens canned gallons of vegetables and fruits with strict conservation.

Constitution Day, September 17, was fittingly observed by the chapter and framed copies of the Constitution were presented to a number of high schools in southern Ohio.

While Joseph Spencer Chapter has 64 members, with 22 non-resident, yet the war work accomplished was 100 per cent. in almost every particular required for efficient war service.

CORNELIA B. TREUTHART,
Historian.

Beaverkill Chapter (New York). The first meeting, with thirteen people present, was held February 12, 1917, at the home of Mrs. E. B. Palen, Rockland, Sullivan County, N. Y. Miss Fannie Palen, after presenting a certificate showing her authority as organizing agent, appointed officers for the ensuing year. In June of that year the State Regent, Mrs. B. F. Spraker, was present at an outdoor meeting which proved to be a most delightful occasion. Mrs. Spraker congratulated the Chapter on its excellent organization, which had been perfected in six months and ready for charter with thirty-two members. She declared it to be the banner chapter in the State for length

of time and numbers in organization during her regency. The charter bears date November 27, 1917. At Thanksgiving time a most interesting exhibit of old and rare articles was held, many of them having been handed down from Revolutionary times. Prizes were offered to local high school pupils having highest standing in American History, and the past year we sent a circular letter to all schools in the county asking for articles on local Indian history, especially Indian trails, and offered three prizes for the best papers. A delegate was sent to the State Convention at Troy, and our Regent and Treasurer attended the Continental Congress at Washington, in 1918. On Memorial Day the Chapter attended services and decorated the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Flag Day was also celebrated.

The State Regent having requested us to take up war work we began our activities by furnishing daily lunches to members of the National Guard on duty in our locality at the time it became necessary to safeguard the bridges. Our quota for reconstruction work at Tilloloy has been paid, and we adopted a French orphan for two years. Over $15,000 was subscribed by the members to the various Liberty Loans, and a large amount of knitting and sewing for soldiers and refugees has been done. Seven sons and grandsons of members were in the service, one served in the Adjutant General's office and the husband of one was in Y. M. C. A. work in France.

We have now forty-six members on our roll, one of whom has passed on to join the majority.

During our first two years we studied the early history of our County and State, papers on the different subjects being read, and also one at each meeting on Current Events. This year we are taking up the study of early American literature and authors. A few books have been collected, forming the nucleus of a library which we trust will grow as the months go by.

GERTRUDE CLAUSON DODGE,
Historian.

Amsterdam Chapter (Amsterdam, N. Y.), has had an active year. In October a patriotic tea was held at the home of Mrs John R. Blood. Over $100 was realized, and this amount was used for war relief work. In November a card party was given, and the proceeds were added to the fund for aiding the boys in khaki.

We all know of the splendid work done by the Y. M. C. A. in our own city, and we were glad to contribute $25 to the "Y" work abroad. Thirty-five dollars was given for an electric machine for use at Red Cross rooms, $25 for relief of soldiers' families, $33 toward the Liberty Bond of the National Society. The chapter owns 3 Liberty Bonds. We sent 50 cents per member for resuscitating a French city, and a subscription of $5 per month for the year to the Amsterdam War Chest.

We have a membership of 86, and expect to reach the hundred mark and over before another year. We observed Washington's Birthday at the home of our faithful charter member, Mrs. William G. Waldron. The guest of honor on this occasion was the newly elected State Vice Regent.

One member has adopted a French war orphan, and while we are caring for these fatherless children, do not let us forget in our D. A. R. reconstruction work the care of the American war orphan. All members have worked in some branch of the Red Cross, and one is Chairman of the Amsterdam Chapter of the Red Cross.

The Legislature passed the bill to repair Guy Park Manor House and to make the Amsterdam Chapter custodian of the Manor. We are also looking after the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. We have done good work in the publicity of the Flag Code. We have given flags to all schools and we know that the Colors float in every school room in our city. Let us now do as well with the American's Creed and the Constitution as we have done with the flag. In the great undertaking of creating a new Americanism in this era just opened, the D. A. R. should stand out more prominently than any other organization, because this is the primary cause of our existence.

ADA WILCOX NISBET,
Historian.

Green Mountain Chapter (Burlington, Vt.), reports the following work for the year 1918–1919. Our first work last fall was making 25 comfort bags for French wounded, 15 of which had been left from the previous year and the other 10 contributed by as many members. In September we purchased a $100 Liberty Bond of the 4th issue, $25 being generously contributed by Mrs. Woodbury, and the remaining $75 taken from the sinking fund. A braided rug was made and presented by Mrs. Hammond, on which $16 was raised by tickets sold during the summer. About $25 was raised by a card party given in November on the roof garden of the Hotel Vermont. As Middlebury, owing to the influenza epidemic, was unable to entertain the State Conference, Green Mountain Chapter offered its hospitality and the meetings were held December 4th, at the Algonquin Club.

We contributed $10 towards the support of Kenneth Earle, at Norwich University; $10 to Armenian fund; $8 to Protective League; $10 toward new home of the Salvation Army; $10

toward 2 inner stair-rails in Memorial Continental Hall. Two hundred towels, donated by Mrs. Watkins and Mrs. Cady, have been hemmed by the chapter and presented to the American Fund for French wounded, and 50 towels were provided by the chapter for Kurn Hattin at a cost of $10.50. A flag, valued at $8, was given to the Converse School on Pre-Memorial Day. A prize of $5 was presented to the High School for the scholar attaining the highest standing in American history during the year.

Our programs have been of variety and interest. In November Mr. Byron Clark spoke of Y. M. C. A. work among the soldiers; in December we had "Glimpses of France," consisting of appropriate music and readings; in January, the Ward trio entertained us with a musical program; in February, Mrs. Henry Brownell gave an interesting account of life in China; in March, Mrs. Bartlett and the Misses Bartlett gave songs and recitations; in April we had a paper on "Old New England Customs," by Mrs. M. F. Allen, and one on "Vermont Towns," read by Miss Mary Roberts, with music by Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Cram, and Miss Saiger. The May meeting was devoted to report of the Continental Congress by Mrs. Loomis and Mrs. Isham; Miss Young gave several solos.

In May the Board of Management voted to send $10, $5 of which was the gift of our State Regent, Mrs. Watkins, to the American International College, at Springfield, Mass., to educate young women of foreign birth to work among their own people. The Washington's Birthday entertainment took place at the Edmunds High School, under the efficient chairmanship of Mrs. Minns, a program of songs, dances and tableaux being given, followed by refreshments, and with a financial result of about $40. On Flag Day we participated with other patriotic societies in the boat ride and banquet of the Society of Colonial Wars. At the February meeting, Green Mountain Chapter adopted the "Lincoln Salute." In the new era on which the whole world is now entering this chapter hopes to play a worthy though modest part.

THEODORA AGNES PECK,
Historian.

Clinton Chapter (Clinton, Ia.). Nine business and 5 social meetings were held by the chapter during the past year. The Board of Managers has met 10 times.

We were represented at the National Convention in Washington by Mrs. C. E. Armstrong, and at the State Conference at Sheldon by Mrs. White, Regent, and Mrs. Bevier, delegate; also by Mrs. A. R. Olney as member of a state committee. Eleven new names have been added to our roll during the year, 2 names transferred to other chapters, and 1 member has died. At the present time we have a membership of 95, 25 of whom are non-resident.

The past year has been a very active one for all. When we have not been asked to contribute money we have been asked for contributions of time, and most of the Daughters have given unceasingly to the calls for Red Cross work. Our chapter was one of the few who received honorable mention at the State Conference by being 100 per cent. on the last Liberty Loan; $118 was raised by the War Relief Committee by the sale of Iowa flags and post cards; $100 was contributed to furnish a home in Tilloloy; $13 was sent to Washington to help make up the deficit on the Liberty Loan. The Monument Fund Committee have left no stone unturned in raising funds for the fitting memorial to our boys who fought in the war. Up to the time when they began to solicit subscriptions there was in the banks toward this object $1250, mainly earned from the sale of cook books. Pledges are being turned in every day for an early culmination of their efforts. Towards the Steiner Scholarship and the Hindman School we have also contributed. Several French war orphans have been adopted by individual members, others donating to the work as they were able.

Many and varied bulletins have been received and read at chapter meetings, from rechickenizing France to rebuilding her homes and farms, and to these we have listened with an attentive ear and dealt with them as seemed best.

The resignation of our Registrar was received in December and accepted with regret. Mrs. Ware, a former Registrar, was unanimously elected to fill the office. Among the enjoyable events of the past year have been the weekly lectures by the Rev. Judy, of Davenport, on current topics, particularly pertaining to the war.

We are also indebted to Mrs. F. E. Ware and Mrs. Eaton for pictures to be hung in the chapter room; also to different Daughters for books added to our collection at the Library.

We have had 5 delightful "open days," the first at the home of Mrs. George Allen, with a most interesting address by Mr. Welker Given, on "Early Days in Iowa." The next was an Independence Day Celebration, July 3rd, at the home of Mrs. Artemus Lamb, with a patriotic program commemorating the day. An Anniversary party celebrating the birthday of La Fayette, was enjoyed at Mrs. Seaman's. A delightful luncheon was held at the La Fayette Inn for our State Regent, Mrs. Mann, when she was our guest in January. Another party was given at the home of Mrs. F. E. Ware on

April 19th, in commemoration of the Battle of Lexington, where we were entertained by Mrs. Drury and Miss Lundy.

Though the past year has carried its full measure of sadness to some of us, we have all been called upon to sacrifice in order that peace and victory might come from the turmoil of war.

GRACE KIRKHAM LESLIE,
Secretary.

Ellicott Chapter (Falconer, N. Y.). On Flag Day, June 14, 1916, our chapter was organized by Mrs. Myrtle Blood Reed, Regent, with a membership of 33. Since that time we have added 3, making a total of 36. The first year was devoted to the study of Colonial history, a traveling library being secured; 2 papers were prepared for each meeting, with a review and discussion at the close.

The next year our country entered the war, and our first act was to draft resolutions, which were printed in the local papers, pledging our loyalty to the Government. We arranged for a public meeting in our billage for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Red Cross. This was done and rooms secured, our Regent taking a course in First Aid and acting as chairman of the work. Much good work was done, including comfort bags, compresses, bandages and knitting. Our next act was to purchase a Liberty Bond. A public supper was given for this purpose with a patriotic program and $50 realized, with which we purchased a bond for our chapter. One French orphan was adopted, and has been cared for for 2 years, much interest being manifested in the little French girl's letters, which have been translated and answered.

Each year a prize in gold has been given in the American history classes of the school at Commencement time. This has been presented by our Regent with an appropriate address. Each year we have observed Flag Day with a program; we have purchased and framed our charter; each year wreaths have been made by a committee for the Revolutionary soldiers and the soldiers of 1812 who are buried in our cemetery; each year we have paid our state and national dues.

At the beginning of our third year there was a change of officers, and Mrs. Della Hooker Johnson became Regent. A short program devoted to the study of France was given at each meeting, the remainder of the time being given to work and ways and means of raising money to carry on war activities. Our chapter was divided into groups of 5, with a chairman, to give public entertainments once each month for raising money. $201.38 was thus realized. These entertainments were much enjoyed and included a stereopticon lecture with slides of Tilloloy, an organ recital, a mock trial, and an old-fashioned quilting party at which the Daughters and their guests appeared in Colonial costume. Two patchwork quilts, the gifts of 2 chapter members, were tied and sent with 196 garments to New York for the French refugees. The material was purchased at a cost of $69.05, and the garments made under the efficient chairmanship of Mrs. Florilla Clark Edson; 54 stump socks were knitted and sent to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, for returned wounded soldiers, under the direction of Mrs. Victoria Mosher Ely. Part of the yarn, amounting to $12, was furnished by the chapter.

We have paid our quota of $1 per member to the National Society Liberty Bond, have also paid our assessment for the rebuilding of Tilloloy, and we have been sponsor for the care of 1 French orphan in the school. Five memorial elm trees, with name plates of dead soldiers of this vicinity, have been purchased by our chapter and planted in our cemetery with appropriate dedicatory exercises, conducted by our Regent.

At the close of the year, with the war at an end, and our obligations paid, we with our committee appointed, are awaiting the call to do our part in the great work of Americanization.

(MRS.) KATE ELY DAVIS,
Historian.

PLAN TO REDUCE HIGH COST OF LIVING

A letter containing the following plan of procedure has been sent every Chapter Regent, and it is hoped that if for any reason the letter has not been received a duplicate will be at once requested in order that the Chapter may put in force the plan.

The plan is as follows:

January. To keep accounts.

Each individual will be asked to keep an account of her daily expenses, grouping them under such items as rent, food, clothing, household service, amusements, incidentals, etc.

You are not to report the actual amounts you spend or save, but the percentage you save on the items given above.

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Chairman, N.S.D.A.R. Thrift Committee.



In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6557. SHINN.—George Shinn, Rev. soldier, b 1737 in N. J., d Aug. 23, 1782, in Va., was member of Lt. John Swearingen's Co. of Rangers on frontier of Pa. Wanted, date & place of d or any circumstances relating to him.

(2) PIERCE–JACK.—Elisha Pierce, of Fayette Co., Pa., thought to have been a lt. of Augusta Co., Va. Mil, 1778, d 1816, & buried at Laurel Hill, Fayette Co., Pa. Wanted, any record or particulars of his military service. His w, Elizabeth Jack, b 1735, d 1814. Wanted, names of her parents & place of her b.

(3) GADDIS–BOWEN.—John Gaddis, 1741–1827, Rev. soldier of Fayette Co., Pa., was a ranger on frontier. Data abt. his mother, Priscilla Bowen, 1718–1796, desired, also correspondence with some member of Bowen fam of Augusta Co., Va.

(4) MCKAY–RIDGWAY.—Andrew McKay, 1728–1804, of Frederick Co., Va., was a pioneer of the Shenandoah Valley. Wanted, b place & Rev. service. His w, Jane Ridgway, a Quakeress, b in N. J., 1731, d 1806, in O. Names of her parents desired. Jane had a sister, Phebe Redgway, who m a McKay of Va., bro or nr relative of her husband, Andrew McKay.—E. W. S.

6558. ARNOLD.—Is there a history of the Arnold fam in America?—C. H. S.

6559. HERRON.—John Herron, b abt. 1747 or 1749, m Deborah Jenkins, May 17, 1795, at Greenbush, N. Y. John Herron d Oct., 1826, Geneseo, N. Y. Names of some of their ch: Joseph, Jno., Clarissa M., Jeremiah, Betsey, Nancy. Wanted, ancestry of Jno. Herron & w; also Rev. service.—A. L. B.

6560. SHIPPY.—Who were parents of Rose Shippy who m Stephen Sayles, Jan. 2, 1783? Was she dau of Job Shippy & Rose Shippy (b Mar. 8, 1712)? Is there Rev. record of Sayles or Shippy?—I. N. B. S.

6561. COCHRAN.—Nathl. Cochran supposedly came from or nr Cochransville, Pa., into Va. Wanted, his parentage & Rev. record, name of w & date of settling in Va. Progenitor of this fam was Nathl. Cochran. Ch: James, Jno., Saml., Nathan, Stephen. Son James m (1) Miss McMullin. Ch: James, unm; Jane, m Joseph Gore. James m (2) Sarah Rhodes. Ch: Nancy, unm; Ann, unm; Nathan; Tholemiah, m Hannah James & moved to O.; Addison, m Sally James & moved to O.; Ann Bolyon, m Gibson Gregg, of Londoun Co., Va. (my g-g-parents); Emily, m Wm. Priest & moved to Mo.; Amanda, unm.

(2) TAYLOR.—Elizabeth Taylor, b Sept. 1762, m Aug. 21, 1787, Ambrose Walden in Fauquier Co., Va., d July 5, 1832, Warrenton, Va. Who were her parents? Service desired. Her m bond is in Fauquier Co., Va., signed by Richd. Taylor, a bro, also a request for the bond signed by Jno. Taylor, a bro. In 1799 she sued for separate maintenance from Ambrose Walden in Frederic Co., Va., her bro. Jno. being her nearest of kin.—M. D.

6562. CARSON.—Jno. Carson, b 1776, probably in Buckingham Co., Va. (The records were burned in 1869.) He was a surveyor & school teacher in Blount Co., Tenn., where he d 1826, m June 21, 1804, Nancy Glorianna Blackburn, dau of Jno. Blackburn, Esq. She was b Apr. 7, 1784, d Sept. 26, 1851, in Ill. Wants record of Jno Carson's father, also named Jno., his mother's name & fam. history & Rev. service in both lines, if any.

(2) BLACKBURN.—Wanted, the names of

father & mother of Jno. Blackburn, Esq., of Augusta Co., Va., later of Snoddyville, Jefferson Co., E. Tenn. The father, known only to kin descendants as "General," d abt. 1784. The ch of the said "Gen'l" Blackburn, so far as known to me, were Robert, m Richie or Richey. Ch: Rachel, Leah, Ewd., Benj. & Rev. Gideon, who was b Aug. 27, 1772, Augusta Co., Va., m Grisselle, dau of Jno. Blackburn, Esq., & his own cousin, Oct. 3, 1793, d in Ill. Jno., son of "Gen'l" Blackburn, b Dec. 25, 1740, d Feb. 9, 1808, Jefferson Co., Tenn., m. Jane (sd to have been a Mrs. White), b July 29, 1747, d Apr. 23, 1818. Ch: Nancy Glorianna, m Jno. Carson; Grisselle, m Rev. Gideon B., DD. (her cousin); Wm., James, Jno., Jr., Alex., Edw., Andrew, Jane & Mary. "Waddell" states that Gideon Blackburn was nephew of Gen. Saml. Blackburn, who was therefore a 3rd son of ——— Blackburn. Wanted, Rev. service of Jno., Robt. & their father, also the gen of Jno's w, Jane.—E. E. C.

6563. Spofford.—Did the fol. men fight in Rev: Amos Spofford, b Aug. 9, 1729, lived in W. Boxford, Mass.; Thos. Spofford, b 1766 or 1772, lived in Boxford, Mass..—A. B. E.

6564. Williams.—Desire information concerning Col. Williams (believed to be Col. Jno) who served under Washington through Rev. Col. Williams had dau. Elizabeth who m Chas. Cawthron seemingly of Henrico Co., Va, as a son, Asa was b there in 1792. The place of b, date of b & d, date of m, to whom, & proof of Rev. service of Col. Williams desired. Desire m date of Asa Cawthron & Eliza Kanote, dau of Jacob Kanote. Eliza Kanote, b Jan. 12, 1795, Madison Co., Ky., d Mar. 3, 1864. Also date of m of Chas. Cawthron, his b & d. The above Asa Cawthron was b Jan. 1, 1792, in Henrico Co., Va.; when 18 yrs of age enlisted in War of 1812 in what was called Northern Division. He was captured in 1815 at Ft. Meggs by British & Indians, imprisoned at Quebec & kept in confinement for 1 yr. & 1 da., the prison being an old dilapidated log house. Their rations were 1 bushel of potatoes per da. for 40 men, & ½ lb. beef each.—M. C. K.

6565. Robertson.—Chas. Robertson, b in Va., m Nancy Ford (b 1774 in Va.), & their dau, Frances Robertson, b in Va., m Micah Burns, b Sept. 28, 1795, in Vt., d 1876 in Clark Co., Ind. Who were parents of Chas. Robertson & Nancy Ford? Rev. service desired.

(2) Burns.—Parents of Micah Burns were Edw. Burns & Abigail Amy, b in Me. Did Edw. Burns or his father serve in Rev.? Who was father of Abigail Amy? Did he serve in any capacity which assisted in "establishing American Independence?"—L. P. G.

6566. Bosley.—Sally Bosley, b —, d June 18, 1816, m Isaac Hanna, May 17, 1804. Sally B. was from Baltimore, Md., m probably at Avon, N. Y.; ch: Thos. Jefferson, Danl. Thompkins, Matthew & Eliza Ann. Sally Bosley had 1 bro who lived at Conesus Lake, Western N. Y. He went to O. His ch were Almira, Mary Ann, Danl.—possibly others. There may have been 2 other bros. Names of parents of Sally Bosley & any facts concerning them desired.—F. R. G.

6567. Aldrich—Wanted, parentage of Abram Aldrich who d 1833 in Alleghany Co., N. Y, m Sallie Hyde (dau of Ebenezer Hyde of Vt.), had 11 ch: Wm., Robt., Fay, Philip, Zena, Hiram, Sallie Ann, Mary Ann, Harriette, Betsey m Jabin Higgins, Horace. Did his father serve in Rev.? If so, list of his father's ch desired.

(2) Horner.—Wanted, name of w of Saml. Horner, Rev. soldier of Hunterdon Co., N. J., & list of his ch. He is buried on his farm nr Scio, N. Y. Wanted, dates of b, m & d.

(3) Rupert.—Peter Rupert, Rev. soldier of Pa., moved to Rowan Co., N. C., thence to Va. His son Henry m Naomi Henkel. Data concerning Peter Rupert desired.

(4) Dennison.—Wanted, ancestry of Wm. Dennison, who moved from N. J. to O., & was father of Wm. Dennison, P. M. Gen. & Gov. of O. during Civil War.—J. A. B.

6568. Boone.—Wanted, Boone gen Elizabeth Logston, g-child of Danl. Boon, who m Mat Bailon Fletcher, who volunteered in War of 1812 at age of 12.—A. S. F.

6569. Briggs.—My g-g-father, Col. Joseph Briggs Hill, b Dec. 9, 1786, Sag Harbor, L. I., d 1832, Fredericksburg, Va., m July 30, 1808, Harriet Hempstead, b Aug. 8, 1790, d 1883. Both are buried at West Stockbridge, Mass., where their 8 ch were b. Col. Hill held all offices in the Mass. Mil., 1811–1821, when he was honorably discharged as col. Was a representative in the Legislature from West Stockbridge. He had 2 bros, Rufus & Jno., who settled in Tenn., one of whom was the ancestor of Maj.-Gen. Hill of the Confederacy. Who were parents & ancestry of Col. Joseph Briggs Hill?

(2) Pollard.—Elizabeth Pollard, of Lancaster, Mass., d 1849, aged 86, m Jan. 12, 1790, Gates Thurston, son of Peter & Dorothy (Gates) Thurston of Lancaster, b 1760, d 1816. Parents of Elizabeth "d abt 1812, being abt 90 yrs each." Wanted, ancestry of Elizabeth Pollard.

(3) Warren.—Aurelia Warren, b Apr. 12, 1794, Aurelia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., m Henry Thurston, son of Gates & Elizabeth (Pollard) Thurston. Her father, James Warren, purchased a large tract of land nr Lake George, N. Y., & removed there, 1804. He d early & friends gave the place the name of Warrensburg, & Warren to the co. His w & 6 ch survived him. Information desired concerning

gen & history of the co & Rev. record of James Warren.—M. H. C.

6570. Wilson—Robt. Wilson, Scotch-Irish, with w Eleanor & 3 bros, Saml., David & Zacchurs (one of signers of Mecklinburg Decl.) went from Big Spring Church community, Cumberland Co., Pa., to Mecklinburg Co., N. C., 1760. Who were parents of Robt. & Eleanor, his w? Was Capt. David Reid, killed in battle of Hanging Rock, a bro of Eleanor? Robt. & Eleanor Wilson had 7 sons in Rev.—L. M. C.

6571. Wheelock.—My g-g-mother was Harriet Wheelock, b June 17, 1792, d Sept. 4, 1848. She m Luther Bishop, probably in 1810, & spent most of their life nr Perry, N. Y., later they came to Mich. Their fathers' & mothers' names, dates of b, m, & d, with Rev. service desired.

(2) Gillette.—Nathan & Hannah Gillette lived at Salisbury, Ct. They had 8 dau & 1 son. The oldest ch was Mercy Gillette Bishop, b May 28, 1766, m Mar. 31, 1785, at Philipstown, Raussebaer Co., N. Y., d Oct. 5, 1861, at Perry, N. Y. Wanted, names of parents of Nathan & Hannah Gillette.—M. E. R.

6572. Hathaway.—Wanted, information of Robt. Hathaway, from Va. or Ky., served under Washington. After war he moved to Monroe Co., O. He came to this country from Wales. His w's name was King or Kent. Robt. Hathaway had dau Hannah, who m Jno. Stotzer. Wanted, proof of Rev. service of Robt. Hathaway or information concerning him.—M. L.

6573. Ashbrook.—Mary Ashbrook, b Oct. 12, 1783, in Va., m Jno. Peters, 1803, 12 yrs later removed to Fairfield Co., O. Mary Ashbrook had 3 bros, Aaron, Eli & Absolom, of Buckingham, of Rockingham Co., Va. Rev. record & gen desired.—M. L. W.

6574. Murdock-Lay-Denison.—My g-mother, Abigail Murdock Reid, b Mar., 1804, dau of Wm. Murdock, b 1764, & Saba Denison; he was son of Wm. b 1740, & Jerusha, d 1786. The son of Maj. Jno. Murdock & Frances Conklin. Who were parents of Jerusha, (supposed to be dau of Judge Lay) & Saba Denison? Lay-Denison or Murdock Rev. records desired.—M. L. D.

(2) Walker-Onstine.—My g-mother, Mary Walker Grandall, b 1816, dau of Henry & Charlotte Johnson Walker. Henry Walker, b 1786, was son of Geo. & Mary (Onstine) Walker. Geo. Walker (Valger or Walger) came to America from Holland 1749, age 9. Mary Onstine was his 2nd w. Various places of residence of Geo. Walker; Salem, Pa.; Nescopick, Pa.; Nicholas, N. Y., & Factoryville, N. Y. His w had a bro, Frederick. Wanted, information of the Walkers or Onstines or Rev. records.—W. D.

6575. Haynes-Bird.—Information desired of Mrs. Pattie Anne Bird, w of Jno. Stylis Bird, who is a descendant of Thos. Haynes. Wanted, information & dates of Thos. Haynes of N. C. or Va., ancestor of Pattie Anne Haynes Bird. Thos. Haynes was b in Mecklinburg Co., Va., d in Columbia Co., Ga. I am sure his sister Ann m Jno. Gordon.

(2) Gordon.—Very anxious to find something of Jno. Gordon's parents, the one who m Anne Haynes.—N. F. H.

6576. Bass.—Information concerning Bass fam desired. Emily Bass, dau of Jno. Bass & Militia Mabry, m O. H. P. Keller, son of Jacob Keller & Martha Keller; Militia Mabry's mother's maiden name, I think, was Staten or Staton, & she was from either N. C. or Va.

(2) Keller.—Wanted, information concerning Keller fam. Jacob Keller, b Dec. 1, 1793, d Sept. 2, 1844, m Martha Everett; their sons Robt. & O. H. P. Keller, who was b 1825, d 1869, m Emily Bass. Col. McPherson, of the Union Army, was related to this branch of Keller fam.—M. T. R. G.

6577. Hurt-Prewitt.—Ellen Hurt m my Rev. ancestor, Byrn Prewitt, abt 1779, in Campbell Co., Va. Can you tell me who her father was & if he served in Rev.? Robt. Hurt Prewitt, son of Ellen & Byrd Prewitt, was b 1791, Jessamine Co., Ky., m Nov., 1815, Elizabeth Clark, b Jan. 1 1793, Fayette Co., Ky. Elizabeth Clark's parents were James Clark, of Va., & Elizabeth Summers. Had James Clark Rev. service? Who was Elizabeth Summers' father & had he Rev. service? All gen history abt these allied fams desired.—L. P. G.

6578. Stevens.—Wanted, parents & b place of Hannah Stevens, who m Parker Underwood, Jr., abt 1785. They lived several yrs nr Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., Mass. Early in the 1800s both Sr. & Jr. with their fams moved to N. Y. State, in or nr Paris, Oneida Co. Hannah's ch: Louisa, Almira, Laura, Jno., Cynthia & Roswell. The 3 eldest were b in Mass. (Some records give the name Almira as "Alvira.")—E. J. S.

6579. Lee.—Three bros came from Vt. to Ky., then Warren & Butler Cos., O., later to Vigo Co., Ind. (1) Henry Lee, m in 1795, Miss Dunham, b 1772 in Va., d 1836, Riley, Ind.; Jno. Lee, b 1797, V., d Mar. 22, 1864, Clay Co., Ind 1st w, Elizabeth Green Lee, 2nd, Sarilda Perkins, 3rd, Mrs. Nancy Ramsey. He was capt. of mil (of what?). James & Mary (Jones) Lee emigrated to Ky., with Danl. Boone, served in Rev., came to Vigo Co. 1817. What place in Va. did they come from? What Rev. service, if any, did Henry Lee, the ancestor, have & who was his father? Relationship to the Va. fam of Lee desired? Henry Lee & Sarah Donham had ch: (1) Jno., b 1796, in War 1812, m Elizabeth

Green; (2) Wm., b 1798, in Mex. War, m Sarah Hook; (3) Rachel, b 1800; (4) Rhoda, b 1803; (5) Dr. Henry, b 1805, m Harriet Gorden; (6) Judge Nathl., b 1807, m Eliza Hawley; (7) Jonathan, b 1810, m Harriet Ray; (8) David S., b 1812, m Anna Ferrell; (9) Mary Lee.

(2) GORDON.—Parents of Harriet E. Gordon Lee were Patrick Gordon, b July 18, 1781, d Oct. 12, 1818; Jane Gordon, b Feb. 12, 1778, d June 7, 1824. Aberham Gordon supposed to be bro, b Mar. 16, 1811, d Aug. 12, 1827, m Rebecca, b July 22, 1811. This fam of Gordon lived nr Riley Ind. Were they members of fam. of the Confederate Gen. Gordon? —A. E. R.

6580 MCCLELLAN.—I am niece of Hon. Chas. McClellan, Ex-Congressman from Ind. & a descendant of Col. & Brig.-Gen. Saml. McClellan of the Rev. Wanted, ancestry of Hon. Chas. McClellan, with proof of same.—W. P. G.

6581. ALLISON.—I have heard both my g-g-fathers were in Rev. but have found no record of them. Alex. Allison, b on the ocean & reared in Md. abt 60 mi from Baltimore, moved to the York district of S. C., abt. 1778 or 1780. Saml. Carroll, who probably always lived at or nr York, S. C. Would appreciate any information abt either of these men.—J. S. R.

6582. DOYING.—The records of War Dept. show that one Danl. Doying served as pvt. in Capt. Jonas Kidder's Co. of Nicholas' Rgt., N. H. Mil., raised to reinforce Continental Army at West Point with remarks "engaged July 15, 1780, discharged Oct. 24, 1780, time in service, 3 mo 20 da." Gen of the Doying fam desired, particularly of his bro, James Doying. —H. E. D.

6583. BETHAY-GWIN-HAMILTON.—Thos. Hamilton, Scotch-Irish immigrant to N. C. m Jane McCracken in Ireland. Their son James b May 1, 1757, d Apr 27, 1831, m in N. C., Feb. 7, 1782, Jane Gwin, b Feb. 18, 1762, d Sept. 8, 1843. Ch: Robt., b June 5, 1796, d Mar. 17, 1876, m in Tenn. Elizabeth Bethay (Bethey, Batha), b abt 1798, d Sept. 4, 1879. Did Thos. Hamilton serve in Rev. or Colonial wars? Was the father of either Jane Gwin or Elizabeth Bethay in the Rev? Gen Rev data desired.—R. S.

6584. DEPEW.—Wanted, ancestry of Henry Depew, b June 16, 1781, d Mar. 19, 1813, m Feb. 27, 1803, Clemmea Sherburne. Ch: David, Sarah, Anna, Mary McQueen, Clemmea, Letticia, Elicta Edwards.

(2) BURCHARD.—Wanted, ancestry of Jos. Burchard & w, Hannah (Dixon) Burchard. A Jos. Burchard, b Norwich, Ct., 1747, d Russelairville, Albany Co., N. Y., Apr. 23, 1813, m Hannah (Dixon) Burchard, b 1751, d Russelairville, Albany Co., N. Y., 1825. Ch: Jos., Danl., Elias, Dixon, Preserved, Lyman, Amy, Hannah, Elizabeth, Esther, Dorothy. Munsell's "History of Albany Co., N. Y.," pp. 919–920. "In 1798 Joseph Burchard, Jr., emigrated from Ct. to Russelairville, Albany Co., N. Y.," etc.

(3) HOLDEN.—Lt. Philemon Holden, b 1725, d 1810, lived in Shirley Mass. Rev service desired.—G. D. B.

6585. RICHARDSON.—Sandie Richardson d in Clark Co., Ky., 1806. His will was pro. Sept. 22, 1806. His w, Sarah, son Francis, & Benjammin Taul were left exec. Mentioned in this will were sons, Francis & James, dau Nancy, w of Jesse Payne, Martha Bigger, & Sarah Harrison. (Hiram Harrison was not to have control of her property.) His g-sons were Jas, Richardson, son of Robt. Richardson, dec'd., Sandie Richardson, son of Robt. Richardson, dec'd., Robert's widow, Mary. I want proof of Rev. service of Sandie Richardson, Sr., date & place of his b, maiden name of w, also names of their parents.—N. S.

6586. CALDWELL.—Wanted, maiden name of w of Col. Jno. Caldwell & names of their ch.

(2) TRIMBLE and KING.—Jonathan King m Nancy or Agnes Trimble. Gen & Rev service & record desired.

(3) DARBY.—Jas. Darby m Ann Roan of N. C. Wanted, parents of Jas. Darby with Rev service, also the gen of Ann Roan, with proof of Rev service.

(4) PAYNE.—Thos. Jillson Payne m Eveline Robinson. Hugh Payne m Matilda. Gen of Hugh Payne & of his w Matilda, desired. They came from Va. to Ky., lived near Lexington & Frankfort.

(5) SAPPINGTON.—Fielding Sappington m Ann Cahill, son of John Sappington. Rev. service & gen of Jno. Sappington desired.—M. L. D.

6587. EPPERSON-MONTGOMERY.—Colonel Wm. Epperson, Albemarle Co., Va., settled near Columbia, Adair Co., Ky., in 1818 or earlier. He m Elizabeth Montgomery. Ch: Wm., Jno., Chas., Gallatin, Albert, Elizabeth Ann, Sarah, Mary. He had a bro, David Epperson, who also settled in Ky. Were they sons of David Epperson, soldier of the Rev from Va.? Elizabeth Montgomery had a bro, Francis Montgomery, who lived in Adair Co., Ky. Were they ch of Francis Montgomery, soldier of the Rev, who d nr Lexington, Ky., abt 1835?—J. M. P.

6588. WARFIELD-BURGESS-BARR.—My Rev g-father Elisha Warfield moved to Ky. from Anne Arundel Co., Md. after the Rev. He m Ruth Burgess. Wanted, gen of Burgess fam of Md. Maria Barr m Elisha in Lexington, Ky. Their son Wm. (my g-father) m Maria Griffith, dau of Jno. T. Griffith.—F. W. S.

6589. JOHNSTON.—Wanted, ancestry with proof of Rev service of the father of Chas. Johnston, b Mar. 3, 1783, Orange Court House,

Va. His parents came from Ireland with 4 sons, Jno., Wm., Jas., Chas. Chas m Elizabeth Macon & lived betw Salisbury & Yadkin River in N. C.

(2) MACON–ALSTON.—Ancestry & proof of Rev service of Elizabeth Macon's father. She m Chas. Johnston abt 1800. She was a g-niece of Nathaniel Macon of Warren Co., N. C., also a g-g g-dau of Gideon Macon, who came from France in the latter part of the 17th century. Her mother was a Miss Aston.—E. J. K.

6590. CARTWRIGHT.—The early history of Thos. & Bathsheba Cartwright, who left Elizabeth City, N. C., in 1834, migrating to Boone twp., Madison Co., Ind., desired.—E. C. M.

6591. WARNER.—Information regarding Rev service of Seth Andrew Warner ship-master, probably of Saybrook, Ct. He m Hannah (LeMoyne) De Angelis (widow), in Newport, R. I., Dec. 19, 1773. Ch were all b in Saybrook, Ct. Tradition says he commanded a privateer which was captured by the British. D. M. B.

6592. RICHE–WARRINER–BARLOW–SIBLEY.—Records desired of 1st Joshua Riche (a minute man); 2nd, Wm. Warriner, b Jan. 2, 1744, in Brimfield, Mass., m Lois Morgan, Oct. 10, 1776. (New England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. ii, p. 89), also (The Warriner Family) by Rev. Edw. Warriner, of Montrose, Pa., also (The Springfield Records of Mass. & Green's History of Springfield.) 3rd, Aaron Barlow's father; 4th, Col. Timothy Sibley, b Nov. 2, 1727, d June 6, 1819, m to 2nd wife, Annie Waite, of Ipswich, Mass., Oct. 16, 1752, was of Sutton, Mass.—N. K. W.

6593. HART.—My g-g-father was a son of Benj. Hart, who m Nancy Morgan, dau of Gen. Morgan. My g-g-father was Thos. Hart. A record of this ancestor desired. I have the history told by my father & grandfather, but want the gen with proof.—E. H. H.

6594. WALLACE.—Wanted, data regarding ancestry of Arthur Wallace, a tanner, who moved with his family to Ky. (possibly from Md.), in the early 1800s & settled near Owensboro, on the Ohio River. He had 6 sons, Jno., Wm., Saml., Arthur, Chas., and Hiram, & 2 daus, Elizabeth Wallace (my g-g-mother, who m Rev. Wm. Lynn at Hartford, Ohio Co., Ky., in 1826), & Sallie who d unm abt the close of the Civil War. Was there Rev service in Arthur Wallace's line? Is he related to Gen. Lew Wallace, the author?

(2) PRUITT.—Wanted, the parentage, etc., of Moses Pruitt, of Allen Co., Ky., who m Phœbe Williams, 2nd dau of Simon Williams, & moved across the Ohio into Vanderburg Co., Ind., abt 1810. His parents are supposed to have come from Va. Was there Rev service?

(3) WILLIAMS–LYNN.—Wanted, the ancestry and history of Benj., Wm., and Jas. Lynn, brothers, who moved from Pa. into Ky. in its early days. Benj. is probably the preacher after whom Nolin Creek was named, and who helped found Harrodsburg. Wm. was possibly the Capt. Lynn associated with George Rogers Clark. James Lynn was a Rev soldier, & came to Ky. later. He m Hannah (Wright) Brunty, whose parents, (named Wright) owned the land on which Danville now stands. James moved to what is now McLean Co., Ky., reared his family and d on his farm, the site of the present town of Buch Grove. His mother's name is supposed to have been Crow. I wish to know more of his parents & information regarding his Rev service.

,(4) KIMBALL.—Information of the parentage of Jesse Kimball, b in Preston, Conn., March 19, 1760. He and his bro Samuel both served in the Rev. Jesse afterward lived in Canajohaire, Montgomery Co., N. Y., enlisted for 3 years in Ind. Wars, being discharged at Cincinnati abt 1793. Went to Henderson Co., Ky. & moved from there into Gibson Co., Ind. abt 1807. He m a Holland woman, Elizabeth Roliffson (or Roelofson), reared a large family, & d in 1857. I have the names of his father and g-father. also, when and where did he m Elizabeth? Was it at Smith Mills, Ky.? —H. P. B.

ANSWERS

2711. (2) KURTZ.—I descend from Abraham & Catherine Kurtz, g-father of John & Daniel Kurtz. Communication desired with E. J. M.—*Mrs. Wm. H. Hickman,* 4934 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

5162. GRINNELL.—I note that Mercy Greinnell m 1784, dau of Malachi Grinnell. I am seeking parentage of Ezra Grinnell, b abt 1780 to 1788, m a Lucrecia Leonard, b 1788 & settled in N. Y. state. Tradition says Ezra's mother's name was Crane and that her father was in the Rev. I have found other Ezra Grinnells of his generation, but none with a Crane connection. Could you tell me more abt your Malachi, the names of his bro & sisters, & the names of his children?—*Mrs. F. C. Buckley,* 1610 16th St., Superior, Wis.

6017. LEONARD.—Will you inform me whether the family of Leonards in your query are in any way related to Lucrecia Leonard b abt 1788, d 1885, who m Ezra Grinnell & settled in Western N. Y.? I thought perhaps the Lucy Leonard might have been the same. Our family was supposed to have come from Onandaga Co., N. Y. I have been unable to procure a copy of Phelp's & Gorham's "Purchase of Western N. Y.," & do not know where Ezra Grin-

nell & Lucrecia Leonard were m.—*Mrs. F. C. Buckley,* Superior, Wis.

6071. FONTS-FONCH.—In biography of Linn Co., I find Samuel Pfantz, a very early pioneer, native of Pa., b in Lancaster Co., Pa., June 9, 1819, only surviving member of 7 ch year 1901. His parents were Samuel Pfautz, spent their entire lives in Pa. The Pfautz family originated in Asia, later lived in Italy, then France, from which country they were driven by religious persecutions to America. This Samuel Pfautz, b 1819, clerked in his father's store in Moravia, Pa., later learned the cooper trade. In 1845, came to Iowa, then a territory; 1855, m Mary McCallister, had 7 ch: Anna, Maggie, Louise, Albert, Samuel, Ella, Alice. Possibly a search of Lancaster Co., Pa., where Samuel Pfautz, Sr., & wife, Mary Magdalene Swar, lived & had a store in Moravia, Pa., where Pfautz family seem to have been located, might help.—*Mrs. Flora Blaine Wood,* State Centre, Iowa.

6096. WILLIAMS. — Your family names, Nancy & Adeline attracted my attention. I don't even know that our Williams families are connections. My g-father, Ephraim Myers, m Nancy Williams, b 1815, somewhere near Louisville abt 1830. Nancy Williams' parents were Henry Williams & Nancy Jarvis. Henry Williams had at least 2 bros, Hiram & Merril. Hiram's wife's name was Kate. I have an idea that the Williams were of Welsh extraction & came up to Ky. from S. C.—*Mrs. Harry F. Schlasser,* Knowlton, Montana.

6258. MANN.—I have Mann ancestry traced back to William Mann of Eng., b 1607, settled in Cambridge. Have never found Rev service for my Beriah Mann, b 1708, m 1733 to Keziah Ware. It is possible the Manns were Quakers, but if your John Mann & w, Lydia Porter, were m in 1765 & settled in Oxford, N. H., why not write N. H. Sec'y of State at Concord & ask if John Mann signed the Association Test of N. H. in 1776? All descendants of signers are entitled to an ancestral bar.—*Mrs. F. C. Buckley,* Superior, Wis.

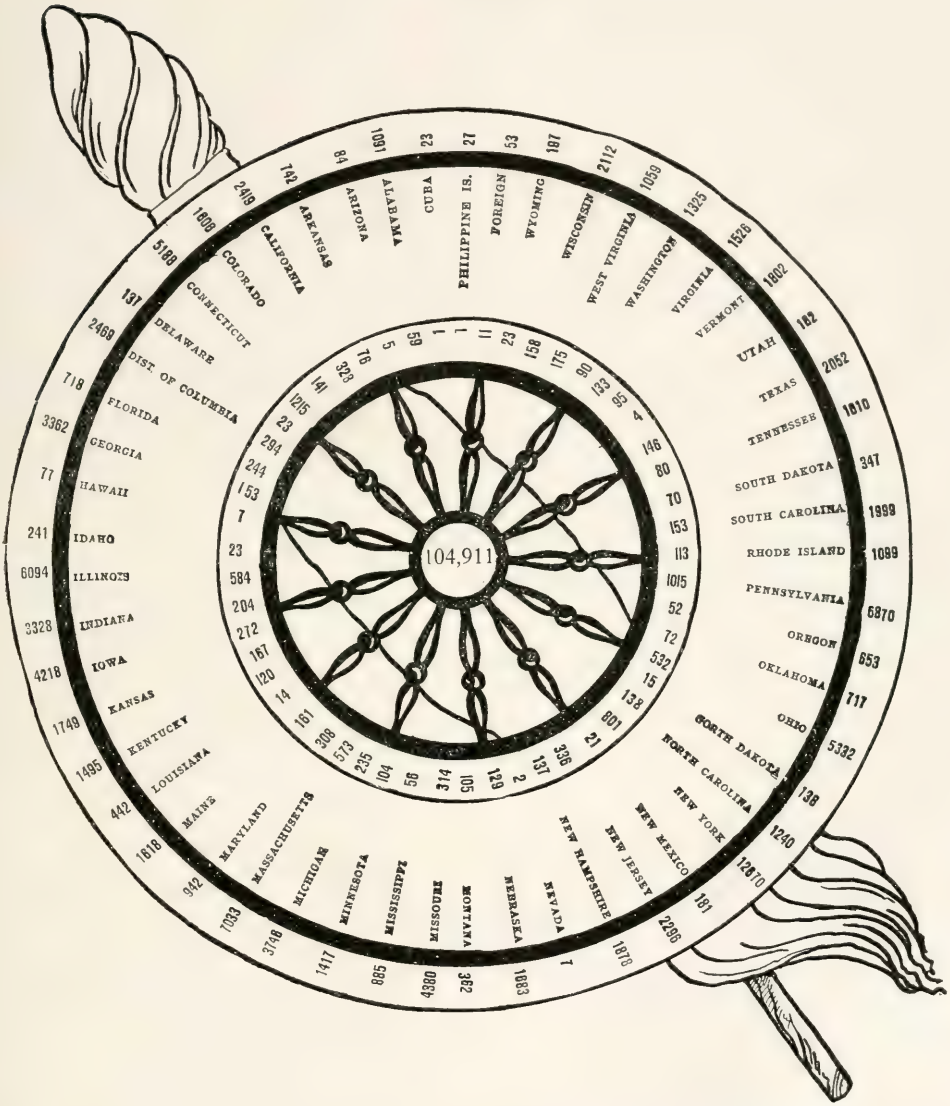
6273. HUTCHINS. — My g-g-father was Joshua Hutchins, b May 27, 1768, d Feb. 2, 1850. His ch by 1st wife: John, b 1799, d 1825; Horace, b 1802—; Levi, b 1804—; Abigail, b 1806–7; Betsey, b 1809—; Phineas, b 1811—; Abigail, b 1814. His 2d wife was Judith Sumner (1785–1879); their ch. Judith Maria, b 1816, d 1843; Wyatt Sumner, b 1821, d 1822; Polly Matilda, b 1824, d 1845; James Henry, b 1830, d 1893.—*Helen deh Hutchins,* 101 West St., Ilion, N. Y.

6360. HENRY.—I am interested in Henry gen. & have in my records a Nancy Henry from Va. Her parents were George & Parmelia (Fiddler) Henry who went from Culpeper Co., Va., to Logan Co., O., abt 1806. Their ch were James, William, George, Joel, Margaret, Nancy, Lydia & Lucy. If this is the Nancy Henry wanted, I have more records.—*Maude Henry Ross,* 427 Douglas St., Winatchee, Wash.

6435. TAYLOR.—In searching for Holliday data, I found a Mary Taylor (mother of Gov. Holliday, of Va.), dau of Samuel Taylor, M.D. He was b near Dover, Del., studied under Dr. James Craig, personal friend and physician of Gen. Washington. He completed his studies in Phila. and located in Clarke Co., Va., and m the dau of Dr. Robert Mackey, who served in the Rev as surgeon. This Samuel Taylor is the fourth in descent from Robert Taylor, an English emigrant who settled in Delaware Co., Pa., in 1685. His son, Isaac Taylor, was a member of the Pa. Assembly from Chester Co. in 1711–12–26, and his son Joseph, b 1732, was the father of Dr. Samuel Taylor. (From Hardesty's "Va."—*Mrs. Bernis Brien,* 631 Grand Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

6437. GILSON.—I am a son of Thos. H. Gilson, a son of Dan'l Gilson, Jr., son of Dan'l Gilson, Sr., both Rev soldiers. Dan'l, Sr., d of smallpox not long after Burgoyne's surrender. Dan'l, Jr. (g-father Gilson) served through the war, was with Washington at Valley Forge. We have 2 bayonets, one he carried & 1 he said he "took from a Hessian at the battle of Trenton." He d 1844, buried in Mesopotamia, O., where there are a number of Gilsons (his descendants & 1 bro and his descendants). Dan'l, Jr., had bro, who left Groton, Mass., the old home, & went west (so-called), probably as far as Pa. The fam history we have in the old fam Bible where is a record of Dan'l, Jr., by his 2d w (my g-mother) who was 30 yrs younger than he. She drew a widow's pension & d 1876, age 88. The war records at Washington show the enlistment & discharge of quite a number of Gilsons during Rev. My ancestors were English & they had been in this country long before Rev.—*J. F. Gilson,* 77 W. South St., Akron, O.

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WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN SEVEN STATES

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.
Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

THE line of march of the main Continental Army during the long eight years of hardship and battle of the Revolutionary War marks out the road our ancestors travelled to reach the haven of national independence, and Washington's Headquarters are the mile-stones by which we trace that road upon the page of history.

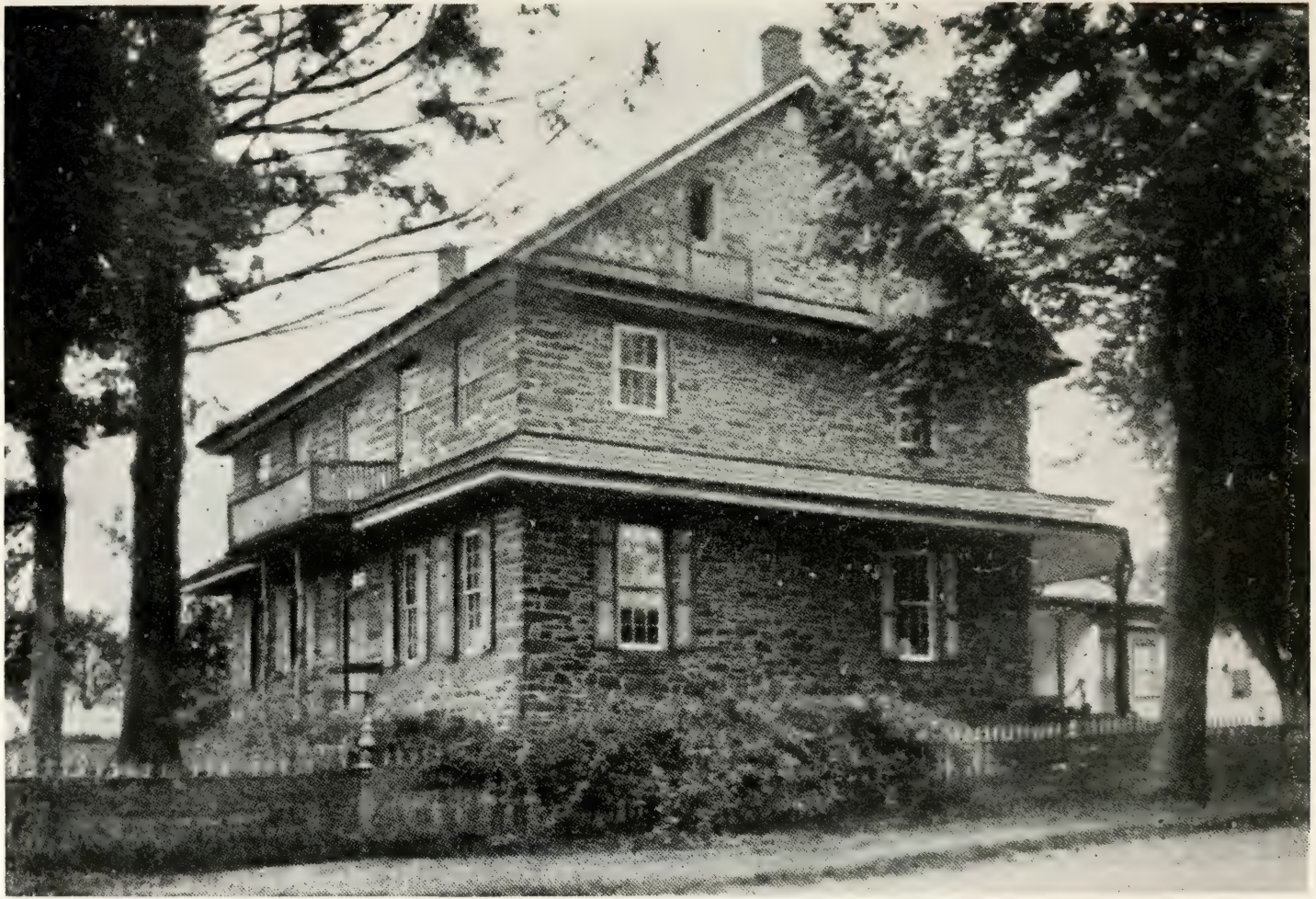
It would be a matter of justifiable pride if we, of to-day, could properly mark every one of the hundred or more locations from which the Commander-in-chief issued the orders that so managed the troops under him as to steadily beat back the armed forces striving to maintain their grip upon the country and to throttle them into final impotence. All of our Revolutionary sentiment clusters around these spots. From William Keith's farm house from whence issued the orders for the desperate dash on Trenton; from the camp at Schuylkill Falls from whence came the manly thanks to the defeated troops of Brandywine; from the sober announcement, in the fields before Yorktown, of the surrender of Cornwallis, to the farewell orders to the armies from Rocky Hill, every spot is a landmark in the struggle for righteous control of our destinies and freedom for our native land. It is regrettable that so many of the buildings used as Headquarters have disappeared through neglect and inattention of early days, but some day, perhaps, we may atone for this neglect by marking every spot with a proper memorial. A giant flagstaff of classic design, bearing upon its base a history of the Headquarters, would seem an appropriate form of marker wherever space permits, and the duty of keeping the flag flying therefrom would be a not unpatriotic



From Burk's Guide to Valley Forge

Photo—Handy, Washington

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE, PA



From Faris' Old Roads out of Philadelphia

Photo—Handy, Washington

THE PETER WENTZ HOUSE (1758) NEAR CENTER POINT



From The Passaic Valley (Vol. I) Photo—Handy, Washington

THE ARNOLD TAVERN WHERE WASHINGTON HAD HIS HEADQUARTERS IN THE WINTER OF 1777. THE FRAME BUILDING IS NO LONGER STANDING

and inspiring task for our Boy Scout organization under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

But seven states can claim the distinction of having had Headquarters of the Continental Army within their borders. These are: Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. New Jersey possesses the greatest number of these headquarters locations, with New York and Pennsylvania next. The movements of the main Continental Army were, of course, the backbone movements of the entire struggle and, while the northern and southern campaigns were of inestimable value in deciding the issue, it is to the main army under Washington that we must look for a clear understanding of the military history of the Revolution. It is curious to follow the geographic shifting of the scene of action and to note how the tide of war rose from the extreme eastern boundary of the colonies to sweep like a flood down the entire coast length and inland until it beat upon the Appalachian barrier. After Boston the fighting swept westward to New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. To and fro across these three states it moiled and roiled for five of the eight years of the war; then its wave swept onward to Virginia, the geographical centre of the colonies, faltered, broke upon the ramparts of

Yorktown, ebbed back to New York, and within that harbor its eddies subsided to the calms of peace.

Throughout the eight years of war the path of the struggle may best be followed by the date lines of the series of general orders issued by Washington, the locations of whose Headquarters may be established by these orders and the accounts and vouchers of his expenses as Commander-in-chief. Except where the state authorities directed that certain quarters be placed at his disposal, or where Tory property was commandeered, the Commander-in-chief paid for the use of every house he occupied as headquarters throughout the entire war.

The first Headquarters of the conflict was in the Wadsworth house at Cambridge, built by Harvard College in 1726, for the use of its presidents, generally known as the "President's House," and at that time occupied by President Samuel Langdon. Near the middle of July the house of John Vassall, then a fugitive loyalist, was prepared for Washington's occupancy. The 21st Massachusetts regiment, commanded by Colonel John Glover, and known as the Marblehead regiment, had been quartered in the house and after its removal it took eight days' cleaning to render it habitable. The house is now known as the Craige-Longfellow house from its owners, Dr. Andrew Craige and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, six of whose children were born under its roof. Jared Sparks and Edward Everett were among those who occupied this house at various times. The Headquarters remained here until Washington left Cambridge.

After the evacuation of Boston the British fleet and troop-ships lay in the lower harbor, out of range of cannon shot, for ten days. When they finally sailed, their destination could only be conjectural. It was assumed to be New York City, and Washington left Cambridge April 4, 1776, for that place. On his arrival Headquarters were established in a house on Pearl Street. After the Commander-in-chief returned from Philadelphia, whither he had been summoned by Congress, Headquarters were established, June 7th, in the Motier house which stood at what is now the corner of Varick and Charlton Streets. After the retreat from Long Island and the decision to abandon New York, Washington's quarters were at Robert Murray's house, near 32d Street and 4th Avenue. September 15th he was at Mott's Tavern, Harlem Plains. The British forced a landing on Manhattan at Kip's Bay, at what is now about the foot of 34th Street on this date, and the inexplicable panic of the American troops on this occasion has furnished us a record of one of the rare instances of rage over-balancing Washington's usual calm judgment. After the battle of Harlem Heights, Headquarters were established at the Roger Morris house, now better known as the Jumel mansion; it had been erected by Colonel Roger Morris who married a daughter of Frederick Phillipse, owner of Phillipse Manor, which covered the larger part of Westchester, Dutchess and Putnam Counties, New York.

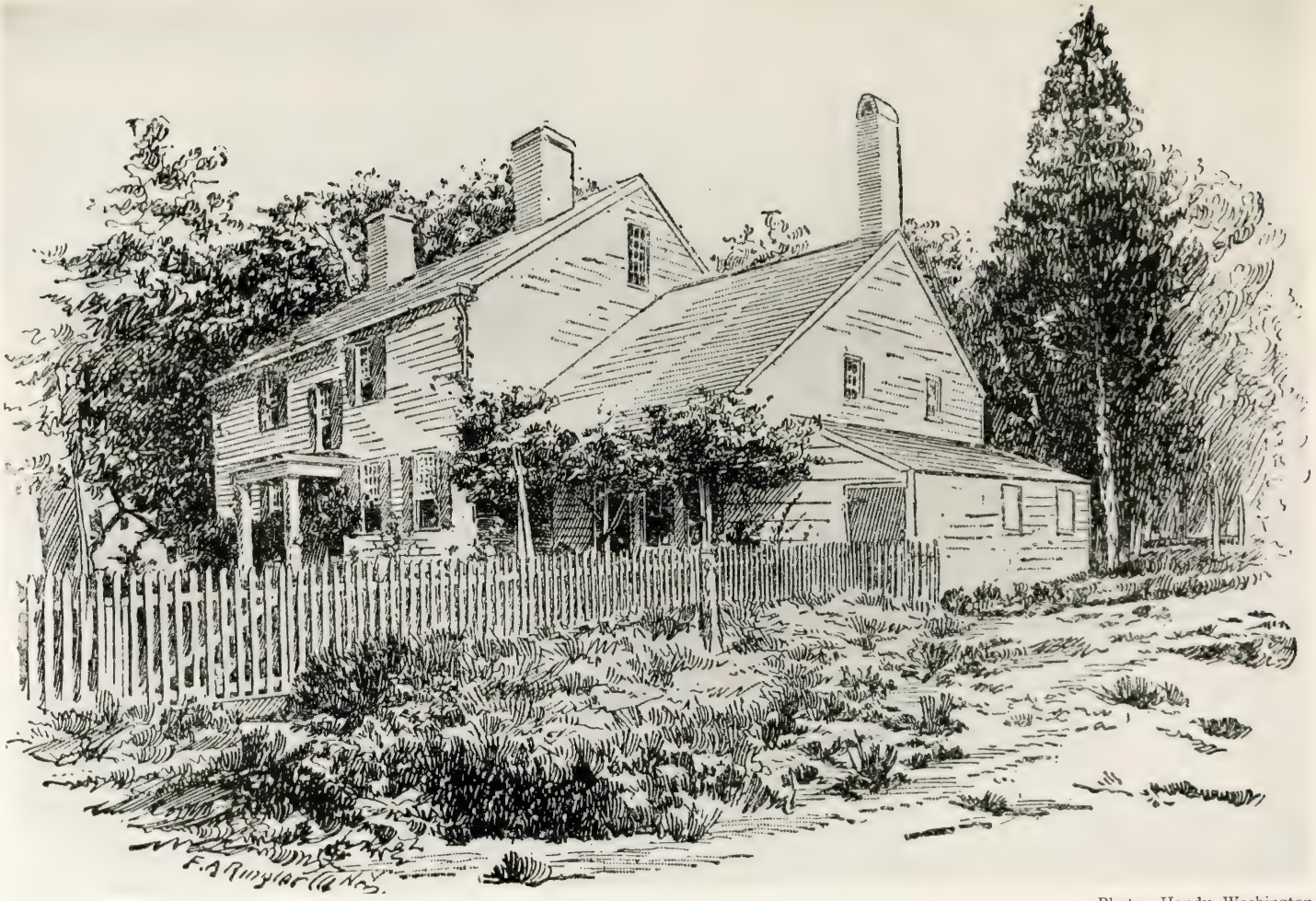
For over a month the American and British troops faced each other until a flanking movement by the latter forced the Continentals to fall back to White Plains. Headquarters were at Valentine's Hill October 21st and 22d, and on the 23d at the Miller house at White Plains. After the battle at the Plains, October 28th, and the unexpected move of the British ten days later, the



From Magazine of American History

Photo—Handy, Washington

THE COLONEL THEUNIS DEY HOUSE AT PREAKNESS, N. J. WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS FROM JULY 1 TO 28, 1780



From The Passaic Valley (Vol. I)

Photo—Handy, Washington

THE WALLACE HOUSE NEAR SOMERVILLE

Commander-in-chief made a rapid tour of inspection of the defenses of the Hudson as far up as West Point and then shifted the army to the west side of the river. Headquarters were at Hackensack, New Jersey, November 15th, at the house of Peter Zabriskie. The British stormed and captured Fort Washington, November 16th, and four days later crossed the Hudson and advanced in force upon Fort Lee. Weakened by the loss of the men surrendered at Fort Washington and the criminal delay of Maj. Gen. Charles Lee in reinforcing him, Washington withdrew the troops from the fort to prevent a repetition of the Fort Washington disaster, and the retreat through the Jerseys began. The general orders for November 10, 1776, to January 12, 1777, which cover this movement and the Trenton-Princeton campaign, have been missing since before the year 1780, so that the Headquarters locations for this interesting period and until the army reached Morristown after the battle of Princeton have been established from other sources. It should be remembered that not every place where the Commander-in-chief passed the day or night was, in fact, Headquarters; properly speaking, only those places from which general orders were issued should be considered as the Headquarters of the Continental Army. Of these hundred and eighteen or so locations, eight are best known, and of these eight seven were winter quarters, the exception being Fredericksburg, now in Putnam County, New York. The seven are: Cambridge, Massachusetts; Morristown and Middlebrook, New Jersey; Valley Forge, Pennsylvania; New Windsor, West Point (Moore's House), and Newburg, New York.

The retreat through the Jerseys began November 21, 1776, and on December 8th Washington crossed the Delaware at Trenton and removed all the water craft to the west bank. Lack of means for crossing held the British, and the Headquarters, until the second advance into Jersey, after the Trenton victory, were at Thomas Barclay's "Summer Seat" at Morrisville, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, opposite Trenton; at William Keith's farm house on the Brownsburg road near the upper fords of the Delaware; at Newtown, in the house of John Harris, and at Trenton, December 30th, in the house of the loyalist, Major John Barnes, on Green Street. After the dash through the British lines and the victory at Princeton, the army reached Morristown, January 6, 1777, and went into winter quarters. Headquarters were at Jacob Arnold's tavern, which was a frame building and is not now standing. Here they remained until May 28th when the Commander-in-chief moved to Middlebrook, which is now the same as Bound Brook, and there remained through the month of June. A period of uncertainty followed; the British plans were obscure and their object difficult to judge. Preparations for an expedition were made in New York, and the Continental Army moved slowly back and forth as the spy reports seemed to show that the Hudson Highlands or Philadelphia was in view. The fleet that sailed from New York finally entered Chesapeake Bay and the Continentals hurried into a position between the head of that bay and Philadelphia. Washington's Headquarters during these weeks of uncertainty were at Quibbletown, Middlebrook, Morristown, Pompton Plains, Van Aulen's, Smith's Clove, New York, and Galloway's in the Clove,

which is within easy reach of the Highlands; then, as the news came that the expedition had really sailed from Sandy Hook, the army started on its rapid march to protect Philadelphia. The Headquarters on this march were again at Ramapo, New Jersey, Pompton, Morristown, Coryell's Ferry, Colonel Henry Hill's at Roxboro, Pennsylvania, at Cross Roads (Neshaminy Camp), Stanton, Darby, Wilmington, Delaware, Newport, and Birmingham. The battle of the Brandywine was fought September 11th, and the army retreated by way of Germantown and Chester and skirmished again with the advancing British at Yellow Springs, Pennsylvania, September 16th. From there on the locations of the Headquarters show Washington's efforts to protect Philadelphia by clever manœuvering; the general orders are dated from Reading Furnace, Potts Grove, Pennypacker's Mills, Skippack, and Peter Wentz's in Worcester township. On October 4th Washington again risked an action at Germantown in the defense of Philadelphia. The next day Headquarters were at Perkiomen; next at Towamencin, in the house of Frederick Wampole, which is no longer standing; October 16th they were again at Peter Wentz's; October 20th, at James Morris' in Whitpain township, which house is now known as "Dawesfield" from Abraham Dawes, father of Mrs. Morris, who built it in 1736. November 2d, at Whitemarsh, Headquarters were in the house of George Emlen; both "Dawesfield" and Emlen's are still standing, but have been considerably altered in appearance by repairs and additions. At Emlen's, Headquarters remained for over a month, and on December 11th the army started on its march to winter quarters to the spot that has become synonymous with suffering in our Revolutionary annals —Valley Forge.

In Washington's letters very few comments upon his quarters are to be found, and even at Valley Forge, where every possible hardship of body and worry of mind was experienced, his feeling was for the suffering troops under his command, and no word of complaint for his own physical inconveniences. From his canvas tent on a freezing hillside came the well-known letter of protest at the criticisms levelled at his management of the army, and the restrained bitterness of its phrases furnish us with a picture of the inroads the suffering of the troops had made upon the Commander-in-chief's iron self-control. He himself did not move under a roof at Valley Forge until the log huts were finished and his troops were able to abandon their tents. Two days before Christmas he wrote to the President of Congress:

> Unless some great and capital change suddenly takes place . . . . . this army must inevitably be reduced to one or other of these three things: starve, dissolve or disperse in order to obtain subsistence in the best manner they can. Rest assured, Sir, this is not an exaggerated picture, and that I have abundant reason to suppose what I say . . . . . three or four days of bad weather would prove our destruction. What then is to become of the army this winter? And if we are so often without provisions now, what is to become of us in the spring, when our force will be collected, with the aid perhaps of militia to take advantage of an early campaign, before the enemy can be reenforced? These are considerations of great magnitude, meriting the closest attention; and they will, when my own reputation is so intimately connected with the event and to be affected by it, justify my saying, that the present commissaries are by no means equal to the execution of the office, ... though I have been tender heretofore of giving my opinion, or lodging complaints, as the change in that department took place contrary to my judgment and the consequences thereof were predicted; yet,



From Shelton's, The Jumel Mansion

Photo—Handy, Washington

MORRIS HOUSE—WASHINGTON'S FAMOUS HEADQUARTERS AT HARLEM HEIGHTS



From Headley, History of Orange County, N. Y. Photo—Handy, Washington

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.



From Buck's County Historical Papers (Vol. II)

THE KEITH HOUSE

finding that the inactivity of the army, whether for want of provisions, clothes, or other essentials, is charged to my account, not only by the common vulgar but by those in power, it is time to speak plain in exculpation of myself . . . . . the inability of an army, under the circumstances of this, to perform the common duties of soldiers, (besides a number of men confined to hospitals for want of shoes, and others in farm houses on the same account) we have, by a field return this day made, no less than two thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight men now in camp unfit for duty, because they are barefoot and otherwise naked . . . . . our numbers fit for duty, from the hardships and exposures they have undergone, particularly on account of blankets (numbers having been obliged, and still are, to sit up all night by fires, instead of taking comfortable rest in a natural and common way), have decreased near two thousand men.

We find gentlemen, without knowing whether the army was really going into winter-quarters or not (for I am sure no resolution of mine would warrant the Remonstrance), reprobating the measure as much as if they thought the soldiers were made of stocks or stones, and equally insensible of frost and snow; and moreover, as if they conceived it easily practicable for an inferior army, under the disadvantages I have described ours to be which are by no means exaggerated, to confine a superior one, in all respects well appointed and provided for a winter's campaign, within the city of Philadelphia, and to cover from depredation and waste the states of Pennsylvania and Jersey. But what makes this matter still more extraordinary in my eye is, that these very gentlemen,—who were well apprized of the nakedness of the troops from ocular demonstration, who thought their own soldiers worse clad than others, and who advised me near a month ago to postpone the execution of a plan I was about to adopt, in consequence of a resolve for seizing clothes, under strong assurances that an ample supply would be collected in ten days agreeably to a decree of the State (not one article of which, by the by, is yet come to hand),—should think a winter's campaign, and the covering of these States from the invasion of an enemy, so easy and practicable a business. I can assure these gentlemen, that it is a much easier and less distressing thing to draw remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fireside, than to occupy a cold, bleak hill, and sleep under frost and snow, without clothes or blankets. However, although they seem to have little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers, I feel superabundantly for them, and, from my soul, I pity those miseries, which it is neither in my power to relieve or prevent. . . . . I am obliged to conceal the true state of the army from public view, and thereby expose myself to destruction and calumny.



From Faris' Old Roads out of Philadelphia Photo—Handy, Washington

THE JAMES MORRIS HOUSE (DAWESFIELD) WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS FROM OCTOBER 21—NOVEMBER 22, 1777

By almost superhuman exertions the army was kept together until spring brought relief in both weather and supplies. The British evacuated Philadelphia early in the morning of June 18, 1778, and commenced their march across Jersey to New York City. The news reached Washington about 10 A.M., and in half an hour three brigades of Continentals were in pursuit; three more brigades followed in the afternoon and the rest of the army early the next morning. The movement was rapid and six Headquarters were established and broken up in the ten days that ensued before the Continentals overtook and forced the British from the field at Monmouth Court House. After nightfall the defeated enemy slipped away and the next day the Continentals turned northward to afford protection to the Hudson Highlands. Moving by easy stages they took three weeks to reach White Plains, New York, the best position from which to block any move by land from New York City. The Headquarters on the way were at Freehold, New Jersey; Englishtown, Spotswood, Brunswick Landing, Paramus, Haverstraw, New York; the Delavan House on the east side of the Hudson, and White Plains. Here from the Headquarters at Reuben Wright's Mills, Washington wrote to Thomas Nelson in Virginia: "It is not a little pleasing, nor less wonderful to contemplate, that after two years' manœuvring and undergoing the strangest vicissitudes, that perhaps ever attended any one contest since the creation, both armies are brought back to the very point they set out from, and that which was the offending party in the beginning is now reduced to the spade and pickaxe for defense." Yet, with truth, he could have pushed the parallel further and likened the retreat of the British across the Jerseys to the retreat

of the Continentals before them, through that same region in 1776. A month later, September 23, 1778, Headquarters were moved to Fredericksburg where Reed Ferriss' house first, and later John Kane's, were successively occupied. Toward the end of November the British made a display of activity, organized an expedition and sailed up the Hudson with a show of force. They proceeded only as far as King's Ferry, however, and, without attempting anything, returned to New York. The Headquarters were at Raritan, New Jersey, December 12th, and December 13th at the John Wallace house at Middlebrook for the winter. Here they remained until June 4th, when the rumored intent of the British against the Highlands opened the campaign of 1779. June 6th the Headquarters were at Slott's or Slote's, Orange County, New York; at Smith's Clove for the next seventeen days, and at New Windsor, New York, June 23d. Here, at the house of William Ellison, which is no longer standing, they remained until July 20th, when they were established at Moore's house near West Point, there to remain for the next four months, or until November 27th. Moore's house is another of the Headquarters now no longer in existence. It had been built by John Moore in 1749, and stood about a mile to the north of West Point on ground that is now within the lines of the United States Government reservation. During the time that Washington was at New Windsor the plan against Stony Point was brilliantly executed by Wayne and the Light Infantry, and Headquarters were located at the Point for one day, July 17th. It is from Moore's house also that we have the rare description, from Washington's own pen, of a dinner at Headquarters. August 16, 1779, he wrote to Surgeon-General John Cochran, inviting Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Livingston to dine with him, describing and apologizing in advance for the meal they would be served. He wrote:

> I have asked Mrs. Cochran & Mrs. Livingston to dine with me tomorrow; but am I not in honor bound to apprize them of their fare? As I hate deception, even where the imagination only is concerned; I will. It is needless to premise that my table is large enough to hold the ladies. Of this they had ocular proof yesterday. To say how it is usually covered, is rather more essential; and this shall be the purport of my letter. Since our arrival at this happy spot, we have had a ham (sometimes a shoulder) of Bacon, to grace the head of the Table; a piece of roast Beef adorns the foot; and a dish of beans, or greens (almost imperceptible) decorates the center. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure (which I presume will be the case tomorrow), we have two Beef-steak pyes, or dishes of crabs, in addition, one on each side the center dish, dividing the space & reducing the distance between dish & dish to about 6 feet, which would without them be near 12 feet apart. Of late he has had the surprising sagacity to discover, that apples will make pyes; and its a question, if, in the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of apples, instead of having both of Beef-steaks. If the ladies can put up with such entertainment, and will submit to partake of it on plates, once Tin but now Iron—(not become so by the labor of scouring), I shall be happy to see them.

On December 3d the Headquarters were moved to Morristown, New Jersey, and there remained until the opening of the campaign of 1780, which started with the British raid on Springfield June 7th. From this date until the army again went into winter quarters little of military value was accomplished, though the troops were almost continuously manœuvring through East Jersey and the Hudson valley in New York. Twenty-two Headquarters were established during this summer and fall during which Washington visited and discussed plans



From Historic Guide to Cambridge

Photo—Handy, Washington

THE CRAIGE-LONGFELLOW HOUSE AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



From Mills' Historic Houses of New Jersey

Photo—Handy, Washington

THE FORD MANSION AT MORRISTOWN

of coöperation with Comte de Rochambeau, commanding the newly arrived French expeditionary forces, and the despicable treason of Benedict Arnold failed of its purpose. Of these twenty-two Headquarters, that in Colonel Theunis Dey's house at Preakness, New Jersey, from July 1st to July 28th, was of the longest duration. From Preakness, which is now the city of Paterson, the Headquarters moved successively to Paramus; Kakeat, New York, Peekskill, Verplanck's, and Stony Point, where the Hudson was recrossed at King's Ferry; Clarkstown, Orangetown, or Tappan, where the Headquarters were in the De Wint house; Teaneck, at the Liberty Pole Tavern, now Englewood; Kendekamack, September 4th; Steenrapie, September 5th, where Washington quartered in the Hopper house until the 19th; the next day again at Orangetown; October 7th again at Paramus, New Jersey, and at Totawa, in Passaic County, from October 9th to November 28th, when the Headquarters were moved to New Windsor, New York. Here they remained until June 24, 1781, in the house of William Ellison, which is no longer standing. At Ellison's occurred the breach between Washington and Hamilton, which resulted in the latter's resignation as aide-de-camp. It was youthful egoism and petulance smarting under a fancied injustice, and Hamilton's own description of the occurrence to his father-in-law, Philip Schuyler, is not entirely to his credit.

In May, 1781, Washington held a second conference with Rochambeau at Weathersfield, Connecticut, and in June the Continentals moved to effect a junction with the French for an attempt upon New York City. The Headquarters were at Peekskill, Tarrytown, Valentine's Hill, and near Dobb's Ferry. The junction of the two armies was effected July 6th at Phillipsburg, twelve miles from Kingsbridge; the Headquarters remained "near Dobb's Ferry" until the news of De Grasse's fleet settled the plan of the campaign and the march to Virginia was begun August 19th. The allied armies crossed the Hudson at King's Ferry August 20th, and between then and October 1st, when the Commander-in-chief's quarters were established before Yorktown, but seven Headquarters were created. These were at Haverstraw, New York, August 23d; Ramapo, New Jersey, August 25th; Two Bridges and Chatham, August 26th and 27th; Head of Elk, Maryland; Williamsburg, Virginia; Secretary's Quarter, September 28th, and in the field before Yorktown October 1st. Cornwallis surrendered October 19th and the next Headquarters from which military orders were issued as such were in Philadelphia, where from December 6, 1781, to March 22, 1782, Washington occupied the house of Benjamin Chew, 110 South 3d Street, which is not now standing. On March 31st the Commander-in-chief arrived at Newburgh, New York, and established Headquarters in the Jonathan Hasbrouck house. This house is still standing and is, perhaps by virtue of its location as well as the length of time it was occupied by the Commander-in-chief, the best known, next to Valley Forge, of all of Washington's Headquarters.

It was here that Washington so sternly rebuked Colonel Nicola for the suggestion that the army be used to set up a military monarchy, and here that the most dangerous of all insubordinate movements of the Revolution, set on foot by the anonymous Newburgh Addresses, was dissipated and brought to

naught by the diplomatic tact of the Commander-in-chief. On August 31, 1782, the army moved down to Verplanck's Point for the last of the many attempts against the city of New York. In cooperation with the French several parades and reviews of the troops were held but the situation of affairs and the political aspect of the war did not warrant the losses sure to be incurred in an assault upon the city. October 22d the French Allies commenced their march to Boston, there to embark for the West Indies; the Continentals went into winter quarters at New Windsor and Washington returned to the Headquarters at Newburgh. The last orders were issued from here August 17, 1783, and Washington set out for Princeton the next day to appear before Congress in answer to its summons. August 24th he established the last Headquarters of the Revolution at Rocky Hill, New Jersey, four miles north of Princeton, in the house of Mrs. Margaret Berrien, the widow of Judge Berrien. It was at Rocky Hill that he received the letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, his old housekeeper during the greater part of the war. It is a letter worthy of a patriotic woman who had struggled to make the Headquarters of the Continental Army as comfortable for the Commander-in-chief as the meagre circumstances of those hard years would admit. On October 10, 1783, she wrote to Washington:

When I had the honor of seeing your Excellency at Princeton, you desired that I should make out an account for my services in your family to be laid before the Financier. I came into your Excellency's service as housekeeper in the month of June, 1776, with a zealous heart to do the best in my power. Although my abilities had not the strength of my inclinations, your goodness was pleased to approve and bear with me until December, 1781, when age made it necessary for me to retire. Your bounty and goodness at that time bestowed upon me the sum of £179. 6. 8. which makes it impossible for me to render an account; my services were never equal to what your benevolence had thus rated them. . . . . .

From the Berrien house at Rocky Hill Washington issued his Farewell Orders to the Armies of the United States on Sunday, November 2, 1783, in which house as Commander-in-chief, he addressed:

. . . himself once more, and that for the last time, to the armies of the United States (however widely dispersed the individuals who compose them may be), and to bid them an affectionate, a long farewell. But before the Commander-in-chief takes final leave of those he holds most dear, he wishes to indulge himself a few moments in calling to mind a slight review of the past . . . . . and he will conclude the address by expressing the obligations he feels himself under for the spirited and able assistance he has experienced from them, in the performance of an arduous office . . . . . the unparalleled perseverance of the armies of the United States, through almost every possible suffering and discouragement for the space of eight long years, was little short of a standing miracle. . . . . Let it be known and remembered that the reputation of the federal armies is established beyond the reach of malevolence; and let a consciousness of their achievments and fame still incite the men, who composed them, to honorable actions . . . . . and, while he congratulates them on the glorious occasion, which renders their services in the field no longer necessary, he wishes to express the strong obligations he feels himself under for the assistance he has received from every class and in every instance. He presents his thanks in the most serious and affectionate manner to the general officers, as well for their counsel on many interesting occasions, as for their ardor in promoting the success of the plans he had adopted; to the commandants of regiments and corps, and to the other officers, for their great zeal and attention in carrying his orders promptly into execution; to the staff, for their alacrity and exactness in performing the duties of their several departments; and to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, for their extraordinary patience and suffering, as well as their invincible fortitude in action. To the various branches of the army, the General takes this last and solemn opportunity of professing his inviolable attachment and friendship. . . . . And being now to conclude these

last public orders, to take his ultimate leave in a short time of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to the armies he has so long had the honor to command, he can only again offer in their behalf his recommendations to their grateful country, and his prayers to the God of armies. . . . . .

No general orders were issued after these of November 2d. A few "garrison" orders at West Point were sent out and the necessary directions given for moving the remnant of the army down to and into New York City as the British withdrew. The last Headquarters of the Revolutionary War, at Rocky Hill, were broken up November 12 or 13, 1783 (the exact date of the event is uncertain), and Washington reached West Point November 14th. Here he remained until, with about a thousand troops, he marched into New York on the 25th of November, 1783.

BOOK REVIEW

TURNPIKES OF NEW ENGLAND. By Fred J. Wood. The Marshall Jones Company, Publishers. Price, $10.

Major Fred J. Wood needs no introduction to the readers of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, as his series of articles, appearing in 1919, "Historic Turnpike Roads and Toll Gates," aroused general interest. That interest will be intensified by the publication of his book. The volume, which is of some 600 pages, is profusely illustrated, and the author traces the history of the old toll roads from their beginnings. Mr. Wood has spent ten years on this work, and his conclusions are the result of personal investigation, for all previous written material on the subject is negligible.

Mr. Wood is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, '88, and an engineer by profession. He has been identified with numerous construction projects, and from 1910 to 1917 served as special engineer for Stone & Webster. In the latter year he was made major of engineers and for two years directed construction work for the Government in connection with the war.

In tracing the evolution of the turnpike in other states outside of New England, accounts are given of roads in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Old Cumberland or National Road, and the Maysville Pike. A little-known fact in connection with the Old National Road is brought out; namely, that the portion east of Cumberland, Md., was built by private venture, most of it under compulsion by the banks of Maryland which otherwise could not secure the renewal of their charters.

Attention is paid to "the vehicles that used the turnpikes," detailed descriptions being given of the old-time vehicles, including the "one-horse chaise" and the "Conestoga wagon." The development of wheeled vehicles from earliest times is traced and of the tools and appliances which were available for road construction a century and more ago. The wholesale manufacture of shovels, picks, etc., was then unknown and each had to be made to order, usually by a local blacksmith. The beginning of stages is noted and the increase of that business until 1825 is followed, the account including a table of rates of fare charged at that time from Boston to various places.

Besides the map of Massachusetts turnpikes, there are turnpike maps of New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, all prepared especially for this work. It is noted also that the map of New Hampshire and Vermont is the only one published which correctly shows the boundary between the two states. The northerly line of Vermont is the 45th parallel of latitude to its intersection with the Connecticut River, forming a triangle two miles long, with New Hampshire on the north and south of it, but all maps show this triangle as New Hampshire territory, with the state boundary on Hall Stream, which farther north is the boundary between New Hampshire and Canada.

To those who are instrumental in having the famous old trails of the country marked and restored, Major Wood's book will be an invaluable source of information and also a guide in preserving old landmarks and identifying historic turnpikes. In this connection it may be well to point out that the term "turnpike" has lately been used too promiscuously, and thus in many localities will be found a road incorrectly designated as such.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THE Twenty-ninth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held in Washington, D. C., April 19th to 24th.

Every effort will be made that the Congress shall be one of interest and profit to all those attending the sessions. We sincerely hope that every chapter in the Society may be represented.

The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is peculiar in its organization, owing to the fact that it was first a *National* organization, and then for convenience and efficiency local divisions were authorized; hence *the first duty* of every individual member is to the National Society, which directs the policy of each state organization.

Have you as a member of this great Patriotic Society done your duty to the Society this past year?

The great interest of the coming Continental Congress in April will naturally centre on the election of all the National Officers and seven Vice Presidents General, who will serve three years. The present National Officers, with the exception of the Historian General, have served three years, and under the present Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society are not eligible for reëlection.

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Once more I wish to call the attention of the members of chapters to the changes made, as to representation at the Continental Congress, in the Constitution and By-Laws adopted at the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress in 1919, a copy of which has been sent to every chapter in the Society.

Delegates *must* have belonged to the chapter at least one year before they may represent the chapter at Congress. Therefore, be careful in electing your delegates to Congress to see to it that this rule is observed.

Read carefully the instructions sent out with the credential blanks and follow them to the letter, thus saving not only yourselves much trouble, but also the National Officers and State Regents.

Remember that the Constitution and By-Laws adopted at the Congress in 1919 and which went into effect at the close of the Congress became the supreme law of the Society, taking precedence over and superseding all other laws and rulings.

State and Chapter By-Laws not conforming to the National Constitution and By-Laws adopted at the Twenty-eighth Congress became *null* and *void* at the close of that Congress and must be revised.

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All State Chairmen should have their reports ready to send to the National Chairmen by *March 1st*, in order that they may have ample time to condense the reports ready to present to Congress.

State Regents and Chairmen of the National Committees can only make satisfactory reports to Congress when the Chapter Regents and State Chairmen do their duty by sending full reports to them at the time specified.

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With this issue of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE—*our* Magazine—755 subscriptions expire. I earnestly hope that every one of these former subscribers will send in renewals. Knowing the worth of the Magazine, I feel at liberty to make such an appeal.

In spite of the increased cost of publication, the subscription price of $1 a year has not been raised, for it is the desire of the Society to keep the Magazine well within the reach of every member.

The Magazine is to be continued on the same high plane as during the past year. It should have every Daughter's support.

PATRIOTIC WOMEN AND THE THRIFT CAMPAIGN

FOUR million women of the United States started the new year by determining to be shown. They are going to know to what extent the high cost of living is due to misdirected efforts of consumers and whether it is within the power of American women to relieve it. So determined are they that their information shall come straight from the source, that they are going to see for themselves.

They are going to show themselves by following a definite and logical plan, a constructive plan, broad enough and firm enough to provide a safe foundation on which the renaissance of wise expenditure may be safely based. The development of this plan will require three months of concentrated effort, but its completion, economists believe, will serve to revolutionize the individual and family financial methods of the nation.

The plan is divided into three phases. During January the four million women, who number amongst them the leaders in progressive feminine thought in America, undertook a thorough inspection of the pipe line carrying the individual and family income. This inspection assumed the form of a careful record of money or income expended with a frank facing and recording of unnecessary and avoidable expenditures.

February will be devoted to plugging the leaks and stopping the waste discovered by the January survey. The knowledge of how, where, when, and for what each cent of income was expended in January, it is believed will give opportunity in the next month for a basic revision of spending in American households, followed by a marked decrease in the production of luxuries, and a consequent increase in the production of necessities followed by a reduction in prices.

March will be devoted to determination of the disposition of the increased flow of capital through the pipe line of the individual and family treasury induced by the checking of leaks and waste through the previous periods. The problems of such disposition naturally will have to be worked out by each individual woman and housewife, but every effort will be made to keep in view the guiding principles of safe and profitable investment, especially with regard to the Government Savings Securities now at the disposition of the public.

These securities, ranging as they do from the Thrift Stamp at 25 cents to the War Savings Stamps with a maturity value of $5 and Treasury Savings Certificates of $100 and $1000 denominations are applicable to investment of the savings of any income, are safe, profitable and redeemable



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MRS GRACE G. BARTLETT

VICE-DIRECTOR OF SAVINGS DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

when necessary at the purchase price plus accrued interest.

The leaders and members of ten great women's organizations throughout the country are behind this movement for the curtailment of the high cost of living and the elimination of extravagance and waste as dominant features of American life. The plan, as adopted, was worked out recently at a meeting of the national thrift chairmen of these organizations, some of their national officers and officials of the Savings Division of the U. S. Treasury Department.

The organizations and their thrift representatives are:

Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, Mrs. Raymond B. Morgan; Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Emma L. Crowell; General Federation of Women's Clubs, Miss Georgie Bacon; National Catholic War Council,



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MISS EMMA L. CROWELL

NATIONAL THRIFT CHAIRMAN, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Mrs. C. P. Morss; National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, Mrs. H. E. Parkhurst, representing Mrs. Schoff; National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Adolph Kahn; National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Miss Alice Englehardt and Miss Lena Phillips; National League for Women's Service, Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer; Woman's Department, National Civic Federation, Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer; Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. Robert L. Dickinson.

Each of these organizations has appointed a thrift chairman for every state. Through her, the officers of the local clubs and organizations affiliated with each association are reached. These in turn have taken steps within their local organizations to insure the carrying out of the plan by their members. The reports of the individual members on the wisdom with which

they discover money is spent, the possibility of reducing expenditures and prices and the determination of the investment of surpluses will follow the same channels.

These reports, collated and effectively combined, will be used for the benefit and instruction not only for the membership of the organizations involved but for the women of the nation as a whole. The results obtained will not be expressed in terms of dollars or cents. No woman will be asked or required to report either the amount she spends, the sum she finds she could and should avoid spending, or the amount invested in safe and sound government securities. She will be asked, however, to report the percentage of excess spending to the total expended, the percentage she has found it possible to save and the percentage of the savings which has gone into government securities.

These four million American clubwomen have taken up this great work as a patriotic duty, corelated and complementary to the great work which they accomplished throughout the duration of the war. They have answered the call for mobilization for peace, recognizing to the full the duties imposed on the nation for the rehabilitation of the world, the reconstruction of industry on a peace-time basis, and the preservation of the lessons of thrift, economy and industry, enforced by war, as permanent national habits.

Ninety per cent. of the buying of America is done by the women of America. On them lies the burden of reducing abnormal conditions to normal. Theirs it is to carry out the program which President Wilson has declared is the only program which will nullify economic confusion and industrial unrest—the program of production and saving.

It is up to the women of America to show America, and they have gone about it in the only logical and intelligent way—by showing themselves.

——BUY W. S. S.——

SHIPPING ADDRESS FOR POLISH RELIEF

The address for shipment of boxes of clothing for the destitute of Poland is as follows:

POLISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
526 First Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Clothing should be sent in strong boxes or bales, and *express prepaid.*

THE NAVY OVER SEAS

By Julia G. Whelpley

"TWO and a half stripes—Navy's all Greek to me! White ducks a soft snap, all right—pretty soft snap all the rest of it, I'm thinking!" White ducks on a crowded transport in midsummer on a hot Atlantic are a soft snap—no one could reasonably disagree with the returning army hero's opinion on that point—but "all the rest of it!"?

With our eyes focused on our millions in France the Navy's comparative obscurity was natural during the war—and yet our millions had the sea to cross and did cross it, wonder of wonders! Now, as we settle down and review the facts, the Navy's part looms larger and larger, and the big army in France becomes more and more an accessory to the glory of the Navy's achievement. The war was won by Naval efficiency—naval efficiency tried to its *n*th power by new and incredible methods and men.

The furious orgy of sinkings which the U-boats were enjoying in the spring of 1917 brought the Allies as close to defeat as von Kluck's march on Paris in 1914 had done. Actual starvation was but a few weeks off for them. The turning of the U-boats' success to failure was as much a mystery to us at the time as the turning of von Kluck's army at the Marne still is. We know now that the arrival of the American Navy settled the fate of the U-boat—and left no mystery about the second German defeat at the Marne.

The Navy slipped into the war quietly and with a big enough patriotism to subordinate its own traditions and aspirations to the trying rôle of assisting and supplementing the British. Staggering figures of lost tonnage were confided to Admiral Sims upon his arrival in England. His genius saw at once what our Navy's part must be if we were to square ourselves with humanity. He had had his own dreams, surely, of swinging a beautiful battle squadron into glorious action—the job that confronted him was as far as anything could be from that logical culmination of his life's work. But he fell determinedly to work to convince those, who, far away, were still full of laudable other schemes, of the need, not of their dreadnaughts and battle cruisers, but of all the small fry they could muster, the yachts, tugs, trawlers, smacks, and, above all, destroyers.

The British knew well the needs of the situation but were unable to meet them. With every possible craft afloat pressed into service, they still could not cover the enemy's field of activity. And of destroyers, the proved best weapons against submarines, there was a crying need—a frantic, death-struggle of a need. Three-fourths of the

world's pre-war tonnage was gone, the rest going at approximately the boasted rate of a million a month; shipyards were choked with repair work, Germany was building submarines at the rate of six a month, and the one hope of the Allies, the convoy system, held up for lack of destroyers!

And these destroyers our Navy "produced"—a few at a time at first, but enough to make a beginning with convoys in June (1917) and an assured success by October. This was truly a rapid justification of policy and Admiral Sims's decision of placing our ships *unreservedly* under British command. We had come into a far-developed game and to her glory be it recorded and remembered, our Navy accepted at once the leadership of an older player. This with no sense of inferiority, but with full sense of the value of Unity of Command, so tardily arrived at on land.

The organizing of the convoy system was a big and difficult task enough, but the actual working of it called for a constant supply of heroism. From Queenstown, and later from Brest and Gibraltar, the little destroyers took their turns in packs at going to the rendezvous "somewhere" in "old Ocean's gray and melancholy waste"—and counted themselves fortunate when it happened to be just that. Destroyers' crews were picked on their stomachs as well as on their courage and ability and endurance, but the "best laid" stomachs "gang aft agley" on this craft. Dicomfort reigned on them. Every condition calculated to hinder the performance of their all-important duty of eternal vigilance existed for their crews. They went cold and wet in a reek of oil, getting their food and rest in snatches, forever balancing on decks that double seesawed in jerks at angles sometimes of 50°! When the twenty or thirty ships, so preciously laden, they were to herd to shore had accumulated, their extraordinary busi-



REAR ADMIRAL JOSEPH STRAUSS, U. S. N., COMMANDING MINE FORCE, ATLANTIC FLEET



MINE FORCE SQUADRON, UNITED STATES NAVY

SQUADRON COMMANDER AND COMMANDING OFFICERS: FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, STANDING: COMMANDER CANAGA, AIDE; CAPT. T. L. JOHNSON, CANONICUS; CAPT. J. HARVEY TOMB, AROOSTOOK; CAPT. J. W. GREENSLADE, HOUSATONIC; CAPT. SINCLAIR GANNON, SARANAC; COMMANDER W. H. REYNOLDS, CANANDAIGUA; COMMANDER D. PRATT MANNIX, QUINNEBAUG. SEATED: CAPT. W. T. CLUVERIUS, SHAWMUT; CAPT. D. C. STEARNS, ROANOKE; CAPT. REGINALD R. BELKNAP, SQUADRON COMMANDER; CAPT. H. V. BUTLER, CHIEF OF STAFF AND COMMANDING SAN FRANCISCO, FLAGSHIP; CAPT. A. W. MARSHALL, BALTIMORE

ness began. Rolling and tossing, they advanced and backed at great speed in front, on the flanks, behind, like so many antennæ, while the whole immense formation zigzagged all the time that daylight lasted, and in the case of the largest transports, all night as well. There's *mal de mer* in even the mathematical aspect of it. They alone, the little destroyers, were permitted to fire on the enemy, and they alone had all the rescue work to do. Near shore the yachts and tugs and trawlers escorted divisions of the convoy to their various ports.

The strain on men and boats was terrific — but their endurance was rapidly filling France with men, and England with food.

From Murmansk on the White Sea, where we had one ship, right around Europe to the Eastern Mediterranean, our Navy was soon at work convoying and patrolling from newly and quickly established bases. Even with success reasonably assured by the autumn of 1917, every means of reassurance was multiplied to the end. We sent dreadnaughts to the North Sea to watch and wait tirelessly with Great Britain's "Grand Fleet," as they did for a year; reinforced the British base at Queenstown with a large fleet which included destroyers, submarines, sub-chasers, and three dreadnaughts, and secured the Allies their food supply; from a beginning of six yachts which arrived in the practically dead harbor of Brest on July 4, 1917, we built up there the largest naval base in Europe, and delivered there successfully the major part of our two and a quarter million



MASCOT OF U. S. S. MELVILLE, ADMIRAL SIMS' FLAGSHIP



U. S. SUBMARINES AT BEREHAVEN



U. S. JACKIES' FOOTBALL GAME AT BASE 18

contribution to the Allied armies; while to the Azores and the Mediterranean no less than eighty-two American ships were sent for duty.

A gallant and picturesque service was that of the little sub-chasers. Equipped with the latest detecting and destroying devices, these one hundred and ten footers were dispatched in squadrons, veritable mosquito fleets, to carry out a new offensive against the U-boats. One squadron went all the way to Corfu to operate from a base exclusively its own. Here, where maritime history began, came its last word to display itself—to approving ghosts of the old Phœnecians surely, as well as to approving British and Italian commanders.

These chasers formed part of the barrage guarding the Adriatic in the Straits of Olranto, and for a certain period every day, the most important part of it. During that time no vessel of the barrage was allowed to steam, and in this dramatic silence the little chasers put their ears to the deep. Six German submarines were destroyed while they operated on this barrage, and one at least of these by the little boats themselves. In the bombardment of Durazzo they covered themselves with glory, as their position was between the Allies' ships and the Austrian forts, literally between two fires. They came through this unscathed, with the sinking of three submarines and a plucky defense of the larger vessels to their credit, and, according to the British Force Commander, they "thoroughly enjoyed themselves." As they, too, were terribly uncomfortable, habitatious action must have been a thoroughly enjoyable relief.

The other sub-chaser squadrons, the mine sweepers, and air squadrons have all added stories of absorbing interest to the records. And there were the five great battle-cruiser guns manned by men of the sea, whose assistance was besought, as best matched foemen, or



U. S. SUB-CHASERS IN PORT PROBABLY DURING 1917 OR EARLY 1918

women, against Big Bertha. She fled before their arrival, but they had a distinguished career on the Western Front which lasted up to the very minute before the Armistice was signed, when their last shell fell.

The Armistice deprived the Navy of one exceptionally deserved reward—the satisfaction of having its unique and most dangerous achievement given a full chance for success. Men were moving in colossal gestures before the end of the war, so a mine barrage across the North Sea from Scotland to Norway, two hundred and thirty miles, ceased to be a wild dream and became a stupendous fact. That its story goes little beyond the building of it eliminates the danger of losing sight of the magnitude of its being in its doing. The bottling up or the destruction of every German submarine in the sea (it is said to have accounted for twenty-three) could not have repaid the heroism that made it. Ten old coasting steamers were fitted out with every device to make mine planting a slick, fast operation, and as soon as enough of the new type of mine which had made the whole plan possible had been perilously transported to Northern Scotland, the record and history making expeditions of the planters began. British destroyers formed the screening escort, with often battle or light cruiser squadrons assisting. Tense must have been the nerves of all the brave men on these ships until the eight hundred tons of high explosives carried by each expedition were safely planted. Exact navigation was imperative in order to avoid the dangers of previously laid fields, yet they had fog to contend with a great deal of the time. Fifteen excursions were made by the American mine planters and eighty per cent. of the seventy thousand mines used were laid by them. The record plant, both navies participating, was forty-seven miles in three hours and thirty-

six minutes, an unprecedented feat. Perfect harmony and coöperation existed between the British and Americans engaged in this daring project, to which may be attributed its astounding record of not one mishap!

Losses, in fact, were miraculously few in all branches of the service. The figures are a tribute to the Navy's efficiency and devotion—and they number those who were "faithful unto death." Many of these must remain but numbered dead, but there are records, reticent and unadorned as is the way of the sea, which typify and vivify the bare lists.

One such is that of the *Seneca,* a converted coast survey ship, nineteen of whose crew volunteered and were left to man a torpedoed British collier while the rest of their convoy went on its way with Spartan fidelity to orders. The surviving officer's report too modestly records the last hours of these heroes—their quiet orderly performance of unaccustomed duties and splendid determination in supreme danger. How much the cook's single-mindedness contributed to their fine morale we are left to conclude: we are only told that he rummaged and soon produced an excellent hot meal of "lamb, potatoes, carrots, bread and butter and coffee" for all hands. If there were any among them faint-hearted in spite of this reinforcement, his crowning touch in seeing no reason to omit a single ceremony in serving the Commanding Officer on the bridge—he appeared in full regalia of white coat and cap—must surely have revived their courage. But these details were destined to be but stars in a halo—shown to us lest we forget. That night eleven of these brave fellows, the cook one of them, went down in an angry sea with their hopeless charge, while the destroyer, brought at last from Brest by the S.O.S. of the reluctantly deserting mother-convoy, worked valiantly at the rescue.

At best but the husks of such facts, of all the facts, can be communicated—we can only hope that the heart of them, the great volume of unimaginable human experience, is somehow a living force forever!

MAGAZINE INDEX IN PRESS

Index to volume liii (January to December, 1919) D. A. R. Magazine is now in the hands of the printers. Those desiring a copy will please forward request for same to "Business Office," Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., and it will be mailed just as soon as the completed copies are ready for distribution.

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES

By Ellen Spencer Mussey

MUST husband and wife have the same citizenship? As the law now stands, when an American man marries an alien woman she becomes automatically an American citizen. If that same woman had arrived here single and twenty-one years of age and over, she would have been required to conform to the laws of the United States, which requires actual residence for a given time; declaration of intention, education in the principles of our Government, and finally, after her name has been posted at the Court House for not less than three months, an appearance before the Court with two responsible witnesses who have known the applicant for the required time, when she is examined by the Judge as to whether she will make a good citizen. If the decision is favorable, the alien becomes a full-fledged American citizen and receives the citizenship papers.

More than once have women in the employ of Germany as spies acquired American citizenship by marriage with an American citizen. What is there in marriage that takes the place of this careful training and trying out of the alien applicant for American citizenship? In years gone by our sons used to go to Vienna, Liepsic and Heidleberg for graduate work and "Kultur," and some of them brought back German wives, which accounts for many an un-American home in the United States. It is admitted that the American man is the best husband in the world, but no one can claim that when in love he is choosing a wife because she believes in democracy. However, he rarely interferes with the wife's management of the home, or during the childhood of the children, holding that to be her particular province. Naturally this transplanted German-American citizen does her best to realize in her husband's native land the home of her beloved Fatherland. Likewise, the children are soothed by German lullabys, nurtured on a German diet, and generally brought up with German ideas of kulture. When the war of 1914 began these supposed American citizens sent back at the Kaiser's command all their jewels and other valuable trinkets in gold, silver and precious stones, and there appeared in return in our midst the Kaiser's iron ring worn by American husbands and American sons. And when there were German victories there were triumphant celebrations in many homes, even after the United States went into the war in 1917.

All this shows that marriage does not make an American out of an alien. Under the naturalization laws the woman would have been required, if single, to "renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty and particularly to the Goverment of Germany of which I (she) am a subject." Under the naturalization laws she would

have been required not only to renounce her allegiance to her native country but also to declare under oath that it was "her intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside here."

Without doubt the United States has, under the present law, acquired some good citizens by marriage, but there is always an element of danger in taking for granted anything as important and radical as a change of allegiance and citizenship. If it were not so, why should we have such rigid and drastic naturalization laws? Why not assume that if a man comes to the United States to reside that he intends to renounce all former political allegiance?

On the other hand, the United States has lost many valuable women citizens on their marriage to aliens. The law says "That any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband." As the law now stands, while the marriage relation exists, she cannot regain her American citizenship, and during this war women who were and always have been good American citizens were left without the legal protection of America because technically they were not Americans. There have been several cases where Congress has passed special resolutions to remove these disabilities. In 1898 Nellie Grant Sartoris, who married an Englishman, was restored to citizenship by a special act. When she regains her own legal identity through death or divorce from her spouse, she is still assumed to be a foreigner unless she returns to the United States to reside or registers, within one year after regaining her freedom, with a United States consul.

The foreign-born woman who has had the blessing of American citizenship conferred upon her by marriage may, when that relation ends, make formal renunciation of her American citizenship before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens if she resides in the United States. In both cases, when the marriage relation is sundered, the woman is recognized as a person with a probable choice of country and the ability to make that choice known.

When the American woman becomes automatically by marriage an alien, her property, political and civil rights in the United States suffer the same restrictions and limitations as other aliens. Many a good American fortune has gone to enrich an alien husband and foreign government. The question may well be asked if we are not losing good American citizens under the present law and forcing the American woman to give up either husband or country to the detriment of the country.

In Germany the law refuses to permit a marriage between a native woman and an alien unless the man assumes the citizenship of his wife. An American who went over to that country in 1913 for his sweetheart found himself confronted with this law and gallantly elected to give up country for love. Later he was forced into the German army.

In Canada and Australia women have the right to retain their own citizenship.

This World War and the sacrifices so willingly made by both men and women have put citizenship on a new footing. Shall we have an international marriage law and a ceremony to carry it out, or in case of different citizenship of the spoused, shall each elect formally and legally as to what citizenship each shall retain or acquire? And following this procedure, what shall be the citizenship of the children resulting from the marriage?

A HERO OF THE EASTERN SHORE

By Katherine H. G. Wingate

WHEN the crowns of Scotland and England were united in the person of James I, history tells us that the only part of his policy upon which we can look back with satisfaction was his scheme for "planting colonies." The most successful of these was the picked colony, men especially chosen for their superior qualifications, which he brought over from Scotland and planted in the province of Ulster in the north of Ireland. This was known as the "Great Plantation," and so well fulfilled the expectations of the monarch that in three generations the north of Ireland, which had been a barren waste at their coming, is said to have "blossomed like the rose." Not only were they expert in agriculture; they excelled in weaving, producing a cloth celebrated for its superior quality. Although materially successful and prosperous, the Scotch were not happy in Ireland. They were looked upon as usurpers by their Roman Catholic neighbors, while the severe measures used by the Established Church of Great Britain in dealing with dissenters made their lives truly perilous. During twenty-seven years it is estimated that eighteen thousand men and women perished for the sake of their religious belief. During the latter part of the Seventeenth Century emigration commenced from the north of Ireland to America, and after 1700 continued in greatly increasing numbers until 1750, after which the tide of emigration from the north of Ireland was steadily decreased.

In the year 1680 Colonel William Stevens, who had settled upon the Eastern Shore, wrote to Ireland asking for a minister. In response to his appeal the Presbytery of Laggan commissioned Francis Makemie to go to Maryland. His ordination had been one of the last official acts of that Presbytery before it was ordered dissolved. He was received at the plantation of Colonel Stevens, and here the first Presbyterian church in America was organized, and the first church, a log one, built in 1683, taking the name of Colonel Stevens' plantation, Rehoboth (there is room), a name appealing strongly to these persecuted people from the north of Ireland.

Francis Makemie had grown up in the Province of Ulster while the trials of the Scotch-Irish were at their height. His own pastor, Thomas Drummond, had been driven from his church, and many of the ministers of his faith had been forbidden to preach or to baptize. There were troublous times at Glasgow while he was a student at the University in that city, soldiers being placed to prevent the Presbyterians from holding services either in their churches, or in their homes. Makemie was a man of pleasing

personality and of the highest culture. He was but twenty-five years of age when he came to the shores of the New World. He was a preacher of great power, and his literary work was quite extensive, although said to be somewhat of a controversial nature. He prepared a "Catechism," which was the first book published on the Eastern Shore. He also published a pamphlet, which was distributed through Great Britain to encourage emigration to the Colonies. "Like the Apostle Paul, he decided not to be a burden to any, and kept a sloop plying up and down the shores of the bay, laden with pork, wheat, tobacco, and other commodities," thus making a living for himself, while he ministered to the infant church of his widely extended parish.

In addition to the Rehoboth Church, he organized the churches of Snow Hill, of Pitts Creek, the Manokin Church at Princess Anne, Md., and the Wicomoco Church at Salisbury, Md. These were all one field in Makemie's day. The first log church built at Rehoboth was replaced in 1706 by a substantial brick church which is in use at the present day.

Makemie was a progressive man. He had an eye to the beauty of the scenery of his adopted country; he recognized the desirability of the climate, the advantages of trade by water, and he was quite a "boomer" as to real estate. He married Naomi Anderson, a daughter of one of his parishioners, a wealthy merchant, from whom she inherited slaves and much property. Makemie, himself, acquired a considerable grant of land in Virginia, on the Matchatank Creek, much of which he distributed among worthy settlers. In that early time, only those settlers who owned land were entitled to vote, and it was out of gratitude to Francis Makemie that his name has been handed down through so many families of the Eastern Shore, even among those not of the Presbyterian faith. Although he lived in Virginia, he founded no church there, because of the bitter opposition of the Established Church. It was only in Maryland that the sadly harassed worshippers from other lands received a true welcome. He did, however, receive permission to hold services in his own house, and also at Accomac Court House. He went up and down the coast preaching the gospel from South Carolina as far north as Boston. He made commercial and evangelistic journeys as far as the Barbadoes. One of his chief literary works was "Truths in a True Light, or a Pastoral Letter to the Reformed Protestants in Barbadoes." He made at least one trip to the mother country, bringing back with him two ministers, one of whom, the Rev. Hugh Conn, found his way up the Potomac River and organized in 1716 Captain John's Church at Potomac, Md., upon which site a tablet was recently erected by the Janet Montgomery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Rev. Hugh Conn also organized the Presbyterian Church at Bladensburg, of which he remained pastor until 1752.

Makemie was not the first Presbyterian clergyman to come to the shores of America. There were others before him, but he was the organizer of American Presbyterianism, uniting the scattered churches of Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Long Island to form the General Presbytery of America. It met in Philadelphia in 1706 with Francis Mackemie as its first Moderator.

In 1707 he was imprisoned for preaching without a license and baptizing in New York. He was tried before Lord Cornbury, making an eloquent appeal

during his trial for "Religious Liberty." He was acquitted, although forced to pay the costs of the trial, which amounted to about four hundred dollars. While confined in prison he was still active, for he wrote "a tract which later was published to promote the cause of American independence." The opposition to Lord Cornbury became so bitter after this trial that he was finally removed from office, and three years later was confined in the same prison where Mackemie had been placed. This unhappy experience was among the closing scenes of the preacher's life. He died in 1708 after twenty-five years of pioneer service as a man of God, holding aloft the Banner of Cross amid the trials and perils of a new land. He remembered in his will the Rehoboth Church, his "first and favorite child," and his books, or a part of them, he bequeathed to the first Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. A monument to the memory of Francis Makemie, erected by the Presbyterians of America, stands in the old cemetery of his homestead at Holden's Creek, Virginia, where his wife, daughters and other relatives are at rest.

To thee, plain hero of a rugged race,
We bring the meed of praise too long delayed!
Thy fearless word and faithful work have made
For God's Republic firmer resting place
In this New World; for thou hast preached the grace
And power of Christ in many a forest glade,
Teaching the truth that leaves men unafraid
Of frowning tyranny or death's dark face.
Oh, who can tell how much we owe to thee,
Makemie, and to labors such as thine,
For all that makes America the shrine
Of faith untrammelled and of conscience free?
Stand here, gray stone, and consecrate the sod
Where sleeps this brave Scotch-Irish man of God!

RED CHERRY, A NAVAL HERO

Anthony Jeremiah, of Nantucket, a full-blooded Indian, was with Capt. Paul Jones in the *Ranger, Bon Homme Richard* and *Alfred,* and took part in all the fights.

In the engagement with the *Serapis,* he was stationed at No. 2 starboard, 1st division gun. Owing to the great number of casualties, twenty-two men were stationed at this gun during the fight. Of this number Jeremiah was the only one who escaped unscathed, and was in the boarding party that compelled the *Serapis* to surrender.

Jerry was a Nantucket Indian and was known to use either a hatchet or a tomahawk as a weapon when boarding. Jeremiah was usually called Red Jerry, and was known to the crew as Red Cherry.





FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON SCENE OF D.A.R. MEETING



By Nancy H. Harris

Historian of Flag Day Committee

THE most significant of all the Flag Day celebrations held in Boston in 1919 was the one given to the "New Citizens" by the following Boston chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution: Boston Tea Party, Bunker Hill, Colonel Thomas Gardner, Franklin, General Benjamin Lincoln, John Adams, John Hancock, Margaret Corbin, Mary Draper, Minute Men, Old Belfry, Old Blake House, Old North, Old South, Paul Revere and Warren and Prescott, on Friday evening, June 13, in Faneuil Hall.

The meeting was most ably presided over by the Chairman, Mrs. Emily F. Hurd, Regent of the Boston Tea Party Chapter, and the program consisted of music, folk dancing, and addresses, one pleasing feature being five-minute speeches by representatives of the various nationalities present.

The exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. Edward A. Horton, Chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate, after which our own State Regent, Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, extended a welcome in her usual gracious manner.

As the National Chairman of International Relations, Mrs. Charles H. Bond, was unable to be present, our State Chairman, Dr. Clara E. Gary, extended her greetings, and I desire to say that it was through Doctor Gary that this movement was first started, and she has been such an indefatigable worker and valued counsellor that we feel it is through her that our meetings have been such a success.

The state was represented by his Excellency, Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, and in the absence of the Mayor, Hon. Daniel W. Lane, from the Boston City Council, brought greetings from our city. He stated that it was doubly a pleasure for him to be present, as his mother was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. All the patriotic societies sent representatives; delegations from the various foreign groups were present and also detachments from the Army and Navy.

Governor Coolidge said that he knew of no more fitting place than Faneuil Hall in which to greet the new citizens and inspire them with the standard of loyalty, patriotism, devotion, and fidelity that have made this land of ours what it is. Before them they could see the flag of our nation, the flag of our state, and the walls decorated with faces, figures, and events, which bring to mind the great historical achievements of America. He told the new citizens that the American flag was of peculiar significance. It represented a form of government never before established upon earth—giving to each and every one of us the sovereignty of a king and placing a crown upon every American citizen. It is with this idea that America has been able to grow and expand across the continent, and not stopping there, to cross the Pacific to the islands of the Southern Sea. Thus she increased not only in territory, but in opportunity, until we now have great institutions of learning, great industries, and commercial interests. If all else were to be destroyed and America alone were saved, it would be the foundation for the formation of a new earth and the carrying on of civilization; but if America were lost, there would be no place where humanity could be born again. So it is altogether fitting we should come here and pledge allegiance to our country's flag, and rededicate ourselves again to its service, to revere it, protect it, and cherish it.

Mr. Ralph P. Boas, Assistant Director of School Extension, of Springfield, Mass., and Brigadier Mary Sheppard, of the Salvation Army, late of France, each gave able addresses on the subject nearest to their hearts.

Mr. Boas spoke especially of the barriers that must be torn down between the new citizens and the old—the barriers of language, the barrier of economic problems, and the feeling of patronage towards them.

Mrs. Sheppard thrilled her hearers with her experiences in France, and she had nothing but words of commendation for the conduct of the American boys "over there," commenting especially on the very few cases of drunkenness that she saw; in fact, she saw but five American soldiers under the influence of liquor, and also she declared there had never been an

instance of any soldier treating any one of the Salvation Army girls in any way unbecoming a gentleman.

Five-minute speeches were made by Mrs. Julius Andrews for the Hebrews, Prof. Cæsar Dussault for the French, Rev. Henry Sartorio for the Italians, and Mrs. Stephen Vaitses for the Greeks, all representative speakers of their races.

Mention should be made of the musical program, which was furnished by the Oxford Male Quartette, one of whose members is the husband of our Chairman of the Music Committee, Mrs. Nettie S. Bartlett. Miss Rose Cassassa, who sang for us, is one of our Italian teachers in the Boston public schools. The folk dancing was very delightful, one group of young girls from a settlement house giving the Highland Fling, and another group giving a Chinese dance, both in native costume.

The last speaker of the evening was Dr. Charles H. Bangs, Vice President of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution, who brought the cordial greetings of his organization to us.

The ceremonies closed with the Salute to the Flag, led by the Chairman, Mrs. Hurd, and the singing of "America."

Too much praise cannot be given to Mrs. Hurd and all the ladies on the committees representing the different Boston chapters for the splendid work and enormous amount of time which they all gave to make the affair a success.

SAMUEL CHESTER REID THE DESIGNER OF OUR PRESENT-DAY FLAG

By Mary E. L. Hall

First United States flag was made by Betsey Ross in 1776, and had 13 white stars in a circle on a blue ground, and 13 stripes alternate red and white, representing the 13 original states. The Bradley flag of 1795 to 1818 had 15 stars and 15 stripes. In 1816 the admission of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Louisiana, and Indiana made it necessary to further change the flag.

In 1817, Captain Samuel Chester Reid, U. S. N., living then in Washington, was asked to make a design for our flag which would represent the increase of the States without destroying its distinctive character. Captain Reid recommended reducing the stripes to thirteen, to represent the original States, and the stars to be increased from time to time to correspond with the number of all the States, and arranged to form one great star whose brilliancy should represent their union, and thus symbolize in the flag the origin and progress of the country, and its motto "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

Congress passed on April 4, 1818, an act providing, after the 4th of July, following, that the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union have twenty stars white on blue field, arranged to form a star.

"That on the admission of every new State with the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th of July next, succeeding such admission." This bill was brought forward by Representative Peter H. Wendover, of New York, and followed the suggestion of Captain Reid. Early in 1859 a committee of Congress was appointed to consider the propriety of presenting to Captain Samuel Chester Reid the thanks of Congress as the designer of the flag.

This committee on February 5, 1859, reported their conclusion that Captain Reid was the undoubted author of the suggestion embodied in the law of 1818, and in their report was a brief history of the changes which had already taken place in the flag. The resolution of thanks to Captain Reid was accordingly passed. The first flag to be made of the new design was hoisted over the hall of the House of Representatives on April 13, 1818.

Captain Reid had it made at his own expense for the purpose, and he refused to send a bill for it. He had recommended that the act reestablishing the flag should designate the manner by arranging the stars on the field, but Congress did not do so, and it was generally considered that it made a mistake in not providing for this. It has resulted in the adoption of a great variety of designs. The large star proved impracticable as the individual stars would have had to be made very small and the present arrangement has been found the only practical and symmetrical one. Now the Army and Navy order and regulate the making of flags for any purpose. The stars which adorn the Union of the flag are arranged in horizontal but not in vertical lines.

STATE CONFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS

Those who attended the 1919 State Conference at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, will remember October 22d and 23d as red-letter days. Quaint, old Stockbridge itself, with its unmatched location in the Berkshire hills, was no small attraction.

The headquarters were at the Red Lion Inn, which is filled with old colonial furniture and priceless old china and glass; while the meetings were held in the old First Congregational Church, which dates back to pre-Revolutionary days.

On the evening preceding the conference a meeting of regents and delegates was held in the Red Lion Inn. The speakers and their subjects were as follows: Miss Emma L. Crowell, Recording Secretary General of the National Society, who spoke on "Thrift"; Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Treasurer General of the National Society, who spoke on "Our Society"; Mrs. Mattie M. Jenkins, of Whitman, Mass., State Chaplain, who spoke on "Literary Stockbridge"; and the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, who spoke informally on some of her experiences in France. The social hour which followed was a means of renewing old friendships and making new ones.

The formal opening of the conference was on Wednesday at ten. The old church was beautifully decorated with flowers and palms, and as the President General, National Officers and State Regents entered, the audience rose, while the guests were escorted down the aisle by the ushers. Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, the State Regent of Massachusetts, presided. The program of the conference follows: Wednesday, October 22d, morning session: 10 to 12.30 o'clock: Organ Recital by Miss Laura Seeley; Invocation by Rev. G. G. Merrill, rector of St. Paul's Church; Song, "The Star Spangled Banner," soloist, Mrs. Russell Magna, accompanist, Miss Laura Seeley; Salutation of the Flag: Welcome by Miss Jennie H. Seymour, Regent of Ausotunnoog Chapter of Lee, the hostess' Chapter; Response by Mrs. Arthur Dunton Perry, Regent of Old South Chapter; Roll-call of Chapters: Report of Credential Committee, Mrs. James C. Peabody, of Boston, Chairman; Business, Amendment of Massachusetts State Rules, Mrs. Charles H. Crowell, Chairman.

The important business of amending the State rules was most efficiently and expeditiously carried out, with many taking part in the discussion. Every article was carefully criticized to bring all in conformity with the Constitution of the National Society.

At the conclusion of the business, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey gave an intensely interesting address, telling of her recent trip through France and what the D. A. R. assistance meant to Tilloloy and to the French orphans.

The afternoon session was from 2 to 5.30 o'clock. Mrs. George M. Minor, former Vice President General from Connecticut, and Chairman of the Magazine Committee, spoke to a crowded audience, which thrilled to her appeal for a stronger and abler Americanism. Greetings were expressed by the State Regents from New York, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island; responded to by Mrs. Ellison, the State Regent.

Hon. Allen T. Treadway, native of Stockbridge and member of Congress from the First District of Massachusetts, gave an address which added much to the visitors' interest in literary Stockbridge, as well as to the happenings in the halls of Congress.

About two hundred delegates and guests attended the reception and banquet in the Red Lion Inn Wednesday evening. The arrangements were in charge of Miss Jennie G. Moseley, of Boston, Chairman. The bright after-dinner speeches of the guests were a fitting ending to a day crowded full of good things.

On Thursday the guests and delegates were invited to visit historic Stockbridge. This outing was arranged by Mrs. Nellie Rice Fiske, Chairman of that Committee. Never before was Massachusetts so honored in having a President General with so many National officers and State Regents present at the same conference, and the regents and delegates felt that they had received much to take back to their home chapters, to inspire them to greater effort.

FRANCES MESERVE,
State Historian.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter (Milford, Conn.). The war over and our boys coming home, we will glance backward over the past two years to see what our Chapter has done to help "win the war."

Our first real work was to organize the Milford Chapter of the American Red Cross, which was done at our February, 1917, meeting. Ten officers of this chapter were members of our D. A. R. Chapter. We gave the use of our Chapter House to the Red Cross for executive offices and work rooms. It was headquarters for all their drives for members and money, also for all the Liberty Loan drives. We furnished them with an electric gauze cutter, two knitting machines, two bandage rollers, six electric fans, two sewing machines, and spent $5000 for yarn which enabled them to do much more knitting than they could otherwise have done. Twelve hundred garments were knitted by members of our Chapter.

We furnished 36 sweaters, 25 mufflers, 25 helmets, 25 pairs mittens, and 50 pairs socks for the Aviation School at Mineola, Long Island; 12 sweaters, 24 pairs socks, for the Naval Training Station at New London, Conn., and 8 knitted garments for the Battleship *Connecticut.* Sent 50 sweaters to Company F, 7th Infantry, Gettysburg, Penn.; 300 sweaters and 300 Xmas stockings to Company F, 7th Infantry, Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C.; 200 Xmas stockings, a Victrola and records to Camp Upton, Long Island; flowers every week to Gun Hill Hospital, New York.

We have twelve war mothers in our Chapter, one member (Elsie Livingston Hepburn) doing canteen work in France, another member (Mrs. Fredus Case) on the speakers' bureau.

We invested fifteen dollars in smileage books, gave $100 to Knights of Columbus; $450 to Y. M. C. A.; $2500 to United War Work; $50 to American Relief; $10,000 to American Red Cross.

Of the First Liberty Loan our Chapter bought a $100 bond and the members invested $3000; Second Loan, Chapter $100, members, $4300; Third Loan, members, $12,500; Fourth Loan, members, $53,800; Fifth Loan, members, $15,850.

For D. A. R. Liberty Loan our Chapter gave $117 and for restoration of Tilloloy $50.

We have supported two French orphans for the past two years and hope to continue doing so as long as they need help.

Besides our war work, this last year we have given a $50 scholarship to the Berry School and $30 toward Margaret E. Henry memorial; $25 to Ellsworth Homestead; $100 for engraved memorial to Mary Hepburn Smith in Ellsworth Home Memorial Book.

We have 42 subscribers for DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, ***besides a five-year subscription for our Chapter.***

While I realize this report does not cover nearly all the work done by individual members of our Chapter, I think we may feel a just pride in what we have been able to do for our country and hope we may do our share of reconstruction work.

JENNIE E. MERWIN,
Historian.

James McElwee Chapter (Sigourney, Iowa). We open our meetings with prayer, salute to the Flag and the singing of "America."

With a varied program of historic and up-to-date happenings our meetings are interesting and well attended, with a steady increase of new members. We have never been idle. We studied the wants of our many boys "overseas" and at Camp Dodge (Des Moines) and supplied every need possible in the way of edibles, sweaters, scarfs, socks, "mothers' letters," etc.

At the "home-coming" celebration (of three days' duration) nothing was left undone to welcome the boys home and honor their presence. Our town did herself proud in her elaborate decorations. The boys were met at the station and escorted to headquarters, where they were assigned free lodging and board.

In the fine parade of civic, historic, and military floats our D. A. R. float attracted great



D. A. R. FLOAT IN "WELCOME HOME" PARADE AT SIGOURNEY, IOWA, IN HONOR OF THE BOYS FROM "OVERSEAS"

attention. A photograph of the float is shown above.

Our Chapter has purchased Liberty Bonds, adopted a French orphan, contributed to furnishing Iowa Room at Memorial Continental Hall, aided a mountain school and other varied charities.

We always serve light refreshments at our meetings, as we believe it promotes sociability.

REBECCA T. BRENT,
Historian.

Seth Warner Chapter (Vergennes, Vt.). On November 11, 1919, the first anniversary of the signing of the Armistice, the members of our Chapter unveiled a bronze tablet bearing the names of 115 young men who answered their country's call for service during the World War.

The tablet is placed to the right of the front door of the Bixby Free Library.

Owing to inclement weather, most of the exercises attending the unveiling were held inside the library. The guests of honor were members of the G. A. R., with the city aldermen as their escort, and the boys of the American Legion.

Mrs. Ella Warner Fisher read a poem, written for the occasion, entitled "Our Sons." Lieut. Gov. Mason S. Stowe gave a fine address, telling of the events preceding the World War and the interest the United States had in the cause of the Allies, and his words of praise in honor of the American army were most gratifying.

After the exercises inside the library, the unveiling of the Honor Roll took place just in front of the building, our Regent, Mrs. A. W. Morton, making a charming presentation speech. The address of acceptance was given by Mayor W. S. Bristol.

The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. W. A. Dalrymple, the presiding officer and chairman of the committee. A banquet in honor of our guests was given by the city, at the Stevens' House, in the evening, followed by a dance in the Opera House, thus making the first Armistice anniversary a very enjoyable day.

GRACE MIDDLEBROOK,
Historian.

Old 96th District Chapter (Edgefield, S. C.). This Chapter has just finished two years of very successful work under Mrs. Mamie N. Tillman, Regent. Mrs. Tillman held the office just before and during the stirring two years of the World War, and, having great vision, took this opportunity to carry out some notable undertakings. All war activities were engaged in with enthusiasm, some of them being original and unprecedented.

Before the war had begun, however, the Chapter became one of the founders in the building of the South Carolina D. A. R. Mountain school at Tomassee by the pledge of $100.



MEMORIAL TABLET TO MEN FROM EDGEFIELD COUNTY, S. C., WHO DIED IN SERVICE

LEFT TO RIGHT; MISS HELEN TILLMAN; MRS. W. S. COGBURN; MISS SARAH COLLETT; MRS. J. R. CANTELOW, TREASURER; MRS. MAMIE N. TILLMAN, REGENT; MRS. W. F. WARREN; MRS. J. W. PEAK; MRS. A. W. WOODSON; MRS. P. P. BLALOCK, JR.; MRS. J. L. MIMS. SEATED, MISS FLORENCE MIMS; MISS HORTENSIA WOODSON, ALL CHAPTER MEMBERS

A marker was placed about twelve miles above Edgefield at the Crossing of the Keowee Trail, containing the dates 1717–1917. Many residents of Edgefield, Johnston, Ridge Spring and the surrounding country came to see the marker unveiled by four children: Elizabeth Lott and Alexander McDonald, of Edgefield; Marion Strother and Marion Turner, of Ridge Spring and Johnston.

When the unveiling had taken place, the guests went to Stevens' Creek Church, one of the oldest in the county, and held a patriotic meeting, at which Hon. Walter McDonald, of Augusta, made the principal address, other speakers being Hon. N. G. Evans and A. S. Tompkins. Miss Collett and Mrs. Woodson read original papers. When this service had been enjoyed, the dinner was served on tables out under the trees. Residents of this historic community appreciated and enjoyed the occasion with the Daughters.

When the war began, lunches were served to several increments of soldiers, as they reported at Edgefield to go to camp.

The amount asked for Tilloloy was sent and an interesting event in this connection was the securing of the Tilloloy slides from the National Lecture Committee, D. A. R. and their exhibition in the Edgefield Opera House.

A French orphan has been supported, and re-adopted, and her picture and a sketch were published in the Edgefield County papers. A copy was sent to the mother in France, who wrote a letter of appreciation to the Chapter for this interest in her little daughter.

A Committee on War Saving Stamps and Liberty Bonds worked throughout the time of need and met with hearty response from all members. An entertainment was arranged and given in the Opera House, in which students of Edgefield County were the performers, and a luncheon was served to them before the entertainment. This was to encourage the cause of education and also to raise funds for a Memorial Tablet.

Year books were made by one of the members and interesting programmes carried out at each meeting, when the Chapter was most hospitably entertained.

A service flag containing 700 stars was purchased and a very elaborate occasion arranged for. Speakers were provided from Camp Hancock, and the band secured. People from all over the county by hundreds came to do honor to their men, and mourn for those who would never return. This flag cost about $100 and contained these words—"Edgefield, S. C.,



BUILDING PRESENTED TO MARY BAKER ALLEN CHAPTER, D. A. R., BY MARTHA ELIZABETH SAMSON PORTER, IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM SAMSON, ONE OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF CORNWALL

D. A. R.," and "For God and My Country." It has been raised on all public days since that time, hanging on a specially provided frame.

At the close of the war when all the casualties had come in, a Memorial Tablet was purchased and placed on the outer wall of the Court House. It bears the names of the soldiers who gave their lives for their Country's cause. Many attended the unveiling. The American flag draping the tablet was removed by six little boys and girls, the nearest relatives of the deceased. Afterwards the company repaired to Academy Grove, a historic spot, where great occasions in this vicinity have been celebrated from time immemorial. Here a stand and seats had been arranged and hundreds came to celebrate the home-coming of the soldiers and sailors of our county, and a dinner was served. The citizens of Edgefield aided the D. A. R. very generously on this occasion. The speakers were Dr. R. G. Lee, pastor of the Baptist Church at Edgefield, and Major Henry C. Tillman, of Greenwood, S. C., a son of Senator B. R. Tillman, and distinguished in war service.

Mrs. J. L. Mims,
Historian.

Mary Baker Allen Chapter (Cornwall, Vt.). On the afternoon of September 24, 1919, in response to an invitation from the Mary Baker Allen Chapter, D.A.R., the ladies in attendance at the State Committee, Middlebury, came to a reception at the Chapter House. Those receiving were: Mrs. W. H. Bingham, Regent; Mrs. A. W. Foote, Vice Regent; Mrs. C. H. Lane, Ex-regent; Mrs. Mary Constantine and Miss Harriett Porter, of New York; Mrs. K. H. Taylor and Mrs. J. W. Atwood, with Miss Katharine Griswold and Mrs. L. L. Witheull as Introductory Committee. The house was tastefully decorated with late summer flowers and scarlet berries. Committees were on duty to usher in guests, to escort them about the building, to attend to their registration, etc. At a long table refreshments were served, Mrs. C. F. Benedict and Mrs. F. E. Foote pouring coffee and Miss Beulah Sanford serving ice-cream, while many assistants passed cake and wafers. All guests expressed admiration for our beautiful Chapter House, the only building erected for this purpose in the state. There were about two hundred present, while a violent storm, although of brief duration, kept a number from coming.

Katharine Griswold,
Historian.

Irondequoit Chapter (Rochester, N. Y.). The annual meeting was held May 1st and called to order by our Regent. Two American soldiers, fresh from the trenches, gave vivid portrayals of army life.

Flag Day exercises were held at the

Chapter House on June 14th. Newell B. Woodworth, Past President General, S.A.R., and Captain Betz, of the School of Aerial Photography, were the speakers. Mrs. Doane and Mrs. Vance directed the singing and members of the official board acted as hostesses. At the Peace Day celebration in Rochester, November 11th, the Daughters took prominent part in the parade.

At the regular chapter meeting, November 13th, the work of Mrs. Mosher and her committee, who had conducted the War Camp Community Service, was warmly praised. More than 2000 meals had been served to 1200 men. Mrs. Congdon, Chairman of the Hospital Committee, was also commended for her excellent work.

At a social meeting, November 20th, Mrs. H. F. Burton, official speaker for Food Conservation, gave an urgent appeal, resulting in a resolution by the Chapter to aid the work in every possible way. The regular monthly meeting, December 4th, was a tribute to the memory of deceased Daughters.

December 19th, Mr. Ralph Paine, with motion pictures of our fleet in action, lectured at the Gordon Theater under the direction of the D. A. R. The lecture was one of unusual interest. The Daughters were fortunate in securing Mr. Marcossen on January 5th for a lecture about the European war.

Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays were celebrated with meetings of unusual interest.

The year 1918–1919 has been full of endeavor for the Daughters, with an all-American, all-humanitarian ideal before them.

HARRIET C. MENZIES,
Corresponding Secretary.

Cheyenne Chapter (Cheyenne, Wyoming). During the administration of our former Regent, Mrs. Maurice Groshon, much was accomplished that was never a matter of history. She was untiring in her efforts to raise money for the benefit of the men in the service.

A patriotic vaudeville was given with the assistance of the First Cavalry Band, then stationed at Ft. D. A. Russell. Over two hundred dollars was realized. Part of this was given to the band and the remainder was used in the purchase of yarn with which many warm garments were knitted for the men on the battleship *Wyoming*.

A "White Elephant Rummage Sale" was conducted by the Chapter, assisted by many friends, and $856.66 was added to our treasury by this affair. Perhaps the little Shetland pony contributed by the young son of one of our members was the most interesting gift. From this sale $300 was donated to the local Red Cross, and later $100 was given; $150 was used in the purchase of knitting yarn.

Through the efforts of our Regent and fostered by the State Chapters of Cheyenne, Sheridan and Casper, money was raised for the purchase of a $2400 ambulance for use in France among the wounded soldiers. More money was given than was needed for one ambulance, so a second similar ambulance was purchased. These were both given by the people of Wyoming, as every section of the State was represented by contributors to the D. A. R. fund.

While 1919 has not been fraught with horrors of war and the activities of Cheyenne Chapter have not been prompted by the needs or suffering of our brave soldiers across the sea, yet as a society, we have not been idly resting upon our oars. The lessons of economy and conservation taught by the war are still influencing our members, and our programs for the past two years have been not so elaborate and the hostesses have entertained more simply than in former years. Ten meetings have been held. In September the members were favored with an address by Captain Harry B. Henderson, who returned in May, 1919, after nearly two years' service in France. In October, Miss Edith Clark gave an informal talk on her Y. W. C. A. work overseas.

A State flag was presented to the State at a joint meeting of the legislature in February. The flag was designed by Miss Verna Keyes, who received the prize offered by the four chapters of this State, for the most appropriate design. Miss Keyes gave a pleasing explanation of the significance of the buffalo in silhouette in the field of blue with the great seal of Wyoming for the central point. Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, past State regent, made a most fitting presentation speech, and the response from Governor Robert Carey was equally interesting. Our Regent, Mrs. Claude Draper, was given the speaker's chair, and presided with the dignity and grace expected of a representative of the oldest suffrage State in the Union.

During the past year a French orphan, Audree Roquier, was adopted by our Chapter, and besides the money sent for her care the Chapter planned to send a Christmas box. Quaint letters have come to the Chapter from a member of Audree's family acknowledging gifts and expressing gratitude for the little girl who is too young to voice her appreciation.

A fancy dress party was the principal diversion during the summer and added a sum to the treasury as well as giving an evening of pleasure to members and their friends.

Ten dollars was the contribution made to the Salvation Army drive.

The matter of subscribing for the DAUGHTERS

OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, our official publication, was discussed at the November, 1919, meeting, with the result that nearly all members present who were not taking the magazine gave their names as subscribers.

EFFIE R. DODDS,
Historian.

Sarah Caswell Angel Chapter (Ann Arbor, Mich.). The following report notes the activities of the chapter for the past eighteen months.

Nearly all the receipts of the chapter up to Armistice Day were expended on the soldiers and sailors, for the National Societies, Liberty Loan, and also for causes aided by the chapter before the war.

Twenty-four copies of the Constitution of the United States have been distributed, 36 new members were voted into the chapter, making the total membership up to November, 1919, 205.

The chapter supports six French orphans. Chapter members have contributed $29,732 to the Liberty Loan, $1437 to War Savings and Thrift Stamps, $847 to Red Cross, and $2695 to patriotic societies. At Easter time 90 sheets and 180 pillow cases were given for devastated France; $403.28 was given for the rechickenization of France.

Now that the strenuous days of war have passed, the one important subject, and one emphasized by the Regent, is. Americanization. We must take seriously the wise counsel of the great teacher, Theodore Roosevelt. A real patriot is the man or woman who can be brave, true, patient, and strong, even if there is no call to sacrifice life for country.

(MRS. L. EDWARD) NELLIE D. BUCKLEY,
Historian.

Charles Carroll Chapter (Delphi, Ind.). Under the regency of Mrs. Catherine S. Brackenridge—our "war regent"—another year of useful service and social pleasure has been scored. Nine regular meetings have been held and well attended, even by members in adjoining villages some miles distant. The custom was inaugurated by the first regent of holding a union patriotic meeting on the Sunday evening preceding July Fourth and the custom has been continued with good results. At the first meeting in September a pension of $40 was voted for Charles Bigel, a French war orphan, and Mrs. Geo. R. Ives was chosen for his godmother. The chief feature of the December meeting was a Christmas tree hung with useful gifts for him, which were afterwards sent with some clothes to the boy in France.

The Chapter has actively supported the work of the County Demonstrator, and in November held a Home Economics meeting at the Court House and invited guests. The anniversary meeting in January, held at the home of Mrs. Myron Ives, was honored by the presence of the State Regent, Mrs. Frank Felter, and was a delightful occasion. Several meetings were held at the homes of out-of-town members, thus affording enjoyable outings.

The membership list now includes thirty-nine names. Among these is that of Mrs. Hadassah Bradford of 90 summers, who is also a Daughter of 1812. The Chapters are also proud to claim Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, who comes eleven miles to attend the meetings and is always ready to bear her share of responsibility.

Donations of money have been given as follows, viz.: Five dollars to the Martha Berry School, two dollars for redecorating Continental Hall, five dollars for the national Liberty Bond, and a subscription for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE to be given to the Public Library.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Mindwell C. C. Wilson; Vice-regent, Miss Luella Bonnell; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. T. Brackenridge; Treasurer, Mrs. Myron Ives; Registrar, Mrs. John H. Cartwright; and Registrar, Mrs. Harry Casley.

These names give promise of another year of successful endeavor.

MRS. NEWBERRY J. HOWE,
Historian.

Great Meadows Chapter (Uniontown, Pa.), was organized at the home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. J. C. Work, February 4, 1919, with 13 charter members. Our officers comprise: Mrs. J. C. Work, Regent; Mrs. A. D. Boyd, Vice Regent; Mrs. W. E. Crow, Recording Secretary; Mrs. F. R. Crow, Treasurer; Miss Ann Dawson, Registrar, and Mrs. Josephine Hustead Snider, Historian.

The chapter is named for George Washington's second battle, fought in Fayette County, July 3, 1754, and the only battle in which he was forced to surrender. He lost 12 men killed and 17 wounded. The site of this battle is well known, and the remains of the fort, called Fort Necessity, still are visible. Our chapter has taken steps to have a sign erected on the Cumberland Road (National Pike) showing the location of this battlefield. George Washington's first battle was also fought in this county, and in that battle he defeated Jumonville and his forces, May 27, 1754. A marker will be erected at Jumonville's grave, which is a few miles distant from Great Meadows.

Washington's Birthday was observed as Guest Day at the home of the Misses Boughner, and our local historian, Mr. James Hadden, gave a very interesting talk on

Washington West of the Mountains." Mr. Hadden also exhibited to us a life-sized bust of George Washington, carved from a wild cherry tree which grew on the battlefield of Great Meadows, and under which, no doubt, George Washington had rested.

A very instructive program for the year has been arranged and printed. It embraces the local history of Fayette County and also the lives of noted men who have been associated with the county's history. Monthly meetings are held and 2 papers are read on the above subjects at each meeting.

Applications for membership are being received at every meeting. Seventy-five per cent. of the members are subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and we hope soon to have 100 per cent.

We entertained 200 guests at a charity card party given in the Laurel Club rooms on Flag Day, June 14.

(MRS.) JOSEPHINE HUSTEAD SNIDER,
Historian.

Lawrence Chapter (New Castle, Pa.), has a membership of 74. The chapter presented our retiring Regent, Mrs. Francis E. Sowersby, with an Ex-Regent's pin. Mrs. Sowersby laid the foundation for our war work, and under the careful guidance of our newly elected Regent, Mrs. James T. Ray, it was faithfully adhered to. We organized Unit No. 1, Lawrence County Red Cross, with Mrs. J. F. Haney, Chairman. The membership included many faithful workers. The full amount of work finished was 62 turkish towels, 9 hand towels, 22 wash cloths, 4 tray cloths, 1028 hospital shirts, 51 chemises, 54 nurses' aprons and 80 bedside bags. The chapter coöperates with the Navy League financially and by knitting. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Clarence H. Fischer the yarn committee expended several hundred dollars for yarn; 16 sweaters and 39 pairs socks were finished, and yarn was donated to the Red Cross.

A public entertainment was given, addressed by Sergeant Edgar G. Hamilton, of the La Fayette Flying Corps; $211 was cleared, $50 of which was given to the Red Cross. One dollar per capita was contributed for the National Society Liberty Bond. Many individual bonds were bought of all issues. We contributed to Belgium, donated liberally toward the restoration of Tilloloy, and subscribed to the French orphan fund. Mrs. W. A. Stone was Chairman of the W. S. S. Committee, $8500 worth being sold. We have adopted a French orphan and received a letter of gratitude. The chapter takes special interest in educational work, $50 being given yearly to the Martha Berry School. A prize of $10 in gold is given yearly to a student in high school writing the best essay. This year the subject was "Patriotism of the American Revolution." Mrs. Rebecca E. Royce presented the Children's Room of the New Castle Public Library with a group of flags of the Allies. Our Regent, Mrs. James T. Ray, and Historian, Mrs. Charles K. Kuhn, attended the Continental Congress, of which each gave a report.

The chapter had wonderful results from our melting pot, $1000 being cleared; Miss Jennie L. Morgan was chairman. Contributions from this fund were made to various war relief causes; to Lawrence County Chapter American Red Cross, $506; to New Castle Branch of American Red Cross for hospital supplies, $100 to South Side War Relief Society for support of their ambulance, $100; to Ellwood City Branch American Red Cross, $50; to Wampum Auxiliary, American Red Cross, $25; to Diet kitchen at Camp Colt, Pa., $10.

In October, 1918, the chapter gave an entertainment to the mothers of draftees leaving for camps The program consisted of short talks by the mothers and patriotic songs. We assisted in the reception given by the Federation of Women's Clubs for returned soldiers. Washington's Birthday was celebrated at the home of our Regent, our honor guest being Capt. Joseph Chambers, of the 110th Infantry, 28th or Iron Division. Flag Day was observed at the home of Mrs. S. W. Perry. The guests of honor were Miss Harriet Eckles, of New Wilmington, and Miss Edith Meats, of Taunton, Mass., both having served as Red Cross nurses with the A. E. F.

Mr. Charles Greer presented us with a fine copy of the original oil painting of Serg. William Warrington, of General Washington's Body Guard. (It will be recalled that a full sketch and reproduction was printed in the May issue of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.) The gavel used in our chapter was presented to us by the late Dr. William Grey Miller. It is made of wood grown in the Philippine Islands and selected by himself when in service during the Spanish-American War.

Our Chaplain, Mrs. Eliza A. W. McBride, is solicitor for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and reports many subscribers. We give a yearly subscription to the New Castle Public Library.

(MRS. CHARLES K.) JULIA FRENCH KUHN,
Historian.

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter (Kalamazoo, Mich.), has been very active in all patriotic work. For the army there were sent 391 knitted garments and 350 trench candles; yarn

and wool were purchased to the value of $647.46; 150 scrap books and 60 property bags were sent to the Base Hospital at Camp Custer; 350 glasses of jelly were donated and also 269 pounds of candy; $125.25 were expended for miscellaneous calls; among the most helpful of the chapter's gifts were 48 Testaments. The chapter maintained a hospitality room at an expense of $1420, where some 1700 soldiers and sailors registered and found rest, comfort and relaxation. Over 1300 of our men in service were entertained in the homes of the Daughters and many letters of appreciation have been received. Over 700 men were given entertainment at the clubs and hotels of the city, making a total of over 2000 to whom hopitality was given by the chapter.

With the other chapters of Michigan, much was done for Michigan's adopted boat, the *John Paul Jones,* a destroyer. One hundred and thirty-five knitted garments, 20 complete comfort kits and 20 scrap books were sent. For the U. U. S. *Antigone* 22 knitted garments were sent, and 6 individual sailors were supplied. Twenty-five pounds of candy were also sent to the men on these ships. For the aviation service at Selfredge and Kelly Fields, 28 knitted garments were furnished. Kid gloves were collected for the Red Cross to make the kid vests, and some money was given to the chocolate fund.

One Daughter, Miss Grace Garrison, was sent to the National Service School. Her fee for the first term was paid by Mrs. Stone, the Regent. Because of her excellent record in the school, the second term's fee was paid by the Michigan State Board of the D. A. R. The third term she became an officer.

During the holidays 36 dozen carnations, 126 pounds of candy, 108 oranges and ½ barrel of apples were sent to those confined in the Base Hospital at Camp Custer. These men also received 26 knitted garments, 50 property bags, 102 scrap books and 33 picture puzzles to help while away and make comfortable the weary hours of convalescence. Two weeks of personal service were given by a Daughter at the Debarkation Hospital at Jersey City, and $250 used for flowers at this hospital.

Gifts and work for the Red Cross were as follows: Cash, $1200; hospital garments, 693; surgical supplies; 50 pounds cotton; knitted garments, 577; washcloths, 150; comfort pillows, 120; number of hours' work, 6497; 3 of the Daughters were chairmen of departments, 5 were on the Red Cross board, 31 were supervisors, 8 were in the home service department, 13 were on the canteen committee and 5 in the Motor Corps. The Red Cross membership was 107, or 100 per cent. To the permanent blind war relief fund $10 was contributed. For France the individual Daughters adopted 38 war orphans and the chapter 1; $100 was given for rebuilding of Tilloloy, $25 for poultry farms, $20 for A. F. F. W., $5 for A. C. D. F., $30 for French memorial, $75 for French blind relief; $1066 was contributed for Polish, Belgian, Armenian and Serbian relief. In Liberty Loan work the chapter took $150 in bonds and the Daughters took $102,750 and sold $37,000 worth.

One Daughter, Miss Edith Haskell, gave personal service in France in physical reconstruction work. Dr. Alice Barker Elsworth, Miss Rosamond Praeger, Miss Francis Haskell and Miss Charlotte Garrison gave personal service in camps in this country; 16 of the Daughters were war mothers, giving 26 sons to the service, 2 of whom made the supreme sacrifice. The Regent presented the High School Cadet Company a large silk flag, and the chapter has a service flag with three stars.

In addition to the preceding, the Daughters have aided in all the patriotic activities of the community. For the Food Drive, one Daughter was chairman and another secretary. The chapter furnished secretaries for the Navy League, for the Detroit Y. W. C. A. and Comforts Forwarding Committee. One Daughter conducted classes in First Aid, another was a canteen worker in Columbia College Unit, and still another was chairman of the Armenian relief. Two Daughters were directors of the Junior Red Cross, fourteen made speeches in the interests of war work drives, and one was made chairman of soldiers' and sailors' records for the county. One of our number, Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, was the Michigan Chairman of the Women's Council of National Defence.

The chapter did not neglect its work with the Children of the Republic clubs nor its social interests. Mrs. Anne Rogers Minor spent one day with the chapter and gave a very admirable address. The relatives and friends of the men in service were entertained once each month by the chapter. This served to help keep up the morale of the home people to a very perceptible extent.

And now, not resting from the strenuous labor of the past two years, the chapter is taking up the work of Americanization with unabated zeal.

KATE RUSSELL OAKLEY,
Historian.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter (Cambridge, N. Y.), celebrated the 25th anniversary of the founding of the chapter on Wednesday, October 29, 1919, at the Cambridge Opera House. The hall was beautifully decorated with American flags and flowers. About 300 guests were present, including members of D. A. R. chap-

ters in Granville, Fort Edward, Greenwich, Bennington, Vt.; Troy, Saratoga, and Albany. At 8.30 Miss Mary Atwood, Regent of Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, called the guests to order with a few well chosen words of welcome, and introduced the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Nash, who brought a greeting in behalf of the state officers. Mrs. Robert R. Law, who was one of the charter members of the chapter, then gave an historical sketch of the chapter since its founding in 1894, including many interesting reminiscences of the early life, growth and achievements of the chapter.

The rest of the program consisted of a number of tableaux representing events in pioneer times and Revolutionary days in the vicinity of Cambridge. The local traditions on which these scenes were based were collected by Mrs. Arthur Lansing, of Cambridge, who told the story of each picture before it was shown to the audience. As far as possible those who took part in the pictures were descendants of the original characters. In the first scene the Campfire Girls represented the Indians, first inhabitants of the country. Then followed: The first settlers, Edmonds Wells' family, in 1761; Indian's warning at the home of Peter McGill; John Weir's messsage to General Stark; Caleb Wright; the night before the Battle of Bennington, taking the weights from the old clock to melt into bullets; the visit of Washington and La Fayette at the Checkered House Tavern; the Burgers and Anti-Burgers on week-days and on Sundays; wedding in the Bullions family in 1829. The description of the Bullions wedding had been found in an old letter written by one of the wedding guests, and four generations of the Bullions family took part in the picture. During the tableaux the Minuet and Virginia Reel were introduced, the latter being led by Mrs. Estey, of Brattleboro, Vt., Ex-Vice President General of the National Society. The settings of the pictures were rendered very realistic and attractive by the many rare antique articles loaned, and many beautiful old gowns and bonnets were worn with much grace and charm.

After the program refreshments were served from a beautifully decorated table in the centre of which was the birthday cake lighted with twenty-five candles, the Regent cutting the cake with a sword which has been in the Tinkham family since the Revolution.

ETHEL LAW,
Historian.

Old South Chapter (Boston, Mass.). Our members have kept in view the various lines of work carried on in the national and state societies, always including in our meetings the Salute to the Flag and the singing of "America." American's Creed was distributed to each member.

As showing our interest in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, our Regent Mrs. Nathan D. Loud, had printed in our March calendar the "Ten Ways to Kill an Organization," so aptly given by the President General, so that our 203 members could have the opportunity to meditate upon them. The Chairman of the War Relief Committee, Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes, has given comprehensive reports showing the response given by the members in time and contributions for Red Cross and war relief work.

Conservation in its many phases was outlined by the Chairman, Miss Minnie A. Perry, and was accepted at our January meeting; also a brief résumé was given each month of the latest information in the lines of conservation.

The chapter contributed $50 for a scholarship in the Martha Berry School; $15 to the International College in Springfield, Mass.; $10 to the Lincoln Memorial Fund; $5 for Flag Day exercises; $150 for a tablet in Memorial Continental Hall; $25 to the Francis E. Willard Settlement; $20 to Y. M. C. A.; $20 to Salvation Army; $36.50 for support of a French orphan; $100 for a Victory Bond.

Stars have been added to our service flag for relatives of members who entered the service. It was unanimously voted to have a page set apart in the Historian's book for a complete typewritten roll of honor for the chapter; this will also be sent for the Roll of Honor in Memorial Continental Hall.

Seven Executive Board meetings have been held during the year, and at these meetings various problems of organization were discussed and decided upon. In December occurred the 22d anniversary of the chapter, and at this time the chapter voted unanimously to make our State Regent, Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, Honorary Regent of this chapter. At our January meeting we had the honor of entertaining our Honorary Regent, several state officers and regents of other chapters. We enjoyed a delightful entertainment, including a varied program by several artists from the Whitney Studio of Platform Art, together with readings by Mrs. Edith Burton Porter. One meeting was set apart for an "Experience Party," which added much to the enjoyment of those present and also a goodly amount to the treasury.

The "Sanctuary of Freedom" Society, C. A. R., which is the auxiliary of the Old South Chapter, organized in 1908, will be entertained by the chapter this year, when the charter will be presented to the society.

MINNIE A. PERRY,
Historian.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6595. REEDER.—Information of the ancestry of David Reeder desired. He m Sara Whitaker. Believe his mother was Abigail Lefeore, & that he was b in Westmoreland Co., Va., & his father gave Rev service.

(2) GUM.—John, Norton, & Agnes Gum, left orphans in Rockingham Co., Va., were raised by James Burnes & Agnes & adopted by a family which moved to Pa. Later Agnes Gum m Samuel Mackey. Who were the parents of these ch?—D. H.

6596. CAIN.—Information desired of Mary Cain, her parents, & Rev service. She was the wife of John Madison of Ky. or Va., son of Capt. Rowland Madison & wife, Anne Lewis, dau of Brig.-Gen. Andrew Lewis. John Madison and Mary Cain's ch were: (1) Mollie, m Fisk(?); (2) Nancy, m Lewis Day; (3) Sallie, m Richard Tisdale; (4) Betsy, m Wm. Sidner; (5) Hannah, m John Grenshaw; (6) Fannie, m Caleb Breeden; (7) Robert, m Rachael Hayden, most of their ch lived in or near Cynthiana, Ky.—H. S. T.

6597. SCOFIELD BLODGETT.—David Lockwood Scofield, b in N. Y. 1800, m Unis Blodgett who was b in Vermont, 1802. They lived in Ontario Co., prior to 1833, and in Steuben Co., near Corning, from abt 1838 to 1860. Information wanted when and where m, parentage & Rev service.

(2) DAILY.—Did Lawrence Daily (in the 7th Reg. from Dutchess Co., N. Y.) have dau or sister who m a man by the name of Way and who lived in Fishkill in 1775? Wanted, the name of the sister or dau of Lawrence Daily, and the first name of Mr. Way.—B. B.

6598. SMITH.—Henry Smith of Orange & Ulster Cos., N. Y., served in the Rev 1775–1778. Wanted, dates of b, d, & m, with name of wife. His son, Henry B. Smith, was an officer in the War of 1812, m Leah Van Denburg, July 1812. Information regarding Smith or Van Denburg families desired.—A. C. O.

6599. IRISH.—Wanted, records of the parents & b-place of Stephen Irish, who lived in Milton, Chrittenden Co., Vt., & was there listed as head of a family in the first U. S. census, 1790. Stephen had son Hiram, also other ch, but names not known. Hiram m Maranda Munson in 1820. He was b in Milliston, Vt., Mch. 4, 1798. Hiram Irish & his family lived in Vt., then moved near Ogdensburg, N. Y., later going to Erie Co., Pa., where they were among the first white settlers. Rev service desired.—B. S. S.

6600. MARTIN.—Popino (or Popineau).—Elizabeth Martin, w of Peter Popino, lived in Magnolia Co., W. Va., where her husband served in Rev War. It is thought she had a sister, Nancy, who m an Evans, a bro Charles (whose w was Polly ——), a bro Harry, & a bro Presley, who once lived in Tyler Co., Va. Who were their parents? Peter Popino came south from N. J.—L. P. H.

6601. CARTER–KELLOGG.—Desire parentage of Nehemiah Carter, b 1741, d 1810, m Mary Kellogg, dau of David Kellogg of Westfield, Mass. Nathanial IV Carter of Leominster, Mass. (gr-grandson of Rev. Thomas Carter of Waturn, Mass.), d 1787, m (1st) Thankful Sawyer, m (2nd) Corcas Spofford of Lunnenburg, Mass. *Northern N. Y. Genealogy* gives Nehemiah as son of Nathanial and Thankful. Want proof of Nathaniel Carter's & David Kellogg's Rev service.—L. M. F.

6602. EARICKSON.—Wanted, items from Queen Anne Co. Kent Island, concerning the Earickson family. Periguin Earickson m Sarah Sewall, Kent Island, Md., his son James Earickson, b Dec. 7, 1782, Kent Co., Md., m in Washington Co., Md., Rebecca Malone. Am anxious for more Sewall data. Is Penguine Earickson or his father the Rev ancestor? There was a James Earickson of Queen Ann's Co., Md., mentioned in the census of 1790. Am anxious for Washington Co. data concerning Malone estate called "Content," near Hagerstown, Md. There is a John Malone mentioned in 1790 census of Md. Did he render Rev service?—M. F. M.

6603. RONEY.—Would like to correspond with a descendant of Hercules or James Roney, bros who came to America in 1775, settled first in Va., then in Pa.; figured prominently in early history in that state. My gr-grandmother, Martha Roney, was b in Pa., abt 1790. Gen. wanted.

(2) MILLER.—Information wanted of Philip Miller & wife Katherine, of Va., but moved to O. where their dau Ellen or Nellie m John Faulken, an Englishman, in Harrison Co., Sept. 18, 1817.

(3) WILSON.—Information wanted of John Wilson & wife, Anna (Swift) Wilson, who were living in Delaware in 1803. Wilson & Swift gen desired.—K. W.

6604. HILL–PHILLIPS.—John Hill m Elizabeth Phillips who d Nov. 12, 1824. Their ch: John P. Hill; Polly Hill (m Rev. Richard Epperson); Elizabeth Hill (m Josiah Ashley); William Hill; Lucy Hill (m Hudson Martin). Four ch were b in Permelia Co., Va., & one in Clark Co., Ky. Wanted Rev record of John Hill, also date of b, place of b, and dates of m & d, & date of w's b.

(2) HART.—Benjamin Hart, of N. C., m Nancy Morgan. Their ch: John Hart (m Patience Lane); Morgan Hart; Thomas Hart; Samuel Hart; Mark Hart. Desired dates of b, d & m of Benjamin Hart & w. Their son, Thomas, was also in the war, & received a grant of 800 acres of land in Berkley Co., Va. His ch: John, Josiah, & Ruth Hart. Information desired regarding Thomas Hart's Rev record, name of w, dates of b, m & d, also name of place of b.—L. T. H.

6605. BOONE.—Can you give exact date of the m of Moses Boone, Jr., to his cousin, Hannah Melinda Boone?—M. Q.

6606. HALLETT.—Wanted, name of the w of Jonah Hallett, a Capt of the Rev. In what state & co did they live? The Rev record we have states Westchester Co. Did they leave any children?

(2) LEE.—Desire name of w of John Lee of Essex Co., Va., bro of Hancock & Phillip, & 8th son of Phillip Lee 2nd. This John Lee had several ch; John, William, Catherine Florinda. They moved nr Louisville, also Shepherdsville. —T. J. C.

6607. LAWRENCE–PERRY.—Olive Lawrence & E. C. Perry were m in Washington Co., O., in 1813. Want the names of parents of Olive Lawrence, of Waterford, & of E. C. Perry, formerly of Va.—M. D.

6608. REED.—David Reed m Waitstill —— settled New Marlboro, Berkshire Co., Mass., on the old Albany Rd. Issue: Augustus (Augustine), b Nov. 30, 1761, served in the Rev & in 1828 was living in the town of Copake, Columbia Co., N. Y., where he was justice of the peace; Hannah, b Jan. 12, 1763; Abigail, b March 18, 1766; Elizabeth, b Nov. 8, 1768; Ruby, b Apr. 18, 1771; Eliphalet, b July 18, 1722, settled in Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., m Anne Sackett; Reuben, b Nov. 6, 1774; Mary (Molly), b Mch. 30, 1777; Abijah, b Sept. 6, 1778; Phebe, b Apr. 27, 1782, m —— Salls, settled in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y.; Clarissa, b Jan. 25, 1788, m and settled in Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y. David gave service in the Rev, being a member of Capt. Sylvannus Wilcox's Co., Col. John Ashley's (Berkshire Co.) Reg't. Wanted, the dates of his b, d & m. What was his wife Waitstill's maiden name, & who were her parents?—B. A. R.

6609. WRIGHT.—Caleb (or Caper) Wright, soldier in the War of 1812, m a Miss Sleath, of Va.; was his father a Rev soldier?

(2) MILLS.—The gr-father of Mary Lucinda Mills, of Pa. She moved to O. & m Nathan Wright; was a Rev soldier. His name was either Stewart or Mills. What was his full name & from what state did he enlist?—E. M. R.

6610. BRASHEARS.—Gassaway Brashears was b in Anne Arundel Co., Md., 1811, son of Francis & Eleanor (?) Brashears. When was Francis b & who was his father? Who were Eleanor's parents?

(2) PECKHAM.—William Peckham, b in R. I., 1794, m Ann Cook. Who were his parents & did his father serve in the Rev?—G. B. M.

6611. MCADORY.—Wanted, data concerning Mary McAdory's ancestors; m Larkin Kelly at Huntsville, Ala. The McAdory fam was from one of the Carolinas or Va.

(2) KELLY.—Data concerning the ancestors of Christopher Kelly, a Methodist preacher, who m Martha (?) Family, name either Larkin or Foote. Records show it to be Foote from Va. Proof desired.—M. S. K.

6612. WILDER.—Joshua Wilder b Ilutiobury, Mass., May 4, 1759; d Dummerston, Vt., May 4, 1849. Wanted, the names, d of b, d & m of the parents & Rev service.

(2) HADLEY.—Wanted, names of parents of

Ebenezer Hadley, of Westford, Mass., b June 11, 1753, m Abigail Spaulding at Chelmesford, Mass. Wanted, names of parents of Abigail Spaulding & Rev service of Ebenezer Hadley or sons.—I. B. H.

6613. ABBOTT.—Wanted, the ancestry of John Abbott, b abt 1820, probably in S. C., m Ellen Kiser, of Campbell Co., Ga., d prior to Civil War. Issue: Melvin, Jackson, b 1846, a Confederate sol; John, Sallie, & Hannie. Have been told his mother was a Miss Amanda Dillon. Did he have a sister Betsy? Desire to trace connection to William Abbott, of Spartansburg & Camden, S. C., a Rev sol. He was also related to a branch of the family to which Col. B. F. Abbott, of Atlanta, belonged.

(2) COTTEN–PENNINGTON.—Wanted, gen of Geo. W. Cotten. He is mentioned in L. L. Knight's "Landmarks, Memorials, & Legends" of Ga. as one of original town commissioners of Warrenton, Ga.; m, 1st, Miss Beall; 2nd, Rebecca Pennington; 3rd, Miss Gibson. Ch by Rebecca Pennington: James Kennon Cotton, b 1813, Warrenton, Ga., m Sarah W. Reid; Julia, m Thomas F. Bethel. Was he related to Joseph Jeffres Cotten, of Wilkes Co., Ga.? Is Rev service in this line, or line of Rebecca Pennington?—J. A. M.

6614. BLANKENBAKER.—My ancestor, Nicholas Blankenbaker, was a Rev sol from Culpeper, Va. His gen with proof desired.

(2) MILLES.—Did Phillip Milles fight in the Rev? He was from Va. (I think), Norfolk Co.—F. F. W.

6615. WATSON.—Information desired regarding my ancestor, Mrs. Mary F. Watson, who, as w of a Rev sol received a pension from U. S. Govt abt 60 yrs ago. She d in 1857.—L. F. S.

6616. BUFFINGTON.—Wanted, Rev record of Joel Buffington. He served as a teamster for 7 yrs between Va. and Baltimore, Md. Gen with proof desired.—J. W. C.

6617. FRAME–GIBSON.—John & William Frame (sons of William Frame & Sarah Gibson, who lived at Staunton, Va., abt 1775) moved to Tenn., where one of them represented his co in the legislature. Which co and what date?

(2) NEALE.—Is there a published sketch or gen of the Neal or Neale family dealing with the branch in Northumberland, Westmoreland, or Fairfax Co., Va., at an early date?—A. W.

6618. LAURENCE–ROAK.—Martin Rourk (spelling changed later by act of legislature to Roak), a Rev sol, served at Bunker Hill, m Dec. 12, 1787, at North Yarmouth, Me., Elizabeth (Laurence) Fogg, widow of Daniel Fogg. They lived in Durham, Me. The history of Durham states, "Martin Roak served as a clerk in the Rev. in a co commanded by Capt. Laurence, of North Yarmouth. He m the Capt.'s sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Laurens Fogg, 1770." Information desired of Laurence family of North Yarmouth, Me. Several Capts. came from North Yarmouth.—C. H. C.

6619. CALL.—Ancestry desired of Elizabeth Call, dau of William Call, Agusta Co., Va. Was his father Major Richard Call of the Rev from Va.?—L. B.

6620. PHILIPS.—Date of death of Ebenezer Philips desired. He was b abt 1720, at Hopkinton, Mass., & d at Hopkinton, Mass. He m Hannah Liscourt, who was b April 29, 1722.—H. C. M.

ANSWERS

4618. CARR.—The Genealogical record of my g-g-g-father, John Carr. 1st: Robt. Carr (my g-g-g-g-father) came from Ireland & settled in S. C., had a large family; we have the records of but two of his ch: Jas. Carr, b 1739, John Carr, b 1743. 2nd: John Carr (my g-g-g-father, b in S. C. Nov. 21, 1743, d Apr. 6 or 16, 1818, m Louisa Isabel. According to court records he bought 332 acres of land in Washington Co., Tenn., 1788, 1789 & 1796. On this farm he lived, d and was buried. John Carr & a man named Denton built the first fort in this part of the country. He had 16 ch. 3rd: Richard Carr (my g-g-father), b 1783, d 1843, m Martha York, 8 ch. 4th: Alfred Carr (my g-father, b 1808, d 1888, m Elizabeth King, 7 ch. 5th: Henry H. Carr (my father), b 1839, d 1914, m Sue Miller. I think my g-g-g-father, John Carr, fought in the Rev in the 3rd S. C. Regt., commanded by Col. Wm. Thompson.—*Elizabeth Carr Boyd,* 111 Holsten Ave., Johnson City, Tenn.

6437. GILSON.—There were 5 bros—Abner, Dan'l, Wm., Thos., & Jno. Rich. Gilstone d 1783. Wm. Gilson, son of Rich., was m 1763, d 1806. Wm. Gilson (Gilstone, Jillson) b in either Eng. or Lancaster Co., Pa., at early date. "Rupp's History" states: "The tract of land upon which Barr's ft was built was located on Apr. 3, 1769. Was granted to Robt. Barr, sur., 1739. In 1796, Thos., eldest son of Robt. Barr, dec., conveyed to Wm. Gilson, then late of Cumberland Co., Pa., from whom it has descended to his g-g-son, Calvin Gilson, present owner." The g-father of Wm. Gilson was b in the blockhouse. Wm. Gilson enlisted under Washington & served through Rev, being present at surrender of Burgoyne & later at that of Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781. Rich. Gilson (Gilstone) was son of either Dan'l, Abner, Wm., Thos. or Jno., Gilson, who came to America, 1685.—*E. T.*

6437. GILSON.—Thos. Gilson, b 1765, Lancaster Co., Pa., was drowned Nov. 19, 1813, in Tuscarora Creek, Carlysle, Cumberland Co.,

Pa.; buried in Carlysle, Pa. Thos. Gilson was first taxed with a grist-mill in Carlysle, 1790. In 1788, Thos. Gilson m Nancy Boyd, dau of David Boyd, of Cumberland Co., later of Cat Fish Camp, Washington Co., Pa. Thos. Gilson was son of Wm. Gilson & he m (1) Elizabeth Craighead, of Lancaster Co., Pa.; moved to Cumberland Co. abt 1771. In 1796 he moved to New Derry, West Moreland Co., Pa., purchased 345 acres of land including Ft. Barr, afterwards Ft. Gilson. His 1st w d 1784. In 1786 he m (2) Mrs. Sarah Trindle, widow of Capt. Alexander Trindle; m (3) Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford. He d, 1806, on the farm in New Derry, West Moreland Co., Pa. After the d of Thos. Gilson, the widow, Nancy (Boyd) Gilson, moved to West Moreland Co. & m Squire McKee, 1814. By 1st w he had son John, who had son Geo., a Civil War veteran. In regard to will of Col. Crawford, I find that Nancy Boyd Gilson McKee & her son-in-law, John Stephenson, were witnesses. Ch of Thos. & Nancy (Boyd) Gilson were: Sons—(1) Rich.; (2) Wm.; (3) David; (4) James; (5) Jno.; (6) Boyd; (7) Thos., m Bell McCurdy; daus—(1) Hannah, m Jno. Bealor; (2) Jane, m Jno. Stephanson; (3) Elizabeth, m Jno. Moffett; (4) Nancy, m James Whitaker. James Whitaker & his w Nancy are my g-parents.—*E. T.*

6439 (3) Fuller Marsh—From "Fuller Genealogy," Vol. I, p. 153. Warren Fuller, b May 8, 1790, m Vesta Marsh & lived & d at Olmtead Falls, O. (Newton Fuller MSS.) He was a son of Irod & Thankful (Smith) Fuller, g-son of Jehiel & Sarah (Day) Fuller Jehiel (Rev soldier) lived in Bolton in 1787, d Dec. 18, 1796, at North Bolton, now Vernon, Ct.—*Emma F. Hutchinson,* 1 Main St., Manchester, Ct..

6439. Swan.—Jno. Swan m Elizabeth Lucus; had sons Thos., Jno., Rich., Wm., & Chas. I have record of Chas.'s descendants.—*Miss Laura Homer,* 618 W. Logan St., Moberly, Mo.

6439. Resseguie - Swan.—Alex. Resseguie, a settler in Norwalk, Ct., 1709, m Oct. 19, 1709, Sara Bontecou, dau of Pierre & Marguerite (Collinot) Bontecou, of N. Y. She was b in France & came with parents to N. Y., 1869. Tradition—Alex. Resseguie, 1st Gen. in America, was younger son of Alex., a Huguenot refugee from France. Alex. Resseguie, Jr., son of Alex. & Sara (Bontecou) Resseguie, b Aug. 27, 1710; m Thankful Belden, Feb. 16, 1737-38, Wilton, Ct. Will of Alex. Resseguie dated July 27, 1793. Timothy Resseguie, son of Alex. & Thankful (Belden) Resseguie, b Dec. 28, 1754, Ridgefield, Ct., d Jan. 19, 1838, in Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y. He m June 5, 1785, Abigail Lee, dau of Jno. Lee. She was b Oct. 27, 1760, d May 11, 1834, in Verona. Timothy Resseguie served in Rev & m after the Rev Chloe Resseguie, dau of Timothy & Thankful (Belden) Resseguie, b Dec. 6, 1785, Ridgefield, Ct.; d June 28, 1849, Spring Township, Crawford Co., Pa. She m Timothy Dwight Swan, b Oct. 17, 1774, Stonington, Ct., d Apr. 10, 1884, Durhamsville, Oneida Co., N. Y. Mr. Swan was the g-uncle of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. At time of his m he was a resident of Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y.; removed to Verona, N. Y. Mary Ann Swan, 4th ch of Timothy Dwight & Chloe (Resseguie) Swan, b Nov. 17, 1810, d Apr. 20, 1881, m Apr. 14, 1835, Maj. Gay Perefield, resided in Wankon, Iowa. From "Records of Resseguie Family," compiled by Jno. E. Morris, pub. 1888, copied by—*Mrs. James H. McKown,* 5542 South Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

6440. West.—My father was son of Alonza Minor West, son of Jonathan, son of Christopher West, a descendant of Francis, Sir Thos. West, Gov. of Va. Had relatives in Victor, N. Y.—*Mrs. L. E. R. W. Sleeper,* 102½ N. Washington Ave., Iola, Allen Co., Kan.

6441. Caldwell.—James Caldwell, b in Ireland, 1724, m Elizabeth Alexander, 1752, who was b 1737 in Cork, Ireland. Ch: (1) Jno., b ———, m Jane Boggs; (2) Mary Caldwell, b 1755, m 1st, Mr. Swangenin, 2d, Mr. Jack Lee; (3) Mary Caldwell, b 1756, m Col. Moses Canton Chapline; (4) Sarah C., b 1758, m Col. Hughes; (5) Frances, b 1760, m Judge McClure; (6) Janet, b 1762, d young; (7) Lovely, b 1764, m Col. Robt. Woods; (8) Elizabeth, b 1765, m Mr. Williamson; (9) Jane, b 1767, m Jno. Ralph; (10) Samuel, b 1769, m ———; (11) James, b 1770, m Nancy Booker; (12) Susannah, b 1772, m Dr. Hilliard; (13) Alex., b 1774, m Eliza Halstead, d 1837; (14) Joseph, b 1777, m (1) Mary Yarnall, (2) Catherine R. Thompson, (3) Annie E. Pugh. Another James Caldwell, b in Va., m Lucy King, b 1769; removed to Nelson Co., Ky. Ch: Elizabeth, m Sam'l Conway; Lucinda, m Seth Chitwood; Ann or Agnes, b 1790, m Geo King; Jno. Caldwell; Mathew Caldwell; Kincaid Caldwell, m Polly Alexander; Seth Caldwell.—*Margaret L. Duvall,* 518 N. 2d St., Clinton, Mo.

6446. VanDyke.—Lt. John VanDyke, son of Jan VanDyke, b Nov. 5, 1709, at New Utrecht, L. I., in Capt. Peter D. Vroom's Co., 2d Batt., d at battle of Monmouth, N. J., July 28, 1778. Son of Jan VanDyke & Anna VerKerk, who moved from New Utrecht to New Brunswick, N. J., where he was one of the 1st aldermen. Lt. Jan VanDyke m (1) Margaretta Barcolo, Jan. 5, 1732. Ch: Anna, Charity, & Jno. (Col.). He m (2) Garetta, July 24, 1750. dau of Lt. Fred'k Jacobse Bergen & Gerretje Veghte. Ch: Fred'k, Abraham, Jacob, Jannetje, Teuntje, Elsie, Roelof, Cateyney, Sara. See "Distinguished Families in America

Descended from Wilhelmus Beekman and Jan Thomassee VanDyke," pp. 201-206, by Wm. B. Beekman, N. Y. See also "First Presbyterian Church, Trenton, N. J.," p. 13.—*Charlotte Chambers Hall,* N. Y.

6446. VanDyke.—John VanDyke, b Nov. 5, 1709, at New Utrecht, L. I., son of Jan VanDyke & Anna VerKerk, lived in New Brunswick, N. J., d June 28, 1778, in the battle of Monmouth, in which he was a pvt. in Capt. Peter D. Veoom's Co., 2nd Bat., Somerset Co., N. J., Militia, under Col. Abraham Quick. He m 1st Jan. 25, 1732, Margaret Barcolo (Barkelow), who d July 5, 1749, 3 ch: (1) Anna, b 1733–4, m Samuel Stout; (2) Charity; (3) Col. John, b Apr. 17, 1747. M (2) July 24, 1750, Gerretje Bergen, bap. Apr. 29, 1722, d July 19, 1777. (She was the dau of Lieut. Frederick Jacobese Bergen & Gerretje Veghte.) Their ch were. (1) Frederick, bap. Nov. 3, 1751; (2) Abraham, bap. May 6, 1753, d Mar. 7, 1804, served in Rev.; (3) Jacob, bap. Jan. 25, 1755; (4) Jannetje, bap. Nov. 2, 1757; (5) Teuntje, bap. July 15, 1759; (6) Elsie, bap. July 5, 1760; (7) Roelof, bap. Apr. 2, 1763; (8) Cateyney, bap. Feb. 3, 1765. Anna VanDyke m Samuel Stout, b 1730, d 1803. He served as Capt. of the 3rd Regt. of Hunterdon Co., also of Capt. Heard's Brig. of State Troops (can give ch if desired, as this is my line). John VanDyke was the 4th gen from Jan Thomasse VanDyke, who came to America in 1650; wife, Tryntje Achias. 2nd gen, Capt. Jan Janse VanDyke, b 1650, d 1736; wife, Tryntje Lauen VanPeel. 3d gen, Jan VanDyke, 1680–1765; wife, Anna VerKerk.—*Mrs. Bernis Brien,* 631 Grand Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

6451. Nelson.—For history of Nelson fam of Va. write: Miss Adelaide Nelson, 24 Lewis St., Hartford, Ct.

6462. Robinson.—Jno. Robinson came to this country from Cleasly, Eng., 1660; settled in New Charles Parish, York Co., Va. He m Elizabeth Potter. Ch: 7 sons; Anthony, b May 1, 1663, New Charles Parish, Va. His son Wm. m Mary Margaret Webb or Weeb. Ch: 3 sons—Wm., Benj., Henry. Wm., b 1743, d 1815, Coshocton Co. Do not know name of 1st w, but according to his own "deposition" he had "conveyed his w & 4 ch to a ft abt 24 mi off for safety, before his capture by the Indians." His 2d w, Margaret (Lee) Roach, a widow, dau of Abraham Lee, of Clarksburg. Maj. Wm. Robinson had 4 sons & 6 daus. Gave Rev service. He was released from Indians when peace was made with Lord Dunmore & returned to his home, Harrison Co., Va. He was member of the 1st. co. court in Harrison Co., which met July 20, 1784. In Roosevelt's "Winning of the West," vol. 1, p. 214, he refers to "deposition" of Wm. Robinson, 1800, as to Logan in Lord Dunmore's War, 1774. Jefferson's MSS. in State Dept., Washington, D. C. I am a g-g-dau of Wm. Robinson.—*S. A.,* 1146 Maple Ave., Zanesville, O.

6468. Thompson.—Three yrs ago while doing research work to establish the descendants of Dr. David Thompson, son of John Thompson, of New Castle, Del., I found John Thompson, one of the Deputies from New Castle, who met on Aug. 27, 1776, at New Castle & on the 20th of Sept. promulgated the first constitution of Del. (General History of Del., pp. 150, 151). Capt. McKennan m Elizabeth Thompson, dau of John Thompson, Esq., of New Castle, 1st Judge of Court of Common Pleas. Judge Thompson m a sister of Gov. Thomas McKean, of Pa. (Early History of Delaware, p. 63, by Foote.) Feb. 12, 1777, John Thompson, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas & Orphans' Court. Scharf's History of Delaware, p. 242.) In Idaho, I found a lady who had a copy of "Register of the Thompson Family," by Thomas McKean Thompson. A sketch of the family written by him for his dau contains a short sketch of David Finney & wife, but makes no mention of John Thompson, b in Ireland, 1727, or his father, John Thompson, Sr., being in the Rev, contains 21 pages, 18½ by 21 of typewriting, doubled space. John Thompson came from Antrim, 1732, had 4 ch. John m 1st, Mary Sands & had 1 son, David; m, 2nd, dau of Wm. & Letitia McKean, sister of Gov. Thomas McKean, ch: John, Thomas, Robert & Elizabeth. David, a lawyer, m late in life, and d without ch. Ann m David Finney, only the name of 1 ch is given: Margaret m a Mr. Lewis. Dr. Thompson's 2nd wife was Frances, & she m 2ndly, a Mr. McCalester & moved to Nashville. They had 1 son, David, d in Arkansas.—*Miss Clara B. Eno,* Van Buren, Ark.

6471. Sale.—The gen of the Sale family. Robert Sale emigrated to Ohio in 1806, m Magdaline Smith, 1808 & d in 1823. Ch: John, Fletcher, Elizabeth, Minerva, Thomas, Copy, George, Smith, Caroline, Cintha & Virginia. This Robert Sale was the son of John Sale, of Essex Co., Va. If you would write (if the above is your line) to Corwin, Ohio; Waynesville, Ohio, both in Warren Co., & Xenia, Ohio, to the postmaster & inquire for Sale, you might learn something of this Robert Sale.—*Mrs. A. W. Sale,* 1349 Holmes Ave., Springfield, Ill.

6477. Patton.—My g-father was Wm. Patton, his father's name was Wm. Patton, & from a Bible reference, he was the 2nd son of Wm. Patton & Elizabeth, his wife. The

1st son's name was Robert.—*Mrs. M. B. Downs,* Wikau Apts., Sapulpa, Okla.

6478. STORM.—1st, Dirck Storm, m Maria Peters Monfort. 2nd, Gregorus (son of Dirck), m Engeltje Van Dyck. 3rd, Dirck (son of Gregorus), m Barenicke Montross. Gregorus Storm (1st son of Dirck) lived for a time at Gowanus, L. I., abt 1700 settled at Tarrytown. He m abt 1690 Engeltje (Angelica) Van Dyck, of New Ubrecht, L. I. Gregorus Storm d at Tarrytown, bet Mch., 1710, & Nov., 1711, as shown by the church records. Dirck Storm (son of Gregorus), lived at Tarrytown. The church records show baptism of only 6 ch of his and his w, Barenick (Veronicka) Montross, dau of Pierre Montross & Margaret David. Dirck Storm was baptized Oct, 20, 1695, at Brooklyn. Their ch (Family Record): (1) Jorus, bapt June 21, 1720. Sponsors: Tomus Storm. Jorus probably m Sara Crestena Tatten for 2nd w. (2) Petrus, bapt Aug. 28, 1722. Sponsors: Helena Crancheyt & David Ackerman. (3) Margrietie, bapt Apr. 10, 1725. Sponsors: Jan Storm & Resula Van Dyck. Margarietie, m Joseph I. Winslow. (4) Engeltje, bapt Apr. 15, 1727. Sponsors: Rachel (w) Klaes Storm. (5) Marithie, bapt Mar. 29, 1729. Sponsors: Joseph Hiscock & Marragrierie (wf). (6) Elizabeth, bapt abt 1732, m Joseph Carey. (7) Catharinia, bapt June 17, 1735. Sponsors: Thomas Storm & Catharinia Storm. Catharinia m William Barnes. (8) John, bapt abt 1737, m Esther Van Enden. (9) Thomas, b in Westchester, Apr. 10, 1740, m Catherine Hoogeboom, dau of Col. Jer. Hoogeboom & Janette Van Alen. Thomas Storm was a Capt in Col. James Vandenburgh's Regt. of Dutchess Co. Militia, Beekman's precinct. (New York State Records.) (10) James, bapt abt 1742, unm, d Sept. 26, 1831, aged 89 yrs, 4 mos, 3 days; buried at Claverack. I would suggest you write the State Librarian (Manuscript Dept.), Albany, N. Y., asking for the record, if any, of John Storm from the data enclosed. Also write to Tarrytown, or Poughkeepsie, you can doubtless get the ch of John Storm among which you would probably find your ancestor, John, b 1808. Catherine Storm, sister of John & Thomas, was my ancestor.—*Mrs. Alice Campbell Brownell,* Pondera Valley Ranch, Conrad, Mont.

6494. (4) BISHOP.—Mr. Geo. Root, Archives Clerk, State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan., is compiling a Bishop Gen. My immediate family goes back to Asa Bishop, who d 1813 at Olive Bridge, N. Y.; he m Rebecca Winehell in 177–, at Nine Partners, N. Y. Mr. Root believes Asa was b June 1, 1750, North Haven, Conn. He was supposedly the youngest son of Joy Bishop & Miriam Perkins.—*Miss Elma Bishop,* Berwick, Pa.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR THE SOCIETY BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE OBJECTS of the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, are:

(1) To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

(3) To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

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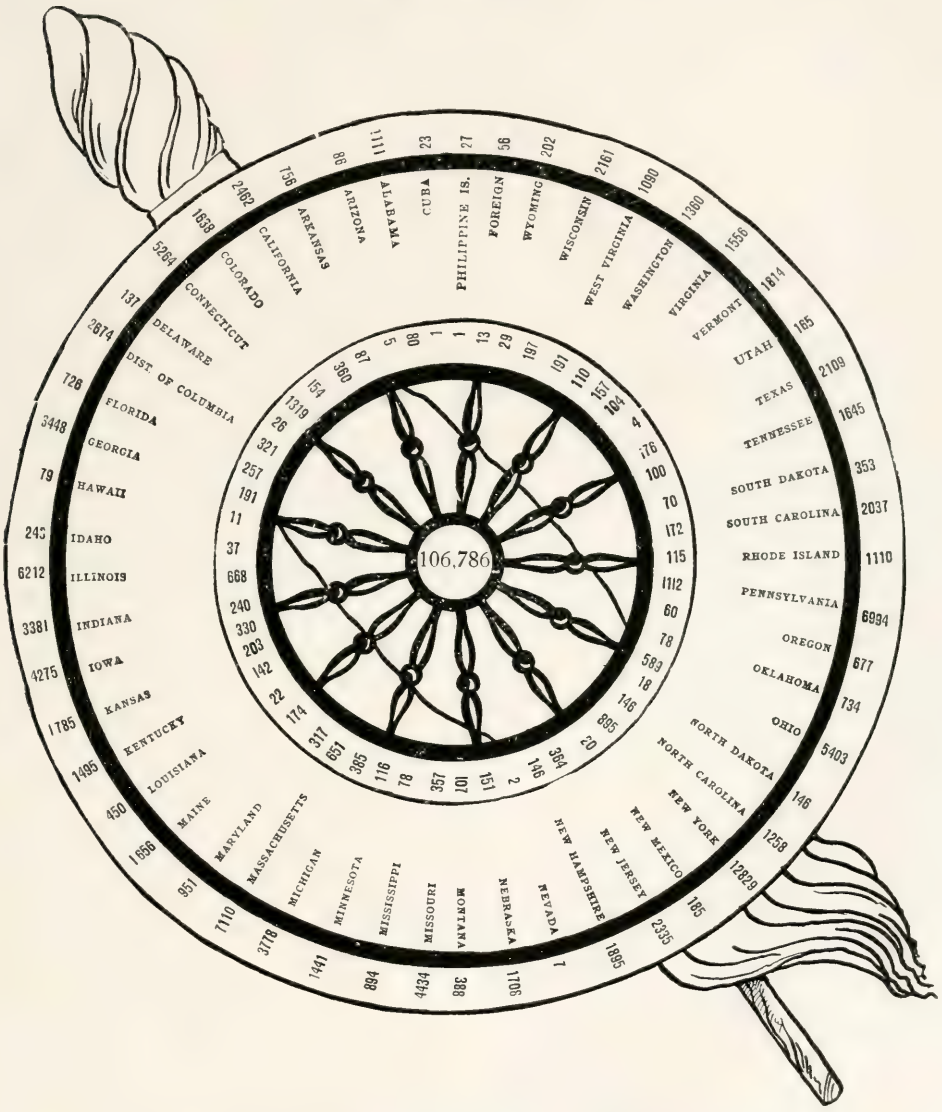
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



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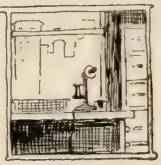
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NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Special Meeting, Wednesday, December 17, 1919

A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and disbanding of chapters, and for the confirmation of election of a State Regent, was called to order by the Recording Secretary General, Miss Emma L. Crowell, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, December 17, 1919, at 2.35 P.M. By unanimous consent, Mrs. Talbott, Vice President General, took the chair in the absence of the President General.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, referring to December as the "Divine Month," read from Isaiah 9: 1-7. In dwelling on the 103 different names given in the Scripture for Jesus Christ, she spoke of the title "Prince of Peace" as being the one of greatest comfort and promise to all at this particular time. Miss Pierce read also from Matt. I: 18-25, and prayed for divine guidance for the Daughters in all their undertakings and for blessings for those in authority in the Society and over the country. The Board joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General and the following members noted as being present: *Active Officers,* Mrs. Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce; *State Regents,* Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Elliott.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as follows, asking permission to bring in a supplementary report later:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1550 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded and carried, that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the 1550 applicants. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the Chairman declared these 1550 applicants elected as members of the National Society.

Mrs. Fletcher read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

Your Organizing Secretary General presents for confirmation the newly elected State Regent of Mississippi, Mrs. Martha Hooker Kinman Wynn (James H.). She was elected at the State Conference in Jackson, Miss., which met November 11th, to fill the unexpired term of the State Regent, Mrs. E. F. Nöel, who resigned.

Through their respective State Regents, the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Addah K. Scearce, Orland, Calif.; Mrs. Rebecca Waln Wood, Alhambra, Calif.; Mrs. Lillie Mabel Dooley, Strawberry Point, Iowa; Mrs. Clara H. B. Owings, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; Mrs. Clara Hitchcock Ober, Austin, Minn.; Mrs. Lena Johnson Bullock, Crete, Neb.; Mrs. Anna M. Hicks, Amelia, Ohio; Mrs. Eliza Otis Sinn, Hicksville, Ohio.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Anna Fentress Smead, Camden, Ark.; Miss Jane Duke Hance, Adelina, Md.; Miss Emma Pettengill, Delhi, N. Y.; Mrs. Lelia Bunn Yarbrough, Spring Hope, N. C.; Mrs. Alice M. Lamb Sutphen, Defiance, Ohio; Mrs. Nina E. K. Thompson, Brookings, S. D.; Mrs. Mary L. Goodrich, Toppenish, Wash.

The reappointment of the following Organizing Regencies are requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Anna Fentress Smead, Camden, Ark.; Mrs. Nina E. K. Thompson, Brookings, S. D.

The authorization of the following chapters is requested: Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y.; Ashland, Ohio, and Athol, Mass.

The following chapters are presented,

through their State Regents, for official disbandment: Ouray, Ouray, Colo.; Clock Reel, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Lucretia Arnold, Garden Grove, Iowa; Elizabeth Steele, Edna, Texas.

The following chapter locations have been changed by request of the State Regents: The Anne Pickett from Alexandria to Wide Water, Va.; Humphrey and Sprague from Boston to Braintree, Mass., and Old Powder House from Somerville to Belmont, Mass.

The following chapters have organized, and I ask for the official recognition of same: Anne Hutchinson, at Bronxville, N. Y., organized December 17, 1919; Crater Lake, at Medford, Ore., organized November 24, 1919; Edisto, at Cottageville, S. C., organized November 7, 1919; Plymouth Rock, at Plymouth, Ill., organized November 21, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Fletcher moved the adoption of her report. Seconded and carried. She also moved that the election of the State Regent of Mississippi be confirmed, which motion was seconded and carried.

Miss Crowell reported for the Treasurer General, total number of deceased since last meeting, 294; reinstated, 271; resigned, 187. On motion the Secretary cast the ballot for the reinstatement of the 271, and the Chairman declared these former members reinstated. The Board rose in memory of the members reported deceased.

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented the following supplementary report:

Supplementary Report of Registrar General

Applications presented to the Board ... 433

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded and carried, that the Secretary cast the ballot for the 433. The Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for the 433 applicants, and the Chairman declared them elected members.

At 3.50 the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General,

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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INSIGNIA OF A. E. F. AERO SQUADRONS

By Nelson M. Shepard

WHEN Secretary of War Baker approved the insignia for airplane squadrons of the American Expeditionary Forces, he singled out for identification the combat squadrons actually organized in France, which saw active service at the front.

Chief among these insignia are the Indian head of the 103d Pursuit Squadron, better known as the Lafayette Escadrille, and the well-known "hat in the ring" of Rickenbacker fame.

Long before the United States declared hostilities upon Germany, a group of adventuresome American aviators, in memory of Lafayette's services to our colonies during the war for independence, volunteered their aid to France. They were the first to raise the Stars and Stripes over the Western Front in April, 1917, upon receiving news of our entry into the war.

The members of this 103d Squadron were the pioneers of the American air service, whose deeds, enumerated in 327 combats, set a pace and a goal for all other squadrons that followed.

Rivalling the celebrated Lafayette Escadrille in fame, the 94th Squadron threw its hat in the ring and gave to American history Capt. "Eddie" Rickenbacker, premier "ace," with 26 German planes to his credit. This renowned squadron, which numbered among its members Capt. Quentin Roosevelt, accompanied 304 patrols and war missions, fought 114 combats and officially brought down 64 enemy planes.

Because of the record of Second Lieutenant Frank Luke, Jr., of Arizona, the insignia of the 27th Pursuit Squadron, another form of the American eagle superimposed upon a large red spot, is of particular interest to those who take pride in hero tales of American history.

It was Lieutenant Luke, killed at the age of twenty-one, of whom the famous Rickenbacker said: "If he had lived, he would have put me out of business

long ago as the country's leading ace in the army."

Eighteen enemy planes were brought down within seventeen days by this youngest of aces, a record unparalleled in aviation history. When he died fighting single-handed a column of infantry, he was the leading American ace.

Seldom before has there ever been collected so varied a group of insignia as those representing the aero squadrons. They even outdo in imaginative creation the insignia of the combat divisions. Small wonder that the Boche aviators were filled with an unholy terror when they saw Mr. "Jiggs" of the Eleventh Squadron flying towards them with a bomb under his arm.

The originals of the insignia designs are on file in the library of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the War Department, just as they were sent from the front. All of them are the work of artists of the various aviation groups, some of them roughly scrawled, others cleverly drawn in pen and ink or painted with brush. Not a few are drawn on the camouflaged canvas covering of the plane.

Under War Department orders, these insignia are for use only on planes and on baggage for the purpose of distinguishing different squadrons and not worn as shoulder insignia by individuals.

Whatever may be the future of the American air service under the army reorganization plans of Congress, the insignia of the combat squadrons of the American Expeditionary Forces will tell the story of how American aviators set a pace for the best of Europe.

They had "just begun to fight" when the signing of the Armistice ended their short but eventful record.

The War Department has compiled a statement giving a brief history and the military record of each squadron whose insignia is reproduced in these pages. The insignia selected for the First Aero Squadron is the American flag. The records of the various squadrons with description of the insignia are as follows:



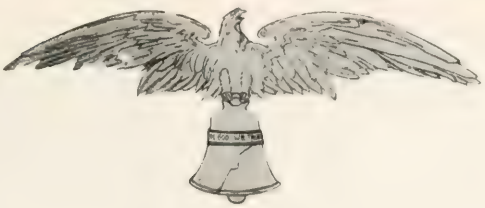
1ST AERO SQUADRON

First: The First Aëro Squadron was organized and operated as a Corps Observation squadron. It arrived on the Front at Ourches, April 4, 1918, and was assigned to the First Corps April 8, 1918. The First was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives, and after the Armistice it was assigned to the Army of Occupation on November 20, 1918. This squadron suffered 26 casualties, consisting of 15 killed, 8 wounded, 2 prisoners and 1 missing. Having engaged in 94 combats it was officially accredited with having shot down thirteen enemy aircraft. The First Air Squadron was a continuation of the First Squadron in the United States Air Service beginning its service on the Mexican border.

Eighth: The insignia for the Eighth Aëro Squadron is a great American eagle, with the wings spread, holding the American Liberty Bell.

The Eighth Aëro Squadron was of the Corps Observation type. It arrived on the Front at Ourches on July 31, 1918, and was assigned to the Fourth Corps, Observation Group, First Army, on August 14th. The Eighth was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse first and

second offensives, terminating its work on February 5, 1919. It suffered twelve casualties, consisting of 4 killed and 8 prisoners.



8TH AERO SQUADRON

Ninth: The insignia for the Ninth Aëro Squadron is a silhouette showing the beams of three search-lights pointing upward and forming the numeral IX.

The Ninth Aëro Squadron was organized as a night observation squadron. It was assigned to the First Army Observation Group, August 26, 1918, and reached the Front at Amanty on August 28th. The Ninth was engaged in the operations at St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. During this time it made 70 reconnaissances into the German lines, engaged in numerous combats but never received official confirmation for any victories. It received its demobilization orders on May 1, 1919. The squadron suffered six casualties, consisting of 1 killed, 4 wounded and 1 prisoner.



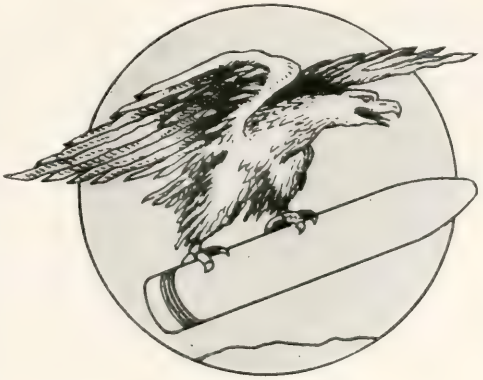
9TH AERO SQUADRON

Eleventh: The Eleventh Aëro Squadron is represented by a cartoon of Mr. "Jiggs" carrying a bomb under his arm.

The Eleventh Aëro Squadron was a day bombardment squadron assigned to duty in the First Day Bombardment Group, First Army, on September 5, 1918. It had already reached the Front at Delouze on August 26th. The Eleventh was engaged in the operations at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It made 32 bombing raids, engaged in 17 combats and received official confirmation for 13 victories. It ceased operations December 11, 1918. The squadron suffered 20 casualties, consisting of 10 killed, 1 wounded, 8 prisoners and 1 missing.



11TH AERO SQUADRON



12TH AERO SQUADRON

Twelfth: The Twelfth's insignia is given. The Twelfth Aëro Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the First Corps on April 30, 1918, and three days

later, May 3rd, reached the front at Ourches. This squadron was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. During its long period of activity it engaged in numerous reconnaissances, fought many combats and received confirmation for three victories. The Twelfth suffered heavy casualties, consisting of 8 killed, 9 wounded, and 4 prisoners. It received its demobilization orders April 1, 1919.



13TH AERO SQUADRON



17TH AERO SQUADRON

Thirteenth: The insignia for the Thirteenth Aëro Squadron shows the figure of death depicted by a skeleton running at full speed with a bloody scythe in his hand.

The Thirteenth Aëro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the Second Pursuit Group, First Army, on June 28, 1918, reaching the Front the same day. It engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. During this period it made 179 patrols and war missions, fought 89 combats and received official confirmation for 29 victories. It ceased operations on December 5, 1918. The Thirteenth suffered 13 casualties, consisting of 5 killed, 1 wounded and 7 prisoners.

Seventeenth: The insignia for the Seventeenth Aëro Squadron is the great snow owl flying through the air ready to pounce upon the enemy.

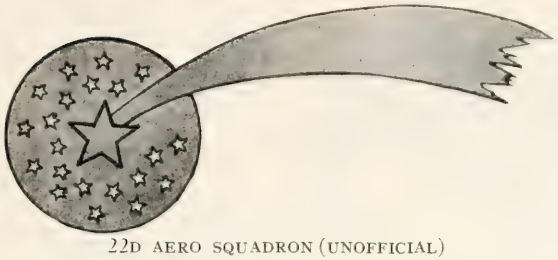
The Seventeenth Aëro Squadron was a pursuit squadron, assigned to the Second Army on November 4, 1918, and reached the American Front at Toul on the same day. This squadron had been assigned first to the Royal Air Force on July 15, 1918, and had operated with them until November. During its period of activity it had engaged in 110 combats, and received official confirmation for 54 victories. The Seventeenth ceased operations December 11, 1918. Since July it had suffered 24 casualties, consisting of 10 killed, 5 wounded, 7 prisoners and 2 missing.

Twentieth: Three legs in a circle arranged in pinwheel fashion comprise the insignia adopted by the Twentieth Squadron; it is unofficial.

The Twentieth Aëro Squadron was a day bombardment squadron. It was assigned to the



20TH AERO SQUADRON



22D AERO SQUADRON (UNOFFICIAL)

First Day Bombardment Group, First Army, on September 5, 1918, and reached the Front at Amanty two days later. It was engaged in the operations at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It carried on numerous bombing raids into German territory, engaged in eleven combats and received confirmation for eleven victories. The Twentieth received demobilization orders on December 11, 1918. This squadron suffered 25 casualties, consisting of 13 killed, 3 wounded, 8 prisoners and 1 missing.

Twenty-second: A number of stars in a ring with a large star with a tail, evidently a comet, superimposed, represents the 22nd Aëro Squadron.

The Twenty-second Aëro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It reached the Front at Toul on August 16, 1918, and on August 22d was assigned to the Second Pursuit Group, First Army. It was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, at St. Mihiel, and in the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. During its period of activity it performed 117 patrols and war missions, fought 90 engagements, and received official confirmation for 46 victories. It ceased operations April 4, 1919. It suffered 9 casualties, consisting of 6 killed, 2 prisoners and 1 wounded.

Twenty-fourth: The Twenty-fourth Aëro Squadron is represented by an American eagle pouncing upon the German dachshund which is running away with its tail between its legs.



24TH AERO SQUADRON

The Twenty-fourth Aëro Squadron was an Army observation squadron. It was assigned to the first Army Observation Group on August 14, 1918, and reached the Front at Condreville on August 22d to take part in the operations at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. Before the Armistice it had carried out more than 80 reconnaissances, fought 54 combats and received official confirmation for 12 victories. The squadron suffered 7 casualties, consisting of 1 killed, 1 wounded, 3 prisoners and 2 missing.



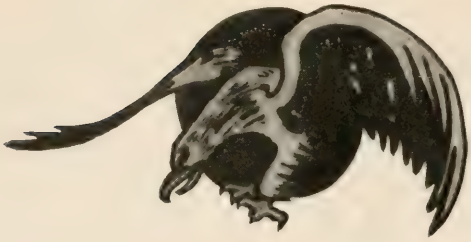
25TH AERO SQUADRON

On April 10, 1919, it was assigned for further duty to the Army of Occupation.

Twenty-fifth: A cartoon of a masked headsman with an ax is the insignia used by the Twenty-fifth Aëro Squadron.

The Twenty-fifth Aëro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the Fourth Pursuit Group, Second Army, on October 22, 1918, and reached the Front at Toul two days later. It was engaged in the operations of the Argonne-Meuse second offensive. It had been operating but a few days when the Armistice was declared, and had not received confirmation for any victories. Neither had it suffered any casualties.

Twenty-seventh: The Twenty-seventh Aëro Squadron insignia comprises another form of the American eagle, superimposed upon a large round spot.



27TH AERO SQUADRON

The Twenty-seventh Aëro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the First Pursuit Group, First Army, on April 30, 1918, and reached the Front on June 1 at Toul. This squadron was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. The Twenty-seventh carried out 314 patrols and war missions, engaged in 230 combats, and received official confirmation for 54 victories. In all it suffered 22 casualties, consisting of 8 killed, 4 wounded, 7 prisoners, and 3 missing. It ceased operations December 5, 1918.

Twenty-eighth: The Twenty-eighth Aëro Squadron insignia is that of a painted American Indian looking to the left. Its headdress includes a single feather.

The Twenty-eighth Aëro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the Third Pursuit Group, First Army, on August 22, 1918, having reached the Front at Vaucouleurs July 15th. This squadron was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It ceased operations April 10, 1919. It has made 128 patrols and bombing raids into Germany, fought 29 combats and received official confirmation for 15 victories. It suffered six casualties, consisting of 1 killed, 1 wounded, 2 prisoners and 2 missing.



28TH AERO SQUADRON

Forty-first: The Forty-first Aëro Squadron is represented by an oval inclosing a scene in an African desert, a camel appearing in the foreground. This is superimposed upon the numeral V, showing that the squadron was one of the Fifth Pursuit Group.



41ST AERO SQUADRON

The Forty-first Aëro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the 5th Pursuit Group, Second Army, on October 29, 1918. It did not function on the Western Front before the Armistice. It was ordered demobilized on May 11, 1919.

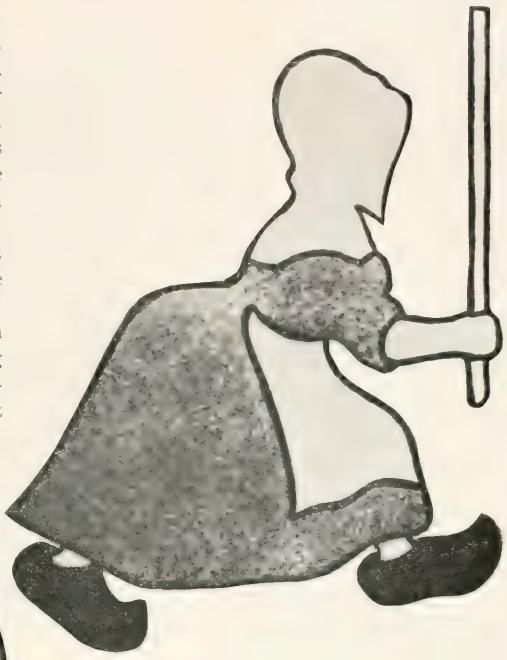
Forty-ninth: The Forty-ninth Aëro Squadron is depicted by a snarling wolf's head within a circle.

The Forty-ninth Aëro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the First Army on August 14, 1918, having reached the Front at Toul Airdrome on August 2d. It was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It accomplished 161 patrols and war missions, fought 53 combats and received official confirmation for 24 victories. It ceased opera-

tions on December 5, 1918. It suffered 6 casualties, consisting of 3 killed, 1 prisoner and 2 missing.

Fiftieth: The Fiftieth Aëro Squadron insignia is a silhouette cartoon of a Dutch woman similar to the one in "Dutch Cleanser" advertisement.

The Fiftieth Aëro Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the Fifth Corps Observation Group, First Army, on August 14, 1918, and reached the Front at Bicqueley near Toul on September 8th. It engaged in the operations at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It ceased operations April 1, 1919. This squadron made many reconnaissances over the lines, taking many pictures and gathering much useful information, during the accomplishment of which it



50TH AERO SQUADRON



49TH AERO SQUADRON

fought off many German attacks and was credited with one victory. It suffered nine casualties, consisting of 5 killed, 2 wounded, and 2 prisoners.

Eighty-fifth: Winged Cupid with a campaign hat, sitting on the top of the world, is the insignia selected to represent the Eighty-fifth Squadron.

The Eighty-fifth Aëro Squadron was an Army observation squadron. It reached the Front at the Toul Airdrome on October 24, 1918, and the next day was assigned to the Fourth Corps Observation Group, First Army. This squadron took part in the Second Argonne-Meuse offensive. It accomplished several missions over the lines in the few remaining days before the Armistice, but was not accredited with any victories nor did it suffer any casualties. It was finally ordered to be demobilized May 11, 1919.

Eighty-eighth: The Eighty-eighth Aëro Squadron insignia is a bucking broncho, ridden by a cowboy, all within a circle.

The Eighty-eighth Aëro Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the First Corps on May 29, 1918, and June 1 reached the Front at Toul. It was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, at Chateau



85TH AERO SQUADRON

Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. This squadron accomplished many reconnaissances over the lines, taking many pictures, locating machine-gun nests and batteries and gathered military information of greatest value. It received official credit for four enemy planes brought down. The squadron suffered 14 casualties, consisting of 6 killed and 8 wounded.



88TH AERO SQUADRON

Eighty-ninth: Insignia: The front view of an American eagle in full flight.

Ninetieth: Insignia: Pair of bones: the lucky number, seven, is uppermost.

The Ninetieth Aëro Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the Third Corps Observation Group on June 11, 1918, and two days later reached the front at Ourches. It took part in the operations in the Toul Sector, St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. This squadron carried out many reconnaissances, fought 23 combats and received official confirmation for 7 victories. It suffered 3 casualties, consisting of 2 killed and 1 wounded. It was ordered demobilized on December 19, 1918.

Ninety-first: The Ninety-first Aëro Squadron shows a mounted knight in pursuit of the winged devil whose blood he has already drawn by the lance.

The Ninety-first Aëro Squadron was an Army observation squadron. It was assigned to the First Army Corps on May 7, 1918, and on May 24th reached the Front at Condreville. It was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. The Ninety-first accomplished many war missions, fought 104 combats, and received credit for bringing down 21 German machines. It suffered 28 casualties, consisting of 10 killed, 8 wounded, 9 prisoners and 1 missing. The Ninety-first was ordered demobilized April 7, 1919.

Ninety-third: The Ninety-third Aëro Squadron is represented by an Indian head similar to that of the 28th, but in the reverse direction and bearing two feathers instead of one.

The Ninety-third was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the Third Pursuit Group, First Pursuit Wing, First Army, and reached the Front at Vaucouleurs about July 28, 1918. It was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector,



89TH AERO SQUADRON



90TH AERO SQUADRON

at St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It took part in 157 war missions, fought 64 combats and received official confirmation for 32 enemy planes brought down. The Ninety-third suffered 8 casualties, consisting of 2 killed, 1 wounded, and 5 prisoners. This squadron ceased to function December 11, 1918.

Ninety-fourth: The Ninety-fourth Aëro Squadron insignia is the well-known "hat in the ring."

The Ninety-fourth Aëro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the First Army Corps on April 9, 1918, having reached the Front at Epiez on April 1st. This squadron was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. The squadron accomplished 304 patrols and war missions, fought 114 combats and brought down 64 enemy planes which were officially confirmed. It ceased operations on April 7, 1919. It had suffered 18 casualties, consisting of 10 killed, 4 wounded, and 4 taken prisoners.

Ninety-fifth: The Ninety-fifth shows the familiar kicking mule, poised on its front feet, ready to deliver a blow, the history of this squadron indicates that the insigna was well chosen.

The Ninety-fifth Aëro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the First Army Corps on May 29, 1918, having reached the Front at Amanty on May 18th. This squadron was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse, fought 230 combats, and was officially accredited with having brought down 47 enemy airplanes. It suffered 21 casualties, consisting of 6 killed, 4 wounded, 10 taken prisoners and 1 missing. It was ordered demobilized December 5, 1918.

Ninety-sixth: The Ninety-sixth, a bombardment squadron, is represented by the head and shoulders of a red devil, who prepares to launch an aërial bomb. This figure is placed on a white triangular-shaped background.

The Ninety-sixth Aëro Squadron was a day bombardment squadron. It was assigned to the First Day Bombardment Group, First Army, on May 29, 1918, having reached the Front at Amanty on May 18th. It was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, at St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. This squadron made many bombing raids into Germany, destroying a great amount of enemy property and gathering much valuable information. It fought 19 combats, and was officially accredited with 14 enemy airplanes. The squadron suffered 41 casualties, consisting of 12 killed, 12 wounded, 15 taken prisoners and 2 missing. It ceased operations December 11, 1918.



93D AERO SQUADRON



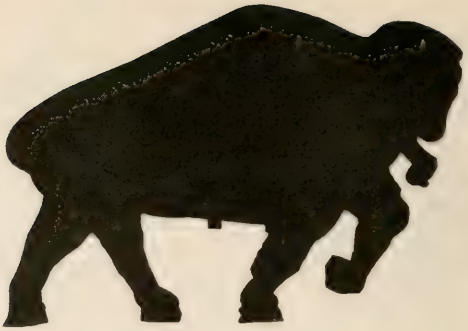
91ST AERO SQUADRON

Ninety-ninth: A conventional American bison in silhouette is the insignia of the Ninety-ninth Aëro Squadron.

The Ninety-ninth Aëro Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the Fifth Corps Observation Group June 12, 1918, having reached the Front on May 31, at Amanty. This squadron was engaged in the



94TH AERO SQUADRON



99TH AERO SQUADRON



139TH AERO SQUADRON



95TH AERO SQUADRON



96TH AERO SQUADRON



103D AERO SQUADRON



104TH AERO SQUADRON



138TH AERO SQUADRON



135TH AERO SQUADRON



100TH AERO SQUADRON



141ST AERO SQUADRON



147TH AERO SQUADRON

operations in the Toul Sector, at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. The squadron performed many reconnaissances and war missions into German territory, fought 18 combats and received official confirmation for 3 victories. It suffered 13 casualties, consisting of 6 killed and 7 wounded. It ceased operations February 13, 1919.

One Hundredth: The One Hundredth Squadron shows the devil riding on an aërial bomb in flight.

The One Hundredth Aëro Squadron was a day bombardment squadron. It was assigned to the Second Day Bombardment Group, Second Army, on October 26, 1918, having been on the Front since July 20, 1918, with the Royal Air Force. It was engaged in British operations. This squadron accomplished many raids into Germany without suffering any losses. It is not given official credit for any enemy planes brought down. It ceased operations on April 8, 1919.

One Hundred Third: The One Hundred Third Squadron was represented by another Indian head with a large war bonnet decorated with a swastika.

The One Hundred Third Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the Second Pursuit Group, First Army, June 30, 1918.

From February 18, 1918, until July 4, 1918, this squadron had served with the French Army as the Lafayette Escadrille. After joining the American Army it was engaged in the operations at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. This squadron carried out many war missions, fought 327 combats and was officially accredited with 51 victories. It suffered 15 casualties, consisting of 6 killed, 3 wounded, 4 taken prisoners and 2 missing in action. It ceased operations December 11, 1918.



148TH AERO SQUADRON



155TH AERO SQUADRON

One Hundred Fourth: Insignia: Figure of winged sphinx, placed in a large circle.

The One Hundred Fourth Aëro Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the Fifth Corps Observation Group, First Army, August 7, 1918, and reached the Front at Souilly on September 8, 1918. It was engaged in the operations at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. This squadron made many reconnaissances over the lines, fought 25 combats, was officially accredited with one victory and suffered four casualties, consisting of 2 killed, 1 wounded and 1 taken prisoner. The squadron ceased operations December 19, 1918.



162D AERO SQUADRON



161ST AERO SQUADRON

One Hundred Thirty-fifth: The One Hundred Thirty-fifth represents the Statue of Liberty with the rising sun as a background.

The One Hundred Thirty-fifth Aëro Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the Fourth Corps Observation Group July 28, 1918, and reached the Front at Ourches two days later. The squadron was engaged in the operations at the Toul Sector, at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. This organization made many reconnaissances into German territory, gaining valuable information, fought many combats and was officially accredited with having brought down 8 enemy aircraft. It ceased operations February 5, 1919. The squadron suffered 7 casualties, consisting of 5 killed and 2 wounded.

One Hundred Thirty-eighth: A charging goat under full speed about to pass through the numeral V is the insignia of the One Hundred Thirty-eighth Squadron.

The One Hundred Thirty-eighth Aëro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the Fifth Pursuit Group, Second Army, on October 28, 1918, but due to the signing of the Armistice, a few days later, it did not function on the Front.

One Hundred Thirty-ninth: The One Hundred Thirty-ninth was represented by an outline figure of flying Mercury.

The One Hundred Thirty-ninth Aëro Squadron



163D AERO SQUADRON



168TH AERO SQUADRON



174TH AERO SQUADRON



166TH AERO SQUADRON



185TH AERO SQUADRON



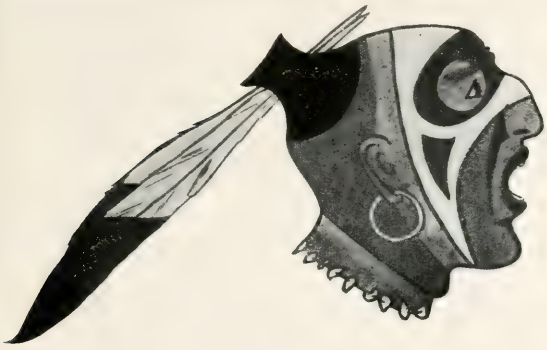
169TH AERO SQUADRON



186TH AERO SQUADRON



258TH AERO SQUADRON



213TH AERO SQUADRON



278TH AERO SQUADRON



248TH AERO SQUADRON



354TH AERO SQUADRON



370TH AERO SQUADRON

was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the First Army on June 12, 1918, and reached the Front at Toul on June 30 following. This squadron was engaged in operations in the Toul Sector, at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It accomplished 160 patrols and various other war missions, fought 80 combats and received confirmation for 34 victories. It suffered 8 casualties, consisting of 3 killed, 2 wounded, 1 taken prisoner and 2 missing. It ceased operations December 11, 1918.

One Hundred Forty-first: Insignia: Great Bengal tiger playing with a German helmet and iron cross.

The One Hundred Forty-first Aëro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the Fourth Pursuit Group, Second Army, on October 18, 1918, and the next day reached the Front at Toul. This squadron was engaged in the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It accomplished many patrols and war missions into German territory, gaining a great deal of valuable military information. It received official confirmation for bringing down two enemy aircraft. The squadron suffered no casualties before the Armistice and ceased operations May 11, 1919.

One Hundred Forty-seventh: A cartoon of a rat terrier is used to represent the One Hundred Forty-seventh Aëro Squadron.

The One Hundred Forty-seventh Aëro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the First Army on May 29, 1918, and reached the Front at Toul on June 1st. The squadron was engaged in operations in the Toul Sector, at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. This squadron accomplished many patrols and raids over German territory, fought 102 combats and received official confirmation for 31 victories. It suffered 8 casualties, consisting of 7 killed and 1 missing. It ceased operations on December 5, 1918.

One Hundred Forty-eighth: The head of Liberty in a circle was the insignia of the One Hundred Forty-eighth Aëro Squadron.

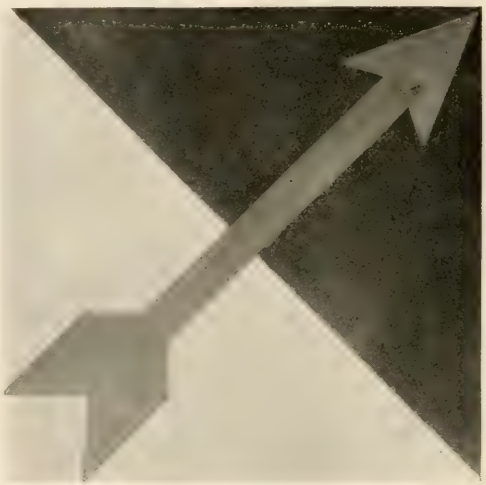
The One Hundred Forty-eighth Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the Fourth Pursuit Group, Second Army, November 4, 1918. This squadron had previously been assigned with the Royal Air Force July 20, 1918, and had taken part in British operations up until it had been assigned to the Second Army. This squadron had accomplished many patrols over the enemy lines, fought 107 combats and received official confirmation for 71 victories. The squadron suffered 11 casualties, consisting of 3 killed, 3 wounded, 4 taken prisoner and 1 missing. It ceased operations on December 11, 1918.

One Hundred Fifty-fifth: The One Hundred Fifty-fifth Squadron had for its insignia the head of a large arrow, pointed upward.

The One Hundred Fifty-fifth Aëro Squadron was a night bombardment squadron. It was assigned to the First Army on November 9, 1918, but, owing to the Armistice being signed two days later, it never functioned on the Front. It ceased operations December 4, 1918.

One Hundred Sixty-first: Insignia: A grinning clown with a cap and ruff.

One Hundred Sixty-second: The insignia of the One Hundred Sixty-second is a silhouette map of the United States.



373D AERO SQUADRON

One Hundred Sixty-third: The One Hundred Sixty-third shows the silhouette of a cat with one eye closed, standing on a bomb.

The One Hundred Sixty-third Aëro Squadron was a day bombardment squadron, and was assigned to the Second Day Bombardment Group, Second Army, October 27, 1918 reaching the Front three days later at Ourches. It engaged in the operations of the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It accomplished several war missions during this period of activity, but never received official confirmation for any victories, neither did it suffer any casualties. It finally ceased operations April 8, 1919.

One Hundred Sixty-sixth: Insignia: Includes the sun with a pair of wings made of the American flag. In the foreground is a map of Europe, with Germany distinctly marked, while a hand, armed with an aërial bomb, hovers over it, ready to drop the bomb.

The One Hundred Sixty-sixth Aëro Squadron was a day bombardment squadron. It was assigned to the First Day Bombardment Group, First Army, September 20, 1918, and reached the Front at Maulan about September 25th. This squadron engaged in operations in the Argonne-Meuse, first and second offensives. It accomplished 11 war missions and bombing raids into German territory, fought off many German attacks and received official confirmation for 6 victories. It suffered 4 casualties, consisting of 1 killed and 3 wounded. It ceased operations April 7, 1919.

One Hundred Sixty-eighth: Insignia: A winged skull in a circle.



486TH AERO SQUADRON



638TH AERO SQUADRON

The One Hundred Sixty-eighth Aëro Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the Fourth Corps Observation Group, First Army, on September 30, 1918, and reached the Front at Toul October 5th, following. It was engaged in operations of the Argonne-Meuse, first and second offensives. It accomplished many war missions and reconnaissances over the German lines, gaining much valuable military information, fought several combats and received official confirmation for two victories. It suffered no casualties and ceased operations May 11, 1919.

One Hundred Sixty-ninth: Insignia: An unusual hieroglyphic, somewhat similar to the monogram CB.

One Hundred Seventy-fourth: Insignia: A black alley cat on a fence silhouetted against the moon.

One Hundred Eighty-fifth: Insignia: A silhouette of a bat within a circle.

The One Hundred Eighty-fifth Aëro Squadron was a night pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the First Pursuit Group, First Army, October 5, 1918, and reached the Front at Rembercourt, three days later. It participated in the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. The squadron accomplished several night patrols into Germany, suffered only one casualty, one pilot being taken prisoner, and never received confirmation for any victories. It ceased operations on April 10, 1919.

One Hundred Eighty-sixth: Insignia on page 135. This squadron was an Army observation squadron. It was assigned to the First Army Observation Group, First Army, October 27, 1918,

and reached the Front at Souilly two days later. It participated in the operation of the Argonne-Meuse two offensives. Up to the signing of the Armistice it had suffered no casualties and had never received confirmation for any victories. On April 10, 1919, it was assigned to the Army of Occupation.

Two Hundred Thirteenth: Insignia: The head of an American Indian facing the right, with two feathers in his scalp lock.

The Two Hundred Thirteenth Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the First Army on August 4, 1918, having reached the Front at Vaucouleurs July 26, preceding. It was engaged in operations in the Toul Sector, at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne first and second offensives. This squadron made 148 raids into German territory, fought 38 combats and received official confirmation for 16 victories. It suffered 10 casualties, consisting of 2 killed, 3 wounded, 4 taken prisoners and 1 missing. It ceased operations on April 10, 1919.

Two Hundred Forty-eighth: Insignia: A black cat wearing a broad grin and decorated with a large bow neck-tie made of an American flag.

The Two Hundred Forty-eighth Aëro Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the Seventh Corps Observation Group, First Army, on September 10, 1918, and reached the Front at Luxeuil on September 19th. It was engaged in operations in the Vosges Sector.

Two Hundred Fifty-eighth: Insignia: Reproduction of a lion, apparently carved out of stone.

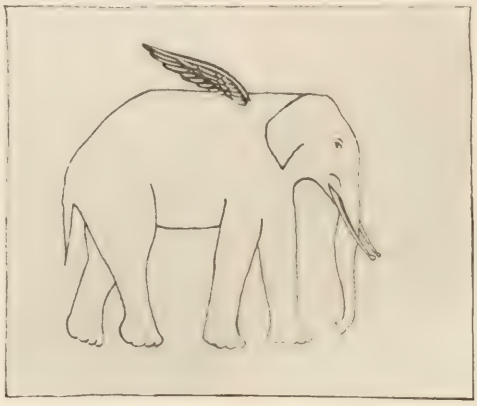
The Two Hundred Fifty-eighth Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the Seventh Corps Observation Group, September 10, 1918, and reached the Front at Luxeuil September 19th. This squadron was engaged in the operations in the Vosges Sector. It was finally assigned to the Army of Occupation on April 10, 1919. During its activity on the Western Front it did not suffer any casualties, nor gain any victories which received official confirmation.

Two Hundred Seventy-eighth: Insignia: Flying Owl.

The Two Hundred Seventy-eighth Aëro Squadron was an Army observation squadron. It was assigned to the Seventh Corps Observation Group, Second Army, October 29, 1918. It reached the Front at Toul November 10; this squadron did not function on the Western Front and was finally ordered demobilized May 11, 1919.

Three Hundred Fifty-fourth: Insignia: A witch mounted on a broomstick supplied with model airplane equipment.

The Three Hundred Fifty-fourth Aëro Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the Sixth Corps Observation Group, Second Army, October 21, 1918, and reached the Front at Saizerais four days later. It was engaged in the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. This squadron made several reconnaissances over the German lines and gained a great deal of valuable military information. It neither gained any official victories nor suffered any casualties, and was finally ordered demobilized May 11, 1919.



1105TH AERO SQUADRON

Three Hundred Seventieth: Insignia: A triangle with a star in the centre.

Four Hundred Eighty-sixth: Insignia: A large star or comet, with six smaller stars in its wake.

Six Hundred Thirty-eighth: Insignia: A half-starved cat superimposed on the numeral V, signifying the Fifth Pursuit Group.

The Six Hundred Thirty-eighth Aëro Squadron was a pursuit squadron, and was assigned to the Fifth Pursuit Group, Second Army, on October 28, 1918. It did not function on the Front before the Armistice and was finally ordered demobilized on May 11, 1919.

Eleven Hundred and Fifth: Insignia: A winged elephant.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

IN my comments this month I wish especially to call to the attention of the members to the Lineage Books which are being published by the National Society, and also to ask them to stop and consider the benefits they derive from their membership in the greatest patriotic society in the world.

One of the most valuable assets of the National Society is the Lineage Book. These books are being printed as rapidly as is possible from two standpoints: the compilation of the data, and the money with which to publish them.

Each volume is so arranged as to contain the records of the ancestral line of one thousand members of the Society. These records are taken from the verified application papers and hence are of great value. Upon publication these volumes become the property of every chapter by the payment of postage. That the chapters do not appreciate that these completed records may be had for the asking, or realize that they are of such incalculable value is evinced by the fact that there are many chapters without a file of the Lineage Books. In communities where the opportunity for research work is limited by the few reference books available, these books would prove of great service.

The office in charge of the publication of the Lineage Books would be encouraged if the chapters could be lead to appreciate the worth of the effort, and would secure for the use of the members these volumes as they are published.

As time goes on the value of these proved and printed records will increase in an astonishing measure because they present in an available form proofs of facts that might otherwise be unattainable.

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I wonder whether the members of the National Society realize or ever stop to consider the benefits that come to them through direct membership in the National Society, for which one dollar of the dues paid each year to their chapters is sent to the National headquarters.

First of all is the privilege of being a definite entity in the great society of over 106,000 women having the common heritage of descent from the men and women who achieved American independence.

For purpose of convenience these 106,000 members have been permitted to separate into groups or chapters all over the country in order to better carry on the objects of the National Society in the different localities.

These local divisions or chapters are doing a splendid work in preserving the history and traditions of their forebears but the inspiration, information and guidance emanating from the National Society to every chapter make possible the unity of purpose and the possibility of patriotic work of the greatest value to the entire country.

This inspiration and guidance comes to the chapters and through the chapters to the members through the various national committees whose members devote themselves to the study and dissemination of the best information on the subjects for which their committees are responsible. Bulletins and letters are sent to the chapters from the national chairmen containing most valuable suggestions for united work throughout the entire membership.

The National Officers give without stint of their time and strength, to the exclusion of every other object in life, during their term of office, to the end that information may be furnished, the funds of the Society properly administered, and the National ideals upheld.

The one dollar a year brings to each member the privilege of helping make possible the maintenance of the National headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, "the most beautiful building in Washington," "the beautiful temple of patriotism," inspired, financed and maintained by women.

These are only a few of the benefits which come to the women throughout the country because of their direct membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE "FIGHTING PARSON" OF NEW JERSEY

By Kate Dickinson Sweetser

ESSEX COUNTY, in the State of New Jersey, lay bathed in a flood of winter sunshine on a day in early February of the year 1780, and in the kitchen of the Presbyterian parsonage of Elizabeth-Town, a sweet-faced woman moved swiftly about, intent on the work of the day.

In all the county there was no one more efficient or well-liked than this same Mistress Caldwell—Miss Hannah Ogden of Newark before her marriage—now the wife of the Reverend James Caldwell, beloved pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of the town, as well as the popular Chaplain of the New Jersey militia, and also Quartermaster General of the New Jersey troops.

With her large family, for there were five girls and four boys to be fed and cared for, the parson's wife had no idle moments in her days. Some hours before she had filled the great brick oven at the side of the fireplace with wood, and later on she carefully removed the ashes and replaced them with bread, cake and a batch of pies. Then she looked out of the window to make sure that the merry romping youngsters playing in front of the house were not in mischief. Satisfied with what she saw, she went back to peep at baby Maria, asleep in her cradle by the fire. With the smell of her baking goodies filling the room, Mistress Caldwell sat for a moment and glanced down the columns of the *New Jersey Journal*, pausing long over the items of one advertisement of a Morristown firm, which set forth many articles of which she was in need. Having scanned its tempting details with longing eyes the housewife laid the paper aside with a sigh, saying to herself: "I will ask James to look at the stock on his next visit to General Washington. There may be some things than can be puchased reasonabl——"

The word was never finished. There was a sound of heavy footsteps in the hall, and with a cry of joy, Mistress Caldwell ran to the door and was clasped in her husband's arms. As he bent to kiss her, a glance of mutual devotion and understanding flashed between them. But the wife held him from her with a quick: "What is it, James? You look worried."

He did not answer at once. When at length he spoke his words held deep import to one who knew the signs of the times as well as did the wife of the so-called "Fighting Parson."

"There are ugly rumors of more serious excursions of the enemy in our county. We have valuable farm produce which they could well utilize. Also it has become widely known that our church

is used to house our sick and wounded soldiers, and 'tis said the sounding of alarums by our bell has been the cause of great bitterness against us. Hannah, our lives are in danger, daily—hourly. We must be ready for an attack not only on the village, but more especially on the church and this house. At Connecticut Farms you and the children would be far less exposed to danger."

"And you?" She laid a hand in his strong one, and her eyes met his pleadingly.

"God will safeguard me," he said, with an answering tenderness in his eyes. "But He gave you and the dear children into my keeping. Now that my duties as both Chaplain of New Jersey Regiments and Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army are so arduous, I must be away from you more frequently, which is the strongest argument for making the move. It will lighten my anxiety to have you in a safer retreat."

There was silence in the fire-lit kitchen. The weary father relaxed and waited. The mother rocked the cradle while she struggled with her own desires. When at last she spoke there were tears in her eyes, and her voice trembled, but her decision was final.

"The Lord takes care of His own," she said. "We are safe in His keeping anywhere; but if it will give you greater ease of mind, plan for me and the children as you will. My life is but a part of yours, and my purpose the same as yours. We will go."

A glance of the deepest love passed between them. Rising he kissed her smooth brow with a devotion akin to reverence. Surely, he thought, never parson had wife like his! Then, seeing how near the breaking point she was, he changed the subject with a smile:

"You remember the letters *D. Q. M. G.* over the door of my office in Chatham?" She nodded assent. "Well," said the Parson with a chuckle, "to-day Abraham Clark came to the office on a matter of business before I had arrived there. I found him outside, studying the letters with a quizzical smile. 'What do you think they mean?' I asked him.

"'I cannot conceive,' he replied with that dry laugh of his; 'unless they mean *Devilish Queer Minister of the Gospel!*"

Hannah's laugh mingled with his, despite the heaviness of her heart. Then, with a quick transition to the subject of vital interest to her, she asked: "When shall we go?"

James Caldwell had risen and was tramping up and down the kitchen as if too nervous to remain still longer. "The quicker the better," he said. "A comfortable house at the Farms was offered me to-day"—he paused at her side and laid an arm across her shoulder—"It will be best to begin packing to-night. Reports are most alarming, and I know not when I shall have an opportunity to be with you again. We will take away only such things as are absolutely necessary. The Livingstons will loan us a cart and store such articles as we cannot carry." He added half sadly, half proudly: "There is no time to lose, for I am hated by the enemy, but never was hatred more welcome if it leads to freedom for our Colonies!"

When he said that he was hated by the enemy he spoke truly. From the firing of the first gun in the cause of American independence the Rev. James Caldwell had proved himself a power to be reckoned with by the British army. With the blood of the Huguenots in his veins and a nature quick to resent curtailment of personal or public independence,

his every act and word was aggressively patriotic, and the enemy would have liked nothing better than to silence his flaming oratory or force him to leave his ministry. Only that day he had been warned that his church and family would be the next objects of attack by the British invaders, encamped on Staten Island, and with the heavy burden of responsibility resting on his shoulders, as one to whom General Washington looked for counsel and leadership, he knew he should lose no time in moving his family to a more retired place.

After several hours of packing he and Mistress Caldwell retired, and slept the heavy sleep of exhaustion, only to be awakened by a thundering knock on the door. The church bell pealed an alarm—the enemy! With one bound the parson reached and opened the door, to let in an officer of the Jersey militia, who spoke in gasps, for he had been running:

"Two divisions—the church is their objective—and this house. Get Mistress Caldwell and the children ready. There is not a second to lose."

His words were unnecessary. Already the mistress of the house had wrapped the children and herself in such garments and blankets as she could find, and, with the sleeping baby in her arms, she stood ready for instant flight. In less time than seems credible the parsonage was vacated and a procession of neighbors and of "Jersey Blues" bore their precious freight to a place of safer concealment. As they went a lurid light shot across the sky, and Mrs. Caldwell gave a sharp cry: "James, *the church!*"

Less than three hours later the edifice, where the Fighting Parson and his patriot congregation had worshipped the God of free men, lay in ashes, set on fire by the hand of the refugee who had guided the enemy into town.

That night's invasion of Elizabeth-Town with its destruction of property had been accomplished by a party of the enemy consisting of three hundred infantry under command of Colonel Van Buskirk, and about sixty dragoons, together with several refugees. They crossed the ice from Staten Island to Trembley's Point, about three miles from Elizabeth-Town, and from there were conducted to their objective by Cornelius, Job and Smith Hetfield, who took them into the town by the nearest and most concealed route, so that they had entered before the alarm was sounded, and there was no time for successful resistance.

Parson Caldwell was neither fearful nor panic-stricken. Having seen his wife and children borne to safety, he instantly turned to a broader field of action. With words of ringing courage he spurred those of the Jersey militia who were in town to the defense of the approaches to the village. It was he who cried out as the men gathered around the smouldering ruins of the church: "Never mind, boys—we are fighting in the noblest cause for which men ever fought! Never fear! Never falter till we win!" And the sight of his strong face, illuminated with enthusiasm gave his men new hope and courage.

With characteristic defiance, on Sunday, while the ashes of the church were still warm, he held service in a warehouse hastily fitted up for the purpose. Every bench was filled with patriots when he mounted to the rude pulpit, laid a brace of pistols beside the Bible, and gave out his text.

At the close of the service, after a sermon of such rare eloquence and patriotic purport that there was scarcely a dry eye

in the room, he gave out an appropriate hymn which was sung with such fervor as clearly indicated that the rumor current in British circles that the New Jersey citizens were lukewarm patriots and eager to give allegiance again to the Mother country was a grave error.

In the trying winter of 1780 Parson Caldwell was active as never before. He was one day preaching to the battalion, the next marching with them to battle, and, if defeated, assisting their retreat, the next administering the consolations of the Gospel to some dying parishioner. His people were more ardently attached to him than ever before, and the army adored him.

Came milder weather, the breaking up of ice in the river, and the serious movement of Hessian troops in more than one direction. And with the march of Knyphausen and seven thousand men towards Morristown, the headquarters of the Continental Army, occurred one of the most dastardly crimes ever committed under the name of war. As Knyphausen's troops marched into Connecticut Farms, Mrs. Caldwell, in her new home, was told of their coming and advised to fly to some safer retreat with her children. But this being practically impossible with her large family, she retired to a back room, the children with her, and baby Maria in her arms.

A maid, who was in the room, looked out of a window and cried: "A red-coat soldier has jumped over the fence; he is coming close to the window with a gun."

Up sprang one of the boys and cried: "Let me see! Let me see!" and ran towards the window.

Mrs. Caldwell rose, too, from her seat and followed the child, probably to pull him back. The soldier, seeing her, fired through the window and she fell, two balls having passed through her body. Not satisfied with having murdered the innocent mother of nine helpless children, the Hessians entered the house and dragged her still warm body out into the open street, where it lay in cruel publicity until friends were able to remove it to a house on the opposite side of the road. The fiends plundered and pillaged every house in the village and finally set fire to them all, including the parsonage.

Mr. Caldwell at that time was at the Short Hills near Springfield, with the Continental troops, and knew nothing of the tragedy. He had been for several days very anxious about his wife and the children, for he knew that the Hessians were attacking the Farms. Lying sleepless because of his fears, he heard two men in the next room talking of the death of Mrs. Caldwell. Their conversation stopped abruptly as a haggard, rigid figure stood in the doorway. "It is not true—it is a *lie!*" James Caldwell exclaimed. He repeated the words over and over.

Seeing his condition they led him back to his room and finally calmed him by agreeing with him. At last he lay in seeming quiet, and they left him, apparently asleep, but he had no rest of body or mind that night, and dawn found him in his saddle, riding like mad towards the Farms. There he found desolation where he had left a village of peaceful homes; ashes in place of buildings, and the cruel confirmation of his worst forebodings. For a time it seemed as if he had received his death-blow, but a wise mother placed baby Maria in his arms, and with a quiet "You must live for them and for your country. They both need you," she left him to wrestle with his agony and win a victory over himself.

But the rebel parson was no selfish

weakling. It was a critical time in New Jersey, and there was work for him to do for the cause which he and his wife had so ardently espoused. Waiting only long enough to plan for his children's comfort, he rode back to his men, and that very night spoke words of inspired courage to them which they never forgot.

General Maxwell, in command of the New Jersey troops stationed at the Farms, having been forced to retreat before the larger force of Hessians, retired to a stronger position near Springfield. General Washington had been informed of the movement of the British, and advanced with the main body of his troops to Maxwell's aid. On discovering this, although his command was double that of Washington, Knyphausen turned back to Elizabeth Point, leaving one regiment at Elizabeth-Town, which an American detachment the next morning drove out of the village. As a result of the whole engagement, Colonel Dayton, in command, "received particular thanks" in general orders, and Washington praised the bravery of the Jersey troops.

And now for another proof of it! On the 21st of June Washington having good reason to suspect a design of the British against West Point, the Continental Army, with the exception of two brigades and the horse (left under command of Major General Greene to cover the country and the stores) was put in motion to proceed slowly to Pompton. On the next day it arrived at Rockaway Bridge, about eleven miles from Morristown. Twenty-four hours later, on June 23d, the British troops moved in force from Elizabeth-Town, where they had been gathering, and marched towards Springfield. They were opposed with spirit and courage by Major Generals Greene and Dickinson, in charge of the Continental troops and such of the militia as had assembled. But with their superior numbers the British forces gained Springfield, despite the valiant resistance of the smaller force of American soldiers. Having practically wiped out the village, by setting fire to its principal buildings and dwelling-houses the invaders retired to their former position at Elizabeth-Town. During the night, however, they abandoned the place and returned to Staten Island. This brief article is a tribute to New Jersey's patriot parson, not an account of the battle of Springfield, and it is sufficient here to quote from an old record, which states: "The enemy have not made their incursion into this State without loss. Ours has been small. The militia deserve everything that can be said, on both occasions. They flew to arms universally and acted with a spirit equal to anything I have seen in the course of the war."

Conspicuous for deeds of heroism during those days of swift action at Springfield, James Caldwell was ever in the foreground, doing whatever there was to be done, with a cool head and hot enthusiasm. At the height of the combat, when the Jersey militia were contesting every inch of ground with Knyphausen's troops, the gun wadding gave out. There was no time to get more, but Parson Caldwell did not hesitate. With a quickness of thought peculiarly his own he rushed into the nearby Presbyterian church, picked up an armful of hymn books and hurried out to the soldiers. "Here, boys!" he cried. "Put Watts into them! Give 'em *Watts!*"—and give them Watts they did, with rousing determination to achieve their purpose.

Doubtless those months when New Jersey was a Revolutionary storm-centre were a time of bitter personal grief and

heavy cares for James Caldwell. But no one ever saw him give way to his sorrow or heard him complain. He was the servant of the American colonists in their struggle for freedom, and personal matters were laid aside for the good of the many.

Ever since the commencement of the war for American Independence the Murray family of New York had endeared themselves to the people of New Jersey by their kindness to New Jersey prisoners held in New York, and among the warmest friends of this family was the Rev. Mr. Caldwell. Consequently, when, fifteen months after the battle of Springfield, on November 24, 1781, Miss Beulah Murray started from New York to visit friends in Elizabeth-Town, Mr. Caldwell volunteered to meet her at the Point and take her safely to her destination under a flag of truce.

Mr. Caldwell, upon meeting Miss Murray, placed her in his conveyance, called "a wriding chair" in the old documents, then went aboard the vessel on which she had come from New York, to remove her luggage, which was to be searched while he waited.

Meanwhile, the sentinel Morgan, seeing that Miss Murray held a small parcel, proposed to examine it, as possibly contraband. Mr. Caldwell, who was then standing beside the conveyance said he would take it back to the sloop for examination, and was in the act of doing so when Morgan, barring his way, told him to stop, and then deliberately shot him. The documents in regard to this, as well as Morgan's own confession, having been brought to light, make illuminating reading for the student of history. For us it is enough to know that James Caldwell dropped dead—shot through the heart.

Never was such a funeral service as his. The body had been taken to Elizabeth-Town to the home of Mrs. Noel, one of Caldwell's closest friends, and on the Tuesday following his death there came to the village from all parts of the country sorrowing persons, of every rank and calling, knit together in a common bond of love and loss. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. MacWhorter, of Newark, and at the end of the eloquent tribute to the man and the patriot, one by one those present filed past the casket for a last look at the well-loved face. Then, before the coffin was closed, Dr. Elias Boudinot walked forward with the little group of orphaned children, and while they stood around the coffin of him who had been their father, Dr. Boudinot made a touching appeal for interest in the children of one they had all loved.

It is interesting to know that the children of James and Hannah Caldwell were cared for and educated for positions of honor and usefulness.

In the burying ground of the church where he was the devoted pastor, there is a stone bearing this inscription in honor of him and his noble wife:

> Sacred to the memory of the Rev. James Caldwell and Hannah, his wife, who fell victims to their country's cause in the years 1780 and 1781. He was the zealous and faithful pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this town, where, by his evangelical labors in the gospel vineyard, and his early attachment to the civil liberties of his country he has left in the hearts of his people a better monument than brass or marble.
>
> STOP, PASSENGER!
>
> Here also lie the remains of a woman who exhibited to the world a bright constellation of the female virtues. On that memorable day never to be forgotten when a British foe invaded this fair village and fired even the temple of the Deity, this peaceful daughter of Heaven retired to her hallowed apartment imploring Heaven for the pardon of her enemies. In that sacred moment she was, by the bloody hands of a British ruffian, dispatched like her divine Redeemer, through a path of blood, to her long-wished-for native skies.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S OFFICIAL INSIGNIA AND THE NEW D.A.R. OFFICERS' PINS

UPON recommendation of the Insignia Committee, Mrs. Charles Aull, Chairman, adopted at the June, 1919, meeting of the National Board of Management, a new design for the official emblem of the office of the President General was accepted. This jeweled emblem is the property of the National Society and delivered by each President General to the one succeeding her in office.

The necessity for having a new design for this emblem was brought about by the discovery that the old design had been taken almost bodily by the silversmiths who manufactured it from the famous British "Order of the Bath," so that the President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution when she wore the jeweled insignia of her office was in all innocence "sporting" a modified "Order of the Bath." When this state of affairs was called to the attention of the insignia's designer, it was met with a shrug of the shoulders and the statement that the British held no copyright on the "ray design" of the Order of the Bath.



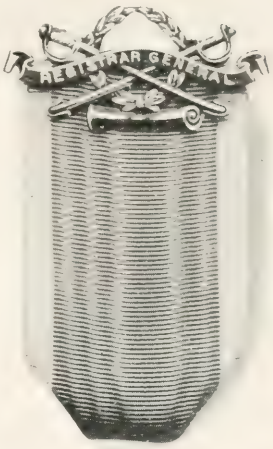
PRESIDENT GENERAL'S EMBLEM

The new President General's insignia is designed and manufactured by the National Society's official jeweler and is not only appropriate to its high office, but the workmanship is both artistic and beautiful.

The pin, bearing the words "President Gen-



eral," from which the official emblem is suspended, belongs personally to the President General and is worn with the regular Daughters of the American Revolution insignia on all but state occasions and official entertainments.



At the time of the change in the President General's official emblem it was decided to improve the national officers' pins, and with that end in view new designs were asked for by the Insignia Committee, submitted to the National Board in April, 1919, and accepted. The former officers' pins were alike in design and lacking in originality, while the pins worn by the Vice Presidents General and State Regents had for their basic design the "Grand Army Eagle" surrounded by a laurel wreath.

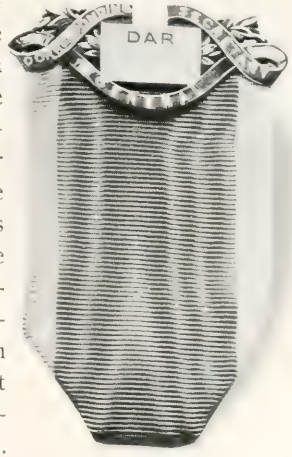


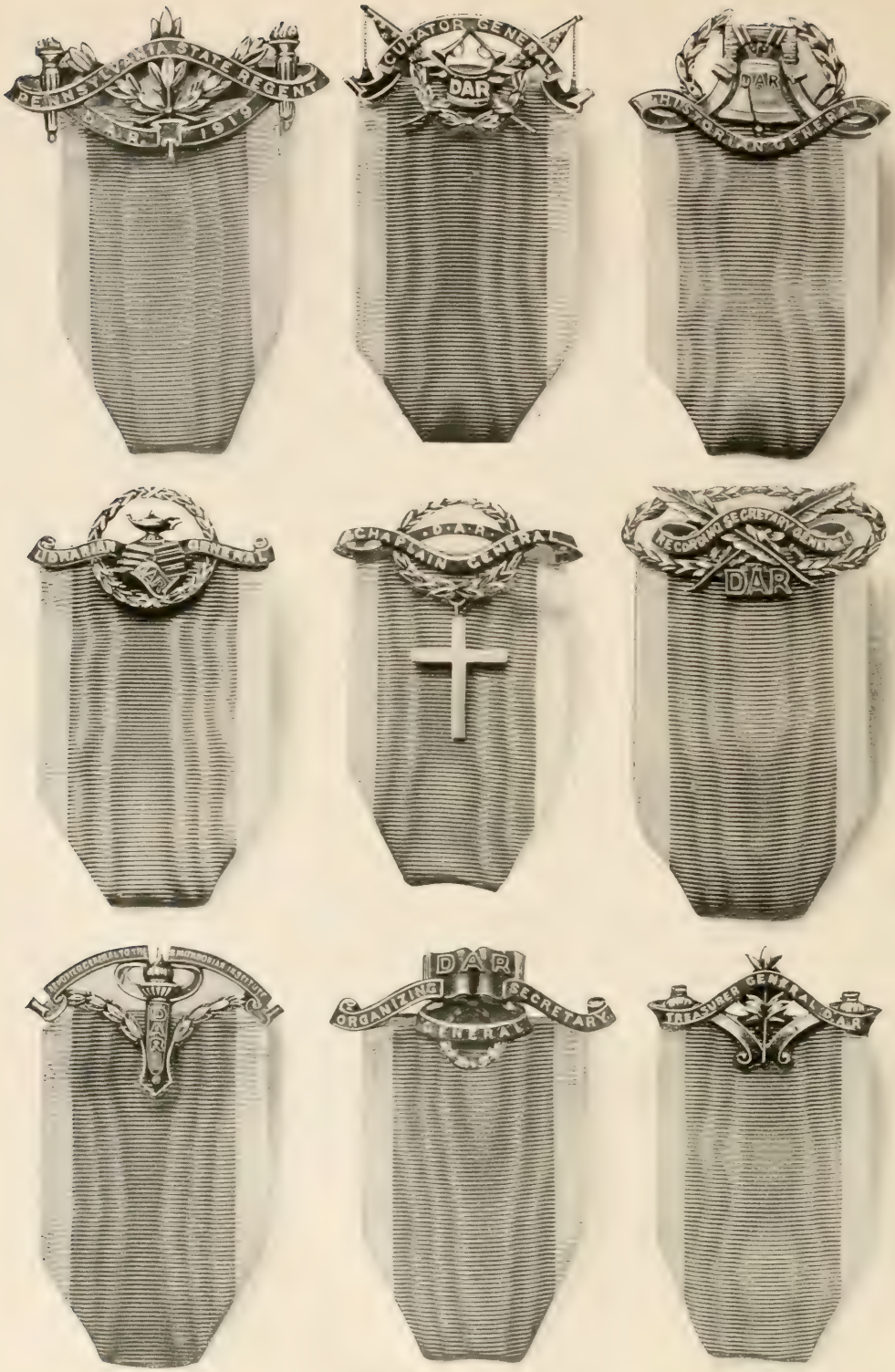
THIS SMALL PIN IS ADDED WHEN THE NATIONAL OFFICER RETIRES

The new pins are distinctive and designed to appropriately illustrate the official position of each national officer; for instance, that of the Chaplain General has suspended from it a small gold cross; a tiny enameled envelope with the lettering "D. A. R." indicates the office of the Corrresponding Secretary General; the Treasurer General has two gold money bags; the Recording Secretary General, crossed quills, while the Historian General has a miniature "Liberty Bell" reproduced in gold and bearing the letters "D. A. R."

In the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall, under the watchful care of the Curator General, repose the "Founders' Pins," given to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Eugenia Washington, and Miss Mary Desha at the D. A. R. Congress in 1898. These three Founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution are dead and their pins, which they prized more highly than all other possessions, have been given back to the National Society by their relatives, the last to find its resting place in the Society's beautiful Museum being that which belonged to Mrs.







NEW D. A. R. OFFICERS' PINS

LEFT TO RIGHT, TOP ROW: PINS WORN BY STATE REGENTS, CURATOR GENERAL, HISTORIAN GENERAL. SECOND ROW: LIBRARIAN GENERAL, CHAPLAIN GENERAL, RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. THIRD ROW: REPORTER GENERAL TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE, ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL, AND TREASURER GENERAL

Walworth, who died on June 23, 1915.

The insignia of the National Society is safeguarded by few laws, as it has been found that, symbolizing, as it does, the high ideals and honor of the Society, it is sacredly guarded from misuse by the members. There is one custom, however, but little known outside of the office of the Registrar General by whom permits are issued to members through J. E. Caldwell and Company to purchase the Society's insignia.

The custom is to the effect that when a member dies any relative to whom she leaves the insignia, if eligible to membership, can, upon application to the Registrar General, also have her name engraved on the back of the insignia which had belonged to her mother, aunt, or cousin, as the case may be.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Delegates and alternates attending the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will find satisfactory accommodations at the RALEIGH HOTEL, the WARDMAN PARK HOTEL, and the HOTEL LOGAN.

The RALEIGH HOTEL is situated on historic Pennsylvania Avenue, and aside from its excellent service and cuisine, has the well-known "Oak Room," where many notable meetings and famous conferences have been held.

The latest addition to Washington hostelries is the WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. It is the scene of many brilliant social entertainments, having spacious ballrooms and dining-rooms, while its living accommodations afford the guests every up-to-date accessory and comfort.

The HOTEL LOGAN overlooks Iowa Circle and has long been popular with delegates to the D. A. R. Congress. The management sees personally to the comfort of all guests, particularly during the week of the D. A. R. Congress.

THE STORY OF "MASTER" HENRY PARKINSON

By Frances Parkinson Keyes

IN the sloping, shady, cemetery of the little village of Canterbury, New Hampshire, stand two gray tombstones, exactly alike in size, style, and shape. They are still in such perfect condition—in fact, they appear at first glance quite as new as any that surround them—that it is almost impossible to realize that they have stood there, side by side, for nearly a hundred years. There is something actually fresh and living—if one may use such an expression of a tombstone—in their aspect. I felt, when I looked at them, as if I were seeing an emblem of immortality rather than one of death. The impression has not faded.

One of the stones, which has on it no ornament of any kind, bears the simple statement, written in plain block letters,

"Jennett—Wife of Henry Parkinson.
Died March 4th, 1836. Ae. 80."

There is nothing, apparently, to say to posterity about Jennett Parkinson, except that she was the wife of Henry. Reading the inscription on her husband's grave I could not help believing that she herself would have felt that was quite enough, that those few words probably tell the story of a rarely happy marriage. There is a faded flag waving behind the other stone, and a delicate design—a tracery so fine that it is almost cameo-like—above the epitaph. And underneath are these words:

Here lie interred the remains of Henry Parkinson, long distinguished as an excellent classic scholar. The following brief epitaph was written by himself.—Obiit 23d Maiae, A.D. 1820. Aet. 79.

"Hibernia me genuit: America nutrivit: Nassau Hall educavit. Docui, militavi, atque manibus laboravi. Sic cursum meum finivi: et nunc terra me occupat, et quiete in pulvere dormio quasi in gremio materno meo. Huc ades, amice mi care: aspice et memento ut moriendum quoque certe sit tibi. Ergo vale, et cave."

(Ireland gave me birth: America nourished me: Nassau Hall taught me. I have fought, I have taught, with my hands I have labored. And now the earth embraces me, and I sleep as quietly in the dust as on my mother's breast. Come hither, dear friend: behold and remember that you also must surely die. Therefore, farewell, and beware.)

"I have taught, I have fought, with my hands I have labored." Could any man ask for a better epitaph? Could any epitaph describe more completely a full and happy life? I think not. And all the facts that I have been able to gather about Henry Parkinson's remarkable career seem to bear out this opinion. He was brilliant and versatile, but he was far more than that. He was courageous. He was constructive. He was sincere. The record of his life is as inspiring as it is interesting.

The first mention that I have found



"MASTER" PARKINSON'S HOUSE

of the Parkinson family in America is in the History of Francestown, which says that "William Parkinson and his young wife, Esther Woods, emigrated from Scotland and settled in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1739. In that country their eldest son, Henry, was born in 1741. In 1774 they came to this country and settled with their Scotch kindred in Londonderry, New Hampshire, where five daughters and five more sons were added to them."

Londonderry was, without question, one of the most important of the Colonial settlements. The Boston *Transcript,* in an editorial on the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of the founding of the town states that, "No less than the men of Plymouth the settlers of Londonderry 'sought a faith's pure shrine,' and the ground which they trod in the wilderness north of Haverhill is no less than that by the shores of Cape Cod Bay worthy to be called holy. They brought with them a certain militancy of faith which served to reinforce the intolerant but virile Puritanism of New England, and the strong prepotency of their blood has stamped their descendants not only with their rugged Saxon-Scotch countenances, but with the restless vigor and uncompromisingness of their moral character. It is a notable fact that ninety-five out of one hundred of the original proprietors of Londonderry signed their names on various petitions and documents in a good legible hand. This proves that they were not ignorant peasants. Schooled, at least, in the rudiments of English education, in the communities which they had planted in the north of Ireland, they looked out well for the education of their children. The American people to-day, everywhere

obligated to this strain, everywhere warranted in pride in it, may well doff their hats to the people of Londonderry."

I doubt if this praise is too high. William and Esther Parkinson were not, to be sure, among the "original settlers" of which the town is so justly proud, and, having settled in Londonderry somewhat tardily—compared to their relatives—they do not seem to have distinguished themselves in any special way after they reached there. William was, to be sure, one of the signers of the famous Association Test, but so was every patriotic citizen in the town, among them Robert McCurdy, who was one of the Selectmen in Londonderry as early as 1741, who had also fought with distinction in the French and Indian wars and served his country in other substantial ways, and whose daughter, Jennett, Henry Parkinson was later to marry. But the teaching and example that William and Esther gave their eleven children prove that however humble their position was in the community, they must nevertheless have possessed courage and determination, a thirst for knowledge, and high ideals, for these qualities all shine brightly in the next generation. Two of their six sons went to college—an achievement, for a New Hampshire boy, that was charged with many difficulties in those days. Five of the six served with credit in the American Revolution—the youngest was under age. And though none of the younger brothers and sisters attained a career comparable to that of Henry, they all became worthy and successful citizens. To any parents who have raised a much smaller family to respectable maturity the achievement of the elder Parkinsons will seem by no means lacking in greatness!

Like many another first-born at that period, Henry Parkinson was destined by his father and mother for the ministry, and was sent to Princeton—or rather Nassau Hall, as it was then called—with this end in view. Jonathan Edwards and Theodore Romeyn were among his classmates, and possibly, with such companions, he had almost too many opportunities for religious discussion. At all events, before his graduation in 1764, he had decided that he could not accept the doctrine of "election," and that therefore he could not conscientiously become a Presbyterian elder. His decision must have been a great blow to his parents, and it probably represented a tremendous struggle with himself. All their desires and sacrifices, all his own training which these sacrifices and desires had made possible, had to be held as nothing beside his honest but perhaps mistaken convictions. It was a case of doing what he *felt* to be right, instead of what older and wiser persons told him they *knew* to be right. This is not an easy thing for anyone to do. For a boy, twenty-three years old, it is inevitably a very hard one. Possibly it was easier to break the news to William and Esther by letter than in person; possibly he actually feared that he would compromise with his own soul if he went home and saw the grief and disappointment and shame that his course was causing. He did not go home, but remained at Nassau Hall as a teacher. It is not the first time that a man has given up what seemed like a great career to pursue a humble one, and found that it was, after all, the humbler one that was the greater. It is doubtful whether Henry Parkinson could have rivalled his famous classmates as

a clergyman. As teachers, they certainly could not have rivalled him.

"Master" Henry Parkinson taught, placidly enough, apparently, for nine years. Then as the echo of the Lexington alarm reached Princeton, he shut his books almost with a bang, and started for home to join the army. He possessed to an admirable degree the ability of making up his mind what he wanted to do—and then, without the slightest delay, of doing it! He enlisted in Captain John Reid's Company from Londonderry, a part of the First New Hampshire Regiment, which was commanded by John Stark. "The First New Hampshire" in the days of the American Revolution was a regiment spoken of in much the same tone which we use to-day in referring to the Rainbow or the Yankee Division. It was one of the "big" regiments, commanded by a great man, and containing many others scarcely less great. Henry Parkinson became its Quartermaster, and the first of the following January (1776) Quartermaster of the Fifth Continental Line, with the rank of lieutenant. He served at Bunker Hill, Bennington, Trenton, Ticonderoga, and West Point. The early records which disdain to speak of him as "Master" Parkinson—for scholars, at that time, were of far less repute than soldiers!—refer to him instead as "John Stark's Quartermaster." The lifelong friendship between the two grew to the closest intimacy during their military service, and the tie was never broken. As long as John Stark lived—to the great age of ninety-four—it was Henry Parkinson's regular habit to visit him "at least once a year." This would not seem, at the present time, especially complimentary or neighborly, though the historian whom I quote evidently regarded it as both! And the fact that the schoolmaster went, probably on foot, or, at best, on horseback, through forest trails or muddy highways instead of over "state roads" in a motor car, may account for a good deal of the difference in the point of view!

In 1777 Henry Parkinson resigned his commission on account of ill health, and, returning again to Londonderry, married Jennett McCurdy, and, having bought land in Francestown, "took her there to dwell." The first years of their married life, passed in this lovely, quiet spot, must have been extremely happy. Henry grew steadily stronger again, and, as he regained his health, he began at once to interest himself in town affairs. He became town clerk, justice of the peace, and Chairman of the Committee of Public Safety. The beautiful little village has changed, we should judge, very little in a hundred and fifty years. It is singularly secluded and shady, dignified and peaceful. The town records that he kept—in a remarkably beautiful handwriting—in large, well-bound volumes, with slightly yellowing pages but with ink as black as the day it was used, carefully preserved in the town clerk's office, seem scarcely out of date. They reveal the same kind of events—or lack of events—that occupy the tranquil place to-day. The present town clerk, having satisfied himself that there was no ulterior motive—such as the desire to transplant the books to some historical museum!—back of my request to be allowed to see them—let me sit and read them all through the latter part of one hot, drowsy, August afternoon. My own signature, which he asked for when I finally left, seemed oddly

lacking in elegance and finish beside that of my great-great-grandfather!

The earlier part of that same day had been spent at the neighboring village of New Boston. It was a reception of semi-official character that took me there. It was a powerful link with the past that kept me, long after the gathering for which I went was over. For at the reception was an old, old lady, whose grandfather, so she told me, had been a great friend of Henry Parkinson, and who had spoken to her of him often when she was a child. Suddenly, as she related what she had been told, he became not merely a dead ancestor, but a living man, tremendously determined, honest, vital and brilliant—the sort of man you are proud to know, infinitely prouder to belong to.

"And we've been thinking of you," she said by way of conclusion to her story, "just as the Governor's wife! And it turns out you're Henry Parkinson's great-great-granddaughter. My, but you've got something to live up to, haven't you?"

It did not seem to be the time to protest that one had something to live up to, as the mere wife of a Governor! I stayed with her as long as I could, and then I asked to be taken home by way of Francestown—where I had never been, and where I had never especially wanted to go—to see the records which I had never thought of before except as one of the things that made me "eligible" to an historical society!

But Henry Parkinson's work in Francestown, excellent though it was, could not, of necessity, be very important or very great. When his health was fully reëstablished, he moved to Concord, to venture an undertaking, which, so far as I know, was the first of its kind in New Hampshire. He opened, on his own responsibility, a "select classical school for young gentlemen," in which fitting boys for college was a specialty. Philip Carrigan and Daniel Webster were among his pupils. The school throve in Concord, but in 1800 he removed it to Canterbury that he might not only teach but farm as well! Whether this was a feasible undertaking because "young gentlemen" of that generation embraced classical subjects with more speed and ardor than those of to-day, thus leaving him plenty of spare time for farming on his hands after his classes were over for the day, or whether he decided—football and hockey not having then attained their present vogue!—that it would be good for his pupils to exercise vigorously at farm labor between their lessons, I cannot tell. But his undertaking was successful. He became known far and wide as "The Schoolmaster of Canterbury." The "Master" Parkinson house, about two miles from the village of Canterbury, still stands, though it is, alas, deserted—a noble, substantial dwelling house of fine Colonial type. In the rear, downstairs, is a tremendous kitchen, or living-room, with an immense fireplace and brick oven which cover all one side of the room. On either side, in front of the house, is a drawing-room, with white panelling and bits of landscape paper still hanging on the walls. Upstairs, above the kitchen, is the spinning-room, with a great built-in loom, still almost intact; the school-rooms, opening into each other with big doors that fold up like a Japanese screen, and built-in bookcases—an unusual feature at that time; two spacious chambers, containing, like the drawing- and school-rooms, fireplaces scarcely less

large than those in the kitchen; and above all, an unfinished attic which was probably also used for sleeping. The house faces the old highway, which has now become a "state road," and there is little illusion of the past there; but from the rear windows we can still look out on peaceful Great Brook "so called," where "Master" Henry Parkinson had a grist mill and a clothing mill where he picked and carded wool. And here we can easily picture the "young gentlemen" of the countryside taught by the soldier and farmer who was also "distinguished as a scholar and linguist, speaking Latin with ease," learning much from the few text-books he had to share and much, too, from the beautiful and quiet place where he had established his school.

There is, as far as I am aware, no detailed record of the last twenty years of Henry Parkinson's life. He taught his pupils and tilled his soil and ran his mill. He paid his annual visits to his old friend, John Stark, but aside from that, he seems to have left his home and his charges very seldom. Occasionally he still took part in religious controversies. When the question arose as to whether the Congregationalists in Canterbury who left the fold to become Baptists (*i.e.*, "to hold certificates in Elder Winthrop Young's society") should be relieved of paying taxes for the support of their former church, he was one of those who voted "no" in town meeting. This was probably the unpopular viewpoint, and doubtless subjected him again to the charge of heresy in his own views. It affected him less, if at all, this time, however, for, on the whole, the changes and struggles of his life were all crowded into the first years. The later ones were as placid as the Great Brook slipping quietly—and usefully—along behind his school. He became the father of eight children, all of whom lived to grow up and to attain distinction, and Jennett, his wife, as we already know, also survived him. Why they let the stately old house go out of their possession it is hard to understand. It was transformed, after the "Master's" death, to a wayside inn, and John Bryant, of Canterbury, received a license to "keep open tavern in his house." The school-room became, probably, the bar! Did the indignant ghost of the righteous "Master" ever haunt it in after days, I wonder?

"I have fought, I have taught, with my hands I have labored. And now I sleep as quietly as on my mother's breast." Henry Parkinson deserved his epitaph. May some, at least, of his descendants deserve it said of them!

NOTE.—Since this article went to press the following interesting deposition from the New Hampshire state papers was received by the author, Mrs. Keyes:

DERRYFIELD, 4th Mar., 1777.

Henry Parkinson, of lawful age, testifies and says that about the first of January last he happened to fall in company with Capt. John Parker of Litchfield at Mr. Jones's Tavern as he was coming Home from the Army and sd Parker travelled with him in Company some Miles from sd Tavern, when we fell in Discourse about the present Dispute between Great Britain and the States, he, sd Parker spoke very discouragingly about our proceedings, said we would never overcome, that Wm. Stark was now Lieut. Colonel under How, that there were several Officers in this State that were enlisting men for How, and some in particular for Stark,—he advised me very strongly to quit the American Service and join on the other side of the Question, did not doubt but I would get a better Commission and make more than I would in the American Service, and further saith not.

HENRY PARKINSON.

George Cooper,
living at Robert McNeils.

A BRAVE WAR-BABY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Mary Abby Proctor

(The Following Incident is in the State Records of New Jersey)

WHEN the Colonies were struggling for independence, a possession which this country now prizes very highly, New York and New Jersey were the scene of many of the horrors which always accompany war. A raid was about to be made by the British soldiers upon a little settlement of loyal Colonists near Orange Mountain. Warning had been given, and the people were fleeing to the stockade in the hills where refuge might be found and assaults repulsed. These fugitives —the old, the babe-in-arms, the lame, the blind—clutching some precious treasure, hurriedly left their homes to the mercy of the enemy.

Little Letitia, with her full linsey-woolsey gown coming nearly to her feet, a cap about her plump little face, and a kerchief around her neck, was helping gran'pa get away. She had heard of the terrible doings of the "Red Coats," the burning of houses and barns, the wanton destruction of everything the soldiers could not eat or use, as well as the pain and torture to anyone who resisted their foraging, and it was with a heavy heart that she saw her neighbors rushing by. She lived alone with her grandfather, a feeble old man whom two kind neighbors had placed in a chair and were to carry with them to the wooden pen on the hill where they would be fairly safe from the hired Hessian soldiers.

Letitia lingered behind. She looked about the kitchen with its sanded floor where she had passed so many happy days with "grandad"; the big fireplace in which they roasted the meats, and the potatoes buried in the ashes, the big wooden settle, where, tucked in the warm, live-goose feather bed she spent the cold winter nights; the rafters with wreaths of dried herbs, the shining pewter and the wooden dishes, the treasured spinning wheel of dear gran'ma. Must all this be burned and she and grandad left homeless? Hadn't those soldier-men little girls of their own who needed home and care?

Letitia tore a leaf from one of the few very precious books and carefully wrote this pathetic plea:

"DEAR BRITISHER.—Would you please not burn my poor old grandfather's house; he is sick and very lame, and I'm a little girl and could not make us another home. Maybe you have a little girl; think how dreadful it would be if she had no house to cover her head.

"Yours truly,

"LETITIA WRIGHT."

The note was pinned to the old Bible and left on the little pine table. Then carefully driving her pet geese far into the woods, where she hoped they would remain out of the way of the soldiers, Letitia followed her grandfather and the men up the hill to the blockhouse. With her neighbors this plucky little girl waited and watched the glare of the red flames as their homes were lawlessly burned. The shouts of revelry came to them with distressing and startling clearness, as all through the long night they watched and waited. Finally, the noise ceased, the smoke died away, a few of the most venturesome went down out of the hills, and soon they were all returning to the ruined hamlet. When Letitia arrived in sight of her home, could she believe her eyes! There was the dear little cottage, all right!

The British colonel had made his headquarters in her home; he had found the note and forbade the men to take anything but the food which they actually needed. The poor, foolish geese marched back at night, squawking and cackling, and had gone to appease the appetites of the soldiers, except the old white gander, who solemnly walked out to meet Letitia, a tobacco pouch tied about his neck. In the pouch were several pieces of silver and these lines:

'Though Redcoats we be,
You plainly will see
We know how to grant a petition.
With rough soldier care,
We've endeavored to spare
Your home in decent condition.

Sweet Mistress Wright—
We bid you "goodnight,"
It's time for us soldiers to wander.
We've paid for your geese—
A shilling apiece—
And left the change with the gander!

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL BY-LAWS

A leaflet containing several amendments to the National By-laws, proposed by the National Board of Management, to be acted on at the coming Congress, together with an explanatory letter from the President General, has been sent to members of the National Board, and to chapter regents. Any one failing to receive this leaflet should send for one to the Corresponding Secretary General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

SKETCH OF A REAL DAUGHTER

By Eleanor Goodhue Lefavor

Chairman of Real Daughters Committee, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter

WITH the death, Sunday, May 4, 1919, of Mrs. Eunice C. Jones, formerly of Portland, Me., Freeport lost a real daughter of the Revolution. She became an active member of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Portland, Maine, on November 1, 1899, when she was seventy-two, and attended many of its meetings. She was a cousin of the illustrious Nathan Hale.

Born in Falmouth, Me., November 3, 1827, Mrs. Jones was the daughter of Jacob and Abigail (Noyes) Merrill, both of whom had had children by previous marriages. Mrs. Jones was the youngest of a family of twenty children. Her father was seventy-three years old when she was born and he died when she was only eight.

Mrs. Jones descended from a band of warriors. Her father and three of her uncles fought under General Washington in the Continental Army and fifteen cousins were in the service on land and sea. Her grandfather, Captain James Merrill, raised a company of infantry for the defense of the remains of Falmouth Neck (now Portland). This was in 1775 after Captain Mowatt with a fleet of four ships had burned and bombarded the town and a second attack was expected, a month later; when the British man-of-war *Cerebus* entered the harbor and the commander forbade the citizens preparing any defenses; they, however, proceeded, and, throwing up breastworks, erected a battery of six-pounders. This show of determination on the part of the defenders had such effect on the captain of the ship that he sailed away without firing a shot.



MRS. EUNICE C. JONES

On the roll of her grandfather's company appears the name of Merrill seven times. Jacob Merrill, the father of the deceased, enlisted for nine months in Capt. Jesse Partridge's company under Col. John Grafton of the Continental Army, Massachusetts Division, and when his time expired he reenlisted and was mustered out at the close of the war in Boston and returned home hatless and shoeless after walking all the way, living on such fruits as he could find in the fields. Mr. Merrill did not receive a pension until 1830; he died five years later.

It was at Providence, R. I., that Eunice Merrill married Emery Jones of Pownal, Me., in 1851. They lived in Portland, Me., then moved to New Castle, Me., where the shipbuilding industry was booming, and there her husband earned good wages as a carver on wood. He was an expert at making figureheads. He died some years ago.

Although ninety-one years of age, Mrs. Jones was a great conversationalist and kept in touch with current events till almost the last. She was a remarkable woman, never having been seriously ill since childhood till within the past few years when old age began to make inroads on her health. The death of her son, Herbert B. Jones, on April 19, 1919, at the age of sixty-two, was a great shock to her.

She is survived by two sons and one daughter: Charles W. and Edson E. Jones of South Freeport, Me., and Mrs. John M. Gooding of Portland, Me.

She kept her interest in the work of the Chapter to the last, and her letters are preserved as an inspiration and help to all our Chapter members. A long and useful life, a life full of deeds of kindness and neighborly love, a life of patriotism and service " she lives in the hearts of her friends as one true to those principles which make a life."

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the death, on January 20, 1919, in Castagnola, Switzerland, of a former National Officer, Mrs. Mary Grant Dickson Prochaska, Vice President General, 1896–1898. A tribute to her memory will be published in the current volume of the Remembrance Book.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS OF NORTHERN DUTCHESS

By Helen Reed de Laporte

TO those not familiar with local history, the Revolutionary Records of Northern Dutchess are a hopeless tangle. Soon after the arrival in New York of Governor Dongan in August, 1683, he issued warrants to the freeholders in the several "Ridings" to elect representatives to meet at Fort James, in the city of New York, October 17, 1683. This was the first time that they had thus met in general assembly. One of their first acts at the meeting of November 1st was to divide the "provinces and Dependencyes into shires and Countyes." Those on the east bank of Hudson's River were Westchester, Dutchess and Albany. Those on the west bank were Orange and Ulster. The bounds of Albany and Westchester were first fixed and all land intervening was assigned to Dutchess. It extended from Westchester on the South to Roeloff Jansen's Kill on the North, and from Hudson's River on the West, to twelve miles eastward into the woods."

In its earliest history Dutchess County had so few inhabitants that it was annexed, as far as representation in the Colonial Assembly was concerned, to Ulster. All deeds and records were kept in Ulster. It was represented for the first time in the Assembly in 1714 by Colonel Leonard Lewis and Henry Beekman. The year previous, 1713, they were ordered to elect their county officers. The first partition of the county was in 1717 when the Manor of Livingston, consisting of 160,000 acres of land, was annexed to Albany. It remained a part of Albany until 1786, when it was detached and organized into an independent county, Columbia. Thus it was possible for a man to be born in Dutchess County, pass his life in Albany County, and die in Columbia County in the very house in which he was born. When the Legislature met on March 7, 1788, and divided the state into sixteen counties, the eastern boundary of Dutchess was extended to the Connecticut line, and its northern boundary was the Manor of Livingston. Within its bounds were the present counties of Putnam, Dutchess and Columbia.

In 1719 the county was subdivided into wards, the South Ward extending from the Westchester line to Wappinger's Creek, the Middle Ward, known as the Poughkeepsie Precinct, from the Wappinger's Creek to the south line of Pawling's Purchase, and the North or Rhinebeck Precinct. This included the lands purchased by Doctor Staats from the Pawling heirs, the Aartsen and Company's patent, known as Kipsbergen, and the Beekman and Schuyler patents. It

included the present villages of Staatsburgh, Rhinebeck, Red Hook, Madalin Tivoli, and a number of small settlements.

The first grant of land in the Rhinebeck Precinct was to Gerrit Aartsen (Van Wagenen) and Company, followed in a few weeks by the Beekman patent, both covered by the same royal charter signed by Governor Dongan. These men were Dutch and purchased their lands from the Indians for colonization, but it was about 1700 before permanent settlements were made. Their affections were with Esopus in Ulster County. There they were married, and there they took their children to be baptized. There was no near settlement to the north, and only an Indian trail to the south, so by blood, language and religion they were bound to Ulster. Fourteen years later the population had increased in the county until there were 67 freeholders in this North Ward, all Hollanders or of Dutch descent.

In 1710 a new type of emigrant was brought into the precinct. They were Palatine refugees, known as the High Dutchers, to distinguish them from the Hollanders or Low Dutchers. They came under the protection of Queen Anne and were settled in the Manor of Livingston, still a part of Dutchess, and on the west bank of Hudson's River in the German Camps. In 1711 there were in these East Camps 527 families and a population of 1874. Their lot was hard, the terms of their contract not possible to fill. The pine trees would not yield turpentine and tar, so naturally they revolted and many left the county.

From the first a very warm relation existed between the Camps and Rhinebeck. They were all Lutherans and German Calvinists, and their churches were Union churches, and they had the same ministers. As they spread from the congested German Camps, Southern Albany and Northern Dutchess became one great German family. As late as 1823 they held their services in German. Children of the same family were baptized in as many different churches as there were children. Men and women drove from Rhinebeck to the Camps to be married and *vice versa*. Fortunately, the records of these churches have been admirably kept, but because of the number of churches supplied by one pastor they are sometimes recorded in the wrong book. Dominie Kocherthal served at the same time Lutheran Churches at New York, Quasack Hill (Newburgh), West Camp, East Camp (Germantown), Tarbush (Livingston), and Rhinebeck. We find Germantown baptisms in Rhinebeck records and Rhinebeck marriages in Germantown records. There is little difficulty in finding the births and marriages of our Revolutionary forebears, but the difficulty is finding proof of their deaths. There are many reasons for this. Most of the very old graves had no markers; others were of slate that has crumbled away, and many of the family plots have utterly disappeared. Here, the admirably kept records of the supervisors and Town Clerk are invaluable. If Conrad Lescher takes the pledge in '75 and is a town official in '94 we know, at least, that his life extended beyond the Revolutionary period. If the town records show that Robert G. Livingston was pathmaster in '89 and his mother's will three years later mentions "my daughter-in-law Margaret, widow of my son Robert, etc.," we know near enough the date of his death. The date of registration of the brand marks of cattle in the Town Clerk's records give us further assistance in the establishing of these dates.

Now, what effect did the location of these two distinct nationalities have upon the Revolutionary enlistments? To the early patriot it mattered little where a man enlisted; to enlist was the essential thing, so he sought the easiest point of access. When the state was canvassed to find the attitude of each man, it was done by counties. The men at the "Flatts" and along the river took the ferry to Kingston as the nearest and easiest way and lined up with relatives and friends. Many of them took the pledge in both counties, in Dutchess as their place of residence and in Ulster when they enlisted. We find, as Captain in the First Ulster, Everadus Bogardus, the old hotel-keeper, and, with Dr. Ananias Cooper, head and front of the patriotic movement. His brother Benjamin signs twice and serves as Lieutenant in the Line. Cornelius Dumont, though Kingston born, lived in Rhinebeck, signed twice, and enlisted in First Ulster.

The affections of the Palatines were with the Camps and we find Jacob Hagadorn of Rhinebeck serving as Lieutenant in "Captain Diel Rockefeller's Co. from the Camps." In these Albany Regiments are found Moul and Fraleigh, Lescher and Hoffman, Schaeffer and Bender, serving with the men whom they knew and whose language they understood. An imaginary line of demarkation meant nothing to them and many probably never knew in which county they were living. In one case the county line divided a farm; the house was in Dutchess, but the man served in Albany.

It would be unfair to many men who became some of the bravest among the patriots not to say a word for those who refused to take pledge in 1775. The landed proprietors were all patriots, while the rank and file of the tenants were indifferent. Some were even outspoken loyalists, and many refused to sign until they had weighed the matter. Large numbers of these are enrolled in the later regiments.

As the war progressed and the county became better organized, there were fewer men serving outside their own boundaries. The fifth and sixth Dutchess Militia are filled with the names of men from the North Precinct. Northern Dutchess was intensely loyal to the Colonies. It is but just to her men who served so faithfully, but whose service is credited to other counties, that this patriotic service should be given recognition.

REMEMBRANCE BOOK

The January 1, 1920, volume of the Remembrance Book is on the press and will be sent to the members of the National Board and every Chapter. Additional copies can be secured by sending 10 cents for each extra copy to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

STATE CONFERENCES

TEXAS

The Colonel George Moffett Chapter, of which the State Regent, Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, is a beloved member, was hostess for the twentieth Annual Conference of Texas Daughters of the American Revolution, November 5th, 6th and 7th. Beaumont extended a most cordial welcome and entertained the visitors lavishly.

Besides state officers there were present Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Vice-President General; Mrs. A. V. Lane, ex-Vice-President General, and one National Chairman, Miss Lottie E. Jones, of Illinois, of the Patriotic Education Committee. The State Registrar Mrs. John Allan Walker was absent on account of illness. Mrs. William Pettus Hobby, wife of the Governor of Texas, was an honored guest, being presented to the conference at the opening session. She made an address on peace and its blessings on Historical Evening, and was honored at one of the luncheons.

As usual, the first session was given over to addresses of welcome, responses and greetings. Historical Evening, under the direction of Mrs. W. G. Taliaferro, State Historian, was the occasion for brilliant talks and papers on appropriate subjects. The State Chaplain, Mrs. H. S. Renick, presided over a solemn service in memory of those who died since the previous Conference; among this number were two Honorary State Regents, Mrs. James B. Clark and Mrs. Andrew Rose, and also the Regent of the hostess chapter of the last Conference, Mrs. M. B. Templeton, of Dallas.

The other meetings were devoted to business, with delightful musical numbers at intervals. The state dues were raised from 25 to 50 cents per capita. At the suggestion of the Chairman of the Palo Duro Canyon Committee this committee was discontinued. Instead of having a large University Scholarship Committee it was decided to have on this only the Chairman, the State Regent and the President and Dean of the University of Texas. Splendid reports were made of the Denton Normal Scholarship and of Texas' part in the Philippine Scholarship, and there were generous contributions to these funds. A new scholarship in memory of the first State Regent of Texas, Mrs. James B. Clark, was launched. The State Regent gave a wonderful report of war work done by the Texas Daughters. Mrs. W. G. Lovell, State Chairman of French War Orphans, reported the Colonel George Moffett as the banner chapter in the society, and said that Texas ranks third among the states in this beneficent work. As Chairman of the Western Division, Mrs. James Lowry Smith gave an inspiring and forceful talk on Americanization.

The State Regent, who has also been Chairman of Old Trails, announced the completion of the marking of El Camino Real, and it was decided to have a special service at which the State Regent, Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, and the Governors of Texas and Louisiana will formally dedicate the boulders that stretch across the State of Texas from the Sabine River to the Rio Grande. The State Regent has worked indefatigably and contributed liberally, and it is through her influence and her efforts that at last this historic road is marked.

New State officers elected: Mrs. I. B. McFarland, Regent; Mrs. A. D. Potts, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Samuel L. Seay, Recording Secretary; Mrs. P. S. Tilson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. Tom Padgitt, Treasurer; Mrs. Dave Tilson, Registrar; Mrs. R. L. Robertson, Historian; Mrs. Charles B. Jones, Chaplain; Mrs. R. C. Patterson, Parliamentarian.

At the invitation of Mrs. Hobby and of the Thankful Hubbard Chapter the next Conference will convene in Austin, the capital of the State of Texas.

There were three most enjoyable luncheons given by the hostess chapter: One in honor of Mrs. Hobby, when a tiny replica of the Governor's Mansion decorated the speaker's table, one at the Y. W. C. A. Building, with a full rigged ship complete in every detail calling attention to the importance of Beaumont as a port, and the final one in honor of the State Regent and the State Regent-elect at the Beaumont Country Club, where the tables were placed on the broad verandas overlooking the picturesque Neches River. Mrs. J. L. Cunningham proved a brilliant toastmistress at each of these luncheons.

A reception given at the Crosby Hotel by the State Regent, Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, and the

local Regent, Mrs. Benjamin Rush Norvell, was the first feature honoring the members and visitors of the Conference. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. L. R. Pipkin poured tea at the Woman's Reading Club Building, when she named as honorees Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Mrs. Lottie E. Jones, Mrs. W. P. Hobby, State officers, visiting and local D. A. R., and guests. On Thursday evening a reception was given in honor of these same women by Mr. and Mrs. W. P. H. McFadden at their beautiful and typically southern home. Other features of the Conference planned for the pleasure of the visitors were a boat trip down the Neches River and an automobile ride over the city.

The meetings were held in the handsome First Methodist Church and the music was furnished by St. Mark's Episcopal Choir and other local artists of talent and training.

To the Regent of the Colonel George Moffett Chapter—Mrs. B. R. Norvell—with her active members, courteous and thoughtful pages, as well as the club women and business men of Beaumont, the Twentieth Annual Conference is indebted for most enjoyable entertainment. And the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution will ever hold in grateful remembrance the State and Regent and her harmonious and effective administration.

(Mrs. I. B.) Mae Wynne McFarland,
State Recording Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA

The fourteenth Annual Conference of the West Virginia N. S. D. A. R., met in Martinsburg on November 6–7, 1919, as guests of William Henshaw Chapter. The business sessions were held in the Y. M. C. A., and were most capably presided over by Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, State Regent. Thirteen of the nineteen State chapters were represented and the gathering was a large and representative one.

Following the bugle call which marked the official opening the Conference was called to order by the State Regent, after which a prayer was offered by Mrs. George C. Baker, State Chaplain, and the Daughters all joined in the D. A. R. Ritual. Mrs. Stuart Walker, the hostess Regent, in a charming manner welcomed the Daughters to Martinsburg, and Mrs. William Haimes Smith in a few well-chosen words expressed the pleasure felt by all in visiting such an historic town. The State Regent's address followed, and she emphasized the importance of our organization, taking up most seriously the work of Americanization, but warned the Daughters not to forget the French orphans or those of Belgium or Serbia, and asking that the great work of marking historic spots and graves of Revolutionary soldiers should not be forgotten or neglected.

At 1 o'clock the meeting adjourned and all visiting Daughters were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Charles J. Faulkner at "Boydville," the Colonial home of the Faulkners. Boydville has always been noted for its generous hospitality both in the old regime and in the present, and has a very interesting history. Many prominent men of both generations have been entertained under its roof. Henry Clay was a frequent visitor during the early manhood of Senator Faulkner's father, and soon after the birth of the former, Henry Clay took him in his arms and blessed him.

General Elisha Boyd purchased the location of Boydville from General Adam Stephens, whose monument is located upon one of the lots adjoining this home. The building erected upon it having been finished in August, 1812, the family moved into it. At the death of General Boyd, this property, with a large farm adjoining it, was devised by General Boyd to his daughter, who married Charles Faulkner, and has been occupied by the Faulkner family from the death of General Boyd in 1844, and since the death of General Boyd's daughter in 1894 has been occupied by her son, former Senator Faulkner.

During the Civil War orders came from General Hunter to burn Boydville to the ground and to give only one hour's notice, nothing to be exempted except the wearing apparel. Through the firmness, tact and resourcefulness of the late Mrs. Faulkner, with the assistance of powerful friends and relatives who were Union men, an appeal reached President Lincoln, who sent the following telegram:

"The property of Charles J. Faulkner is exempt from the order of General David S. Hunter for the burning of the residences of three prominent citizens of the Shenandoah Valley, in retaliation for the burning of Governor Bradford's house in Maryland, by the Confederate forces.

(*Signed*) "Abraham Lincoln."

The mansion contains a number of historical relics. The carved mantels and doorways and the locks were brought from England. When the house was built the grass plots upon either side of the brick pavements in front were surrounded by a high wall of old English brick, which was later replaced by hedges of boxwood, and these unfortunately were killed by the zero weather in 1914. The garden walls of brick, six feet in height, are standing to-day in as perfect condition as in 1812.

From Boydville the delegates enjoyed a delightful motor ride to Tuscarora Church, and within its walls heard its history from Dr. Woods. This church is conceded to be one of the first, if not the first, west of the Blue Ridge, in which services were regularly held. The original building was erected in 1745 and the present church in 1803.

The official reception of the Conference was held in the evening in the Y. M. C. A., and the Hostess Regent, State Regent, and State officers were in the receiving line. Prior to this a most interesting program was presented in the Auditorium. A reading by Miss Frances Henshaw, a descendant of William Henshaw, for whom this chapter was named, was much enjoyed. Colonial songs and the graceful "Minuet" were most artistically rendered by Mrs. John Barr, of Washington, D. C. A piano solo by Miss Eldergirt Kilmer showed much talent, and the concluding number, "Reminiscences of a Returned War Worker," by Miss Gertrude Garden, of Wheeling Chapter, was of great interest and held the attention of the audience from beginning to end. Miss Garden was one of the four young women sent from West Virginia by the General Federation of Women's Clubs to do Y. M. C. A. work in France. She sailed from New York February 1, 1919, and returned to this country August 1, 1919, and was honorably discharged from service in New York City on August 2, 1919. Her record is an enviable one, and West Virginia is proud of her.

After a Memorial Hour was observed, the morning session of November 7th was given over exclusively to business, and at this time the election of officers was held. Greetings were received from our beloved Honorary State Historian, Mrs. McCulloch, who was unable to attend the Conference. The Conference then adjourned to meet next year in Charleston, as guests of the Kanawha Valley Chapter.

At the conclusion of this session the Daughters were luncheon guests of Mrs. Stuart W. Walker, Regent of William Henshaw Chapter, in "The Pillars." This was a most happy occasion, and the hours spent in this beautiful home will long be remembered. Possibly the most interesting apartment was the "Relic Room," in which were gathered priceless books, pictures, ancient wills, marriage contracts and other documents.

This Fourteenth Conference of the West Virginia N. S. D. A. R., held in the historic valley that furnished so many Revolutionary heroes was one of unusual interest, and the recollection of the hospitality of the Martinsburg Daughters and their gracious Regent will linger always in the minds of those who were privileged to be in attendance.

(Mrs. Wm. H.) Margaret Rathbone Morgan,
State Historian.

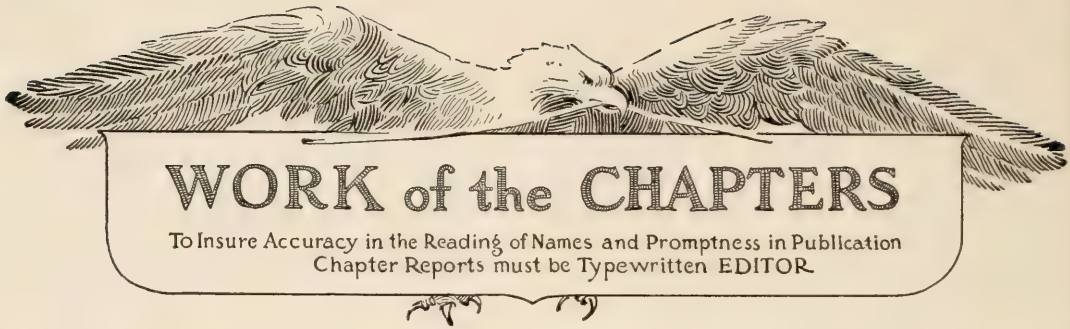
GOVERNMENT HELPS DISABLED SOLDIERS

Because discharged, sick or disabled soldiers do not know the extent of Federal aid they are entitled to, a great many of them are buying artificial limbs, paying for medical attention, or neglecting themselves, in spite of the fact that they can get the best of treatment from the Government.

Reports reaching the United States Public Health Service from stations where hospitals are in operation for the benefit of discharged soldiers, sailors, marines and war nurses, show that a great number of men who served in the war and were injured have never fully understood the provisions of the legislation supplementing the War Risk Insurance act. Under the terms of this legislation the Public Health Service has established hospitals at convenient places throughout the United States for the free treatment of any member of the Military Establishment whose disability may be traced to service with the military or naval forces. These are civilian hospitals, not under Army discipline.

The bill provides that the men are entitled to a free medical examination to determine the extent of their disability. If found to be disabled, the War Risk Bureau will pay them compensation according to the extent of the disability, and if the case requires, it will direct that they be admitted to the most convenient Public Health Service Hospital or sanitorium.

The hospital furnishes artificial limbs, glass eyes, braces for deformed limbs, etc., free. It also examines the eyes to see whether glasses are needed and looks after the teeth. In case of tuberculosis, or other diseases requiring like treatment, special sanitorium treatment is provided. Discharged, sick or disabled soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses are urged to write to the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., to obtain further details.



Shining Mountain Chapter (Billings, Montana) was organized February 22, 1917, with a membership of twenty-five. The impressive organization was held in the tea room of the Northern Hotel, with the State Regent, Mrs. C. A. Blackburn, of Butte, presiding. All women of the city who believed themselves eligible to membership in the D. A. R. were invited to attend, and much interest was evinced in the establishment of a local chapter. At the present time, although less than two years old, the chapter numbers sixty members, with several applications in Washington.

Having come into existence during the world conflict, chapter activities for the first year and a half were confined principally to the work of war relief. Seven French orphans were adopted by the chapter and individual members; Liberty bonds of each issue were purchased; all patriotic appeals won a generous response; and many of the members were awarded service badges for long hours of Red Cross work. Now, however, a strong program of Americanization work is being planned, since all realize that no greater work can be undertaken by the Daughters of the American Revolution than that of Americanizing the foreigner.

In accordance with the program outlined in its year books for 1919–1920, the chapter is devoting a part of each meeting to the study of the history of Montana, beginning with the expedition of Lewis and Clark through this territory and passing successively through the periods of the first settlers, territorial days and the admittance of Montana to the Union as a State. On Montana Day, November 8th, the thirtieth anniversary of its admittance was fittingly celebrated, at which time Mr. J. A. Shoemaker gave a talk on "The Legends and Customs of the Blackfeet Indians." His thorough knowledge and intimate acquaintance with many of them in Glacier National Park made his stories all the more enjoyable.

Shining Mountain Chapter has been active likewise in a social way. On the French Independence Day, July 14th, a unique lawn fête was given, the main feature being French songs and dances. The members were hostesses recently at a large card party in the Masonic Temple, and affairs of minor importance have taken up a portion of the chapter year.

In October, 1919, the sixteenth Annual State Conference convened at the Northern Hotel, in Billings, guests of Shining Mountain Chapter. Delegates were present from every chapter but one in the State. Profitable business sessions of the day were followed by the relaxation of automobile drives, afternoon tea at the Country Club, and the annual banquet at the hotel in the evening. The Conference was a great success both in point of attendance and the inspiration given those present by the wonderful work which is being accomplished by the D. A. R. everywhere.

The country now embraced within the boundaries of Montana, on account of the many white glistening peaks, was always called by the Indians "The Land of the Shining Mountains," hence the chapter name.

(Mrs. Verne D.)

Adelia Kelley Caldwell,
Regent.

Pack Horse Ford Chapter (Shepherdstown, W. Va.). Organized February 22, 1916. Regent, Anna Latimer Chapline Phillips. There were 18 members present and 10 applicants. Our charter was granted with 25 members, and by the close of the year there were 90 applicants for membership, all being accepted.

We have located 28 Revolutionary soldiers' graves; furnishing chapter room, $48; flag laws placed in college and public schools in June. July 4, 1916, parade and children's patriotic picnic.

We held State Conference November 1st and 2nd, State Regent, Mrs. Parks Fisher. Conference contributed $40 to Continental Hall debt, $10 of which was from our chapter. We placed a bronze tablet on the Colonial Market House to commemorate the first birthday of our chapter and to preserve the ancient name of the town and river crossing over which emigration passed from Pennsylvania and Maryland into Western Virginia.

The Regent was appointed State Chairman of the Tablet Committee, to place a tablet upon the Dreadnaught West Virginia, this chapter contributing $35.

At the close of this year the National Society D. A. R. took up war work, and in 1917 this chapter under its new Regent, Mrs. Robert Gibson, closed social activities for war work, contributing to the Liberty Loan fund, to the Treasurer General $42, Tilloloy Fund, $11; June 3rd, Liberty Loan, through State Treasurer, $10; War Library Fund, $5; Chocolate Fund, $1; wool for knitting sweaters, socks and mitts, $119.17; painting West Virginia room, Memorial Continental Hall, $5; for State Regent's pin, $10.

We held a large Fourth of July celebration. Card party October 4th for Wool Fund, and realized $35. Patriotic moving pictures, Wool Fund $10.50.

No chapter meeting September 2 to December 2, 1918, owing to influenza. Received 24 letters from France thanking us for clothes sent—we marked all articles with the D. A. R. markers. The entire membership of the chapter were members of the Red Cross and contributed upon demand, which in our case was monthly. There were two new members taken in.

February 3, 1919, Mrs. Virginia Harrison was elected Regent. As war work ceased the social life of the chapter was resumed with a large reception on February 22, 1919. June 2, 1919, the chapter was entertained by Mrs. Stuart Walker, Regent of William Henshaw Chapter, of Martinsburg, W. Va., at a Colonial Tea. July 4, 1919, there was a patriotic celebration. There have been nine applicants for membership this year.

This belated report of this young chapter was occasioned by the illness of the West Virginia State Regent, Mrs. Linn Brannon.

Organizing Regent, 1916, Anna Latimer Chapline Phillips; Regent, 1917–1918, Mary Ella Butler Gibson; Regent, 1919, Virginia A. Strider Harrison.

Havana Chapter (Havana, Cuba). At the social meeting, December 9, 1919, in pursuance of the chapter's aim to awaken interest in the history of our country, the Historian, Miss Ines Virginia Springer, propounded the following queries: 1st. How old is our Republic? 2nd. How many Presidents have we had during that time? 3rd. How many have had their birthdays made a national holiday?

A patriotic book was awarded the one who answered most correctly, and "A Venture in 1777," by Dr. Weir Mitchell, was won by Mrs. Robert R. Ellis. Portraits of the Presidents of the United States with their autographs were placed in the drawing room, and the answers in rhyme to the queries were composed by the Historian.

Mrs. Walter Daniel sang "The Star Spangled Banner," "God Save the King," "The Marsellais," and "Himno Bayames." The tea table was decorated with American, British, French and Cuban flags. Among the guests were Mrs. Hulse, Mrs. Lynn, Mrs. J. B. Hemming, Mrs. Eduardo Poey, Mrs. Daniel and Mrs. Monroe. The members were Mrs. William Croft, Mrs. Edward G. Harris, Mrs. Adolf Horn, Miss Springer, Miss Grace Springer, Mrs. R. Ellis, Mrs. Lychenheim and others.

(Miss) Virginia Springer,
Historian.

General Richard Gridley Chapter (Glendale, Calif.) was organized by Mrs. Mary Gridley Braly in 1914. She has been Regent continuously ever since, receiving an unanimous vote every year. We have 32 members, and we are 100 per cent. on the Tilloloy Fund and the Liberty Bond of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Our Regent, Mrs. Braly, in the name of our chapter, gave a bell guide post to mark "El Camino Real," the highway of the old Padres on their journey from one Mission to another. The bell was placed near Mission San Juan Capistrano.

Our members were active in war work, contributing much time and money to the Red Cross. We were almost 100 per cent. in the buying of Liberty Bonds. Our Secretary, Mrs. Mabel Franklin Ocker, was also Secretary of the Glendale Red Cross.

Americanization is our chief topic this year. At our October meeting we listened to an address by the State Chairman, Mrs. Banks. Our Chapter Chairman, Miss Ida Myers, is taking up the work in earnest, being especially fitted for it. We contribute to the Albion Street School in Los Angeles, ten miles distant, which has a flourishing class along those lines.

In November we listened with much pleasure and profit to our State Regent, Mrs. Cottle, upon our duty to our State and National Societies. It inspired us with a desire to do our utmost along the lines of all work suggested by the National Society. Our pet charity is the Maternity Home in Los Angeles. It is not a Foundlings' Home, but a place where poor wives can go and pay a little, or nothing, for good care. We contribute money and clothing for the Home, and every year give a Christmas offering of canned fruit. Our Philanthropic Chairman, Mrs. Harriet Rathbun, is most efficient in the discharge of her duties.

At our closing meeting in June Mrs. Braly gives us a "White Breakfast," which is always awaited with much anticipation.

(Mrs. S. H.) Mary R. Butterfield,
Historian.

Ann Gridley Chapter (Hillsdale, Michigan) is proud of its good fortune in having as one of its most enthusiastic and devoted members, Mrs. Minerva Emeline Bailey, whose grandfather, Nehemiah Woodward, saw extended service under Washington.



MRS. MINERVA E. BAILEY, ANN GRIDLEY CHAPTER

Mrs. Bailey was born at Adrian, Mich., March 15, 1840, and was the daughter of Samuel Woodward and Polly Brown, who came from Bridgewater, Vt., to Michigan in 1836. Her paternal grandfather, Nehemiah Woodward, was born at Smithfield, R. I., January 28, 1751, and went with the Rhode Island line to Prospect Hill, Boston, to enlist in the Continental Army. He was in the battles of Princeton and Long Island, and was one of the soldiers who went barefooted at Trenton and Princeton, being forced to cut off the bottom of his coat in order to protect his feet, and to go back to the campfire to warm them before crossing the river. His feet were badly frozen, with the result that he was permanently deformed and crippled, and unable to stand erect through the rest of his life. After his discharge from the service at Morristown, N. J., he went to New Hampshire, and was married July 16, 1777, to Lucy Rand, at Saville, which was later called Wendell, and now known as Sunnape. All of his children were born there with the exception of the youngest, born after his removal to Vermont about 1800. By profession he was a Baptist preacher, who spent sixty years in the pulpit, and very strict in his religious ideas. One of the family traditions relates how his grandson (brother of Mrs. Bailey), whose duty as a small boy it was to go to his grandfather's every morning to help if needed, was sternly reproved by the inflexible minister for being so irreverent as to whistle on the Sabbath Day. He had a little farm home in Bridgewater township and preached at a near-by schoolhouse until his death, July 19, 1757. He survived his wife by only a few months. One of his strongest characteristics was his patriotism, and all his children were taught to uncover their heads at sight of the flag. On seeing a funeral procession pass, he invariably stopped and removed his hat as a token of respect. His children were also taught to show respect to their elders, never to allow an older person to stand when they were themselves seated, and always to rise when an older person entered the room. He was buried with military honors, primitive in those days. The Stars and Stripes covered his casket and a volley of musketry was fired over his grave, where he now sleeps in an unused and deserted cemetery with his wife and two sons.

Mrs. Bailey has had five children. Two of them, a daughter now living and a son who died at 15 months, were the children by her first husband, Levi Greenfield, who lost his life on the way home from the Confederate prison at Decatur, Ala., in the explosion of the *Sultana* when crossing the river. She was married to Mr. Greenfield in January, 1858.

Later she married Mr. Franklin Bailey, by whom she has had three children, one of whom is living, Miss Grace Bailey, a member of Shining Mountain Chapter, Billings, Mont.

Mrs. Carl F. Bailey.

Old Glory Chapter (Franklin, Tenn.) is taking up the study of the Constitution of the United States. They are endeavoring to do what they can toward Americanizing foreigners. A most excellent paper was read on this subject by Mrs. McDougal at the December meeting.

Mrs. Lucy H. Horton is getting up a list of descendants of Revolutionary heroes who served in the World War, and is giving brief sketches of their lives. Much work has been done in restoring the old cemetery, "Rest Haven."

January 1st, while public opinion is crystallizing on the subject, the chapter voted to go on record as favoring a speedy ratification of the Peace Treaty and League of Nations by the United States Senate.

(Mrs. Henry C.) Lucy H. Horton.

Major General Samuel Elbert Chapter (Tennille, Ga.). Our last meeting for 1919 was held a few days before Christmas, and was a delightful affair.

Every member of the Major General Samuel Elbert Chapter was present, and the usual number augmented by pleasant visitors. The artistic home of Mrs. Riley was charmingly decorated with flags, interspersed with pictures and souvenirs of the American Revolution. Large vases filled with Enchantress carnations, poinsettias, and other southern flowers lent their brilliant beauty and fragrance, while bright glowing fires in every room bespoke welcome and cheer.

The Regent, Mrs. C. B. Smith, presided with much grace and dignity as she gave a resumé of the year's work, and all were encouraged as she called for reports from the different officers who had faithfully performed their respective lines of work, especially when several new applications for membership were mentioned. A most attractive program arranged by the hostess was carried out, and it seemed appropriate as the birthday of the President of the United States comes in December, that his life and character were chosen as a subject for study. Papers containing some striking quotation from his works were presented to be read aloud by each member. The Regent then read a beautiful tribute to the guiding principles of his life, by the silver-tongued orator of Georgia, Dr. Lucian Lamar Knight, in his "Memorials of Dixie Land." The Assistant Historian, Miss Alice Smith, read a sketch of the life of President Wilson from Miss Rutherford's history, after which the chapter united in singing the official D. A. R. song published in the minutes.

Mrs. Helen Rogers Franklin, ex-Regent and Past President Georgia Division, U. D. C., was then called on to read a beautiful letter from General Pershing, expressing thanks for the flowers presented on behalf of the women of Tennille, as he passed through from Savannah.

After the program an address was given by Rev. W. H. Mallory, pastor of the Methodist Church, upon the subject of Wilson's plans for justice, humanity and righteousness. This was followed by a rising vote of thanks from the chapter, and a carnation with Christmas wishes from the Regent

A salute to the United States flag closed the program, and following this, by request of our hostess, a large bouquet of carnations was presented as a token of love and esteem to the Historian and Chaplain, Mrs. Loula Kendall Rogers, the only real granddaughter of the Revolution in this chapter. Mrs. Rogers expressed thanks and grateful appreciation of the honor conferred, and soon there followed several courses of delicious refreshments, when a pleasant social hour was enjoyed.

Mrs. Loula Kendall Rogers,
Historian and Chaplain.

James Wood Chapter (Parkersburg, W. Va.). Enthusiasm in its fullest meaning marked the work of the chapter year 1919. After raising a fund to provide for 6 French war orphans, we planned a fitting observance of Washington's Birthday. We held a patriotic service, followed by giving to the "Melting Pot," the proceeds to be used for the general work of the chapter. On Flag Day we had our commemorative ceremony and the bestowal of the chapter prize of $10 in gold to the writer of the best essay on early Revolutionary history of Wood County, the contest open to the scholars of the High School. "Constitution Day" was observed by a program punctuating our fealty to our country's laws and institutions.

We then pledged our efforts to equip a ward in our new City Hospital bearing the name of "The Daughters of the American Revolution," and, as a means to this end, opened a salesroom with the sign of the old-fashioned "Bandbox." We filled our shelves and counters with donated clothing, bric-a-brac, silverware glassware, etc., offering all articles at popular prices. At the end of 10 days of strenuous, concerted work, we closed our books with $560 to place in our hospital fund.

Last November the Regent, Mrs. George Johnson, and three delegates, attended the

State Conference at Martinsburg. At the following chapter meeting we took up the work of Americanization and patriotic education. To finance this effort a musicale was given at the Woman's Club House. This brought to our treasury a nucleus to start a purse for a State Scholarship to be conferred on a disabled soldier or sailor of the World War. Our meetings held each month in the lounge of the Woman's Club are well attended and vibrant with patriotic interest, the closing half hour "over the tea cups" giving a note of good comradeship and cheer. Honoring our creed, we offer willing service for "Home and Country."

(Mrs. Wm. Haimes) Collie Jackson Smith.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter (Bay City, Michigan) has the honor of owning a flag which it will always cherish and sacredly guard for its service in the Michigan Military Bureau of Relief in New York City.

This bureau was established by the War Preparedness Board of Michigan in September, 1918, and maintained until the last of July, 1919. Its purpose was to look after all soldiers and sailors of Michigan passing through New York on the way or returning from overseas, and also to enable friends at home to ascertain the condition of wounded or sick men at the hospitals. A club room was also maintained in the bureau which was well equipped to entertain the boys, and a free lunch was served from the canteen by Michigan women, and Michigan men volunteered their service as directors, so the men would find sympathetic friends to greet them. The bureau fulfilled its purpose and gave comfort and help to all who visited it.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter sent a twelve-foot bunting flag with this greeting printed on a large card which hung beside "Old Glory" to give the first touch of home and to welcome our dear boys on their return.

"May our dear Flag carry a message to greet you,
Brave men of Michigan.
Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter D. A. R., of Bay City,
Cordially welcomes her loyal sons
And desires to extend a helping hand
To express our gratitude for your valiant service.
We are proud of our beloved soldiers and sailors
From Michigan."

This flag has been consecrated by having cheered over eight thousand soldiers, sailors and marines of Michigan, and it will now be hung in the Public Library of Bay City, that it may be shared with every one. It will always be a precious memorial of the service of the brave heroes of Bay City and Michigan.

Ellen Rossman Williams.

Kansas City Chapter (Kansas City, Mo.). The Victory Loan Parade was held in Kansas City on April 18th, eight thousand persons taking part. A medal made from a captured German cannon was awarded each person who had served in the five Liberty Loan campaigns.

Mr. William P. Borland's county, state and city paid a genuine tribute to his memory on April 25th, when his funeral was held in Kansas City, at the Shriners' Mosque. At the time of Mr. Borland's death, at Cochen, Germany, an American flag was placed upon the casket and remained there until his burial. Representatives from Montana, Nebraska, Illinois and Missouri attended the funeral. A special car brought the remains to our city, and an escort, ordered by President Wilson, accompanied the remains from Germany here.

On April 23d an appropriation of $15,000 was given by the State for memorial trees and tablets, so the work can now progress, so well started, by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. The Senate passed a bill on April 25th providing $25,000 for the erection of a monument in France to the Missouri dead.

Kansas City closed its "War Book" on April 30th with a total to its credit of $128,319,081. This amount was the city's subscription to all "war drives" since the beginning of the war.

Flags, bunting and banners were in evidence on April 29th to welcome the home coming of the 110th Engineers.

The 129th Field Artillery was welcomed home on May 3d. They formed in line at the Union Station and marched through the main streets of the city. When they reached the "Welcome Arch" on Grand Avenue near Eleventh Street they were stopped for a moment while a silk flag with a gold eagle, a gift from the Kansas City Chapter, was presented Battery A by our Regent, Mrs. Gilmer Meriwether, accompanied by Mrs. A. H. Connelly, Chairman of Battery A Committee. The flag was received by Captain Keith Dancy, commander of the battery.

It was fitting that Kansas City should pause a moment on May 4th in her welcome to the returning soldiers, and pay homage to those heroes who will never return. Five hundred and seven men who left our city lie buried in France. The memorial services were held in Convention Hall. General Peter E. Traub was the speaker of the afternoon. The "Old Glory Flag" with its five hundred and seven gold

stars, was presented to the city by Dr. Harry C. Rogers, and was received by the Mayor's representative, Mr. Harper. Relatives of the men represented by the stars on the flag were given a small silk service flag by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The bell placed on the Federal Building in the darkest chapter of the war and used to toll the noonday prayers from September 13, 1917, to November 11, 1918, has given forth victory notes for the home coming of the 65th Coast Artillery, February 13th; the 110th Engineers, April 29th; the 129th Field Artillery, May 3rd; the 140th Infantry, May 10th, and Armistice Day, November 11, 1919.

On May 22d just a sea of happy faces greeted the home coming of the 89th Infantry. Before they left the Union Station our Vice Regent, Mrs. D. B. Holmes, with the Welcoming Committee, presented a silk flag in behalf of the Kansas City Chapter, to honor Captain Frank Welsh and the lost Company C; Major Mark Hanna, Major Bland, and those who had made the supreme sacrifice in the 89th Division.

Word was received on May 29th from Memorial Continental Hall, at Washington, that the valuable gift of an historical comb given by the Kansas City Chapter, had been received by Miss Catherine Barlow and placed in the Museum. Miss Elizabeth Gentry, one of our members, took an active part in the "League of Allied Nations" celebration, on May 30th, held in Convention Hall. The speakers of the evening included ex-President William H. Taft, Senator G. M. Hitchcock, and Dr. Anna H. Shaw.

Our "Flag Day" celebration on June 14th was held in Independence, Missouri, at the beautiful home of Mrs. Ben T. Hardin, and Mrs. Fannie P. White.

Miss Mary Gilmer, of our city, is doing a wonderful work in reconstruction in St. Louis.

On September 6th President and Mrs. Wilson visited our city for a few hours. Three of our members, Mrs. James Townley, Mrs. Franklin Crabbs, and Mrs. William Kemper, were on the Reception Committee, and had the pleasure of meeting President and Mrs. Wilson.

Plans were perfected on October 3rd for the raising of two and a half million dollars for our "Liberty Memorial." The campaign started October 27th, and ended with an oversubscription. Some of our members were prominent in this campaign as well as in the Red Cross Drive. Mrs. Mortimer Platt, one of our members, has eight thousand hours to her credit for war work.

The Victory Conference of the twentieth annual meeting of the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution opened October 28th at the Grand Avenue Temple by Mrs. John Trigg Moss, our State Regent. The registration of delegates showed a representation from most of the eighty-four chapters of the State. The feature of the opening meeting was the rededication of thirty-six service flags and the dedication of the State Daughters of the American Revolution Service Flag with one thousand one hundred and nine stars, thirty-five of which are gold stars.

We were honored by having our President General, Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, and our Recording Secretary General, Miss Emma Crowell, with us. During Wednesday's afternoon session we paused for a moment from business to view the beautiful $10,000 sword being made for General Pershing, who belongs to Missouri.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Guernsey told us of her trip abroad, and how the Daughters of the American Revolution paid $62,000 for the restoration of the village of Tilloloy, just forty miles from Paris. She said this money would be used to build a water system as well as new buildings.

Thursday, the last day of the Conference, the State flower was decided upon—the red-haw blossom; also the prizes were awarded by the State Regent. Out of the four offered the Kansas City Chapter took three: $5 for sending in the most historical clippings; $5 for sending three hundred and thirty knitted garments out of six hundred and forty-eight to the battleship *Missouri;* $5 for the best chapter scrap-book.

Adjutant General Clark has secured the services of Mrs. Amelia Fowler, of Boston, an expert on restoring old battle flags, to restore the old mementoes of the Civil War, and of later wars. Our State flags are in a bad condition, and it is time Missouri should be interested in the preservation of these valuable relics.

The card party given on November 24th at the Brookside Hotel by our chapter, directed by Mrs. Fred Huttig, and the Entertainment Committee was a great success in every way. We owe a vote of gratitude to all the ladies who helped in making this one of the largest affairs ever given by the chapter.

Let us be proud of our organization and work for patriotism, forgetting self, each doing her part toward its success.

(Mrs. Charles Channing) Linnie L. Allen,
Historian.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6621. STONE.—The place & date of b of Capt. Ezekiel Stone desired, also his Rev record. He & family were residents of West Stockbridge, Mass., 1790. His son Eben Stone built the first house in Housestone's, Mass., 1813. Capt. Ezekiel Stone is buried in Stockbridge, Mass. His grave has a Rev marker placed by the S. A. R. of Berkshire Co., Mass.—L. A. C.

6622. ASKIN–SETTLE.—My g-g-grandfather, Richard Estes, m Nancy Hubbard & moved to Ill. from Hardy Co., Va. My g-g-g-father, Benjamin Askins, b 1779, came from Front Royal, Va. He m Lucy Settle in Rappahannock, Va. Wanted, the names of his parents & Rev. service. Elijah Settle or Scettle, father of Lucy, was in the Rev. Proof of service and gen desired.—F. P.

6623. RUTLEDGE.—Information desired of John Rutledge, b 1739 in S. C., d in Charleston, S. C., 1800. The name has been changed to Ratledge. Can you tell me in which generation it was changed?—B. G. R.

6624. SPRY.—Wanted, Spry ancestry. My g-father, E. H. Brown, of Va., m Eliza Spry in Champaign Co., O., dau of Henry Spry, b on the Eastern Shore, Md. I do not know Henry Spry's father. Henry Spry (m Martha Criss, b in N. Y.); had bro Sam, William, Lodie, John & Joshua. John Spry m Catharine Hampton Wren. Lodie Spry m Jane Wren. Proof of Rev service desired.—G. B. S.

6625. FULCHN–ANDERSON.—I am trying to find the date of the m of Phillip Fulchn & Jane Anderson, of St. Mary's, Md., during or soon after the Rev. Suppose the ceremony was in St. Mary's Co.?—J. F. F.

6626. BRAYTON.—Stephen Brayton, b 1741, Portsmouth, R. I., served in the Rev. He lived at Smithfield, R. I., until 1793, when he moved to Cheshire. Stephen Brayton was my g-g-g-grandfather and I desire his record.—L. S. L.

6627.—MCGAFFEY.—Am a descendant of John McGaffey whose name appears on monument to Rev sol at Lyndon Center, Vt. This McGaffey came from Sandwich, N. H., & signed the "Association Test" at the Catter place. How can I find proof of his Rev service? His name does not appear on the N. H. roll. What was the "Association Test"? John McGaffey d before the pension lists were made. The McGaffey family was prominent in N. H. & Vt. early history.

(2) HARDING.—Gen of Stephen Harding & his wife, Amy Gardner, desired. Were from Ct. & Pa.—E. H. B.

6628. FRANCISCO–SIPE.—Wanted, date of m & names of the ancestors of Eva (Sype) Roller, b Nov. 30, 1773, & her bros, John, David & Henry Emanuel Sipe, of Rockingham Co., Va. One ancestor was a Francisco. Their Sipe ancestor moved from Pa. to Va. & located either in Page Co. or nr Keesletown, in (at that time) Augusta Co., Va. The names of 10 Sipes are recorded in the rolls of Pa. Rev sols; Peter enlisted from Lancaster Co., Pa., & others from York, Bedford & Northampton Cos. Chalkley's "Abstracts of Augusta Co., Va., Records" says "The will of Christopher Francisco is probably among the papers in the suit of Mary Gilmer *vs.* Peter Sipe, in the Circuit Court records of Augusta Co., Va. Judgments, Sept., 1804 (E to G)." Wanted, parentage of Peter Sipe & his w & names of their ch. Christopher Francisco (who d in 1751) & w, Anna Margaret, were French Huguenots, lived in Lancaster, Pa., but in 1738 bought 3,000 acres of land in Augusta Co., Va., now

Rockingham Co. In 1746 their sons, Ludovick & Christopher, were living on this land; in 1771 Ludovick & w, Elisabeth, moved to Botetourt Co., Va. Christopher & Anna Margaret had m daus who, with their husbands, settled in Rockingham Co., Va. Other ch of C. & A. M. Francisco were Jno., Geo., a son who m Mary Murray (half sister of Col. Cameron), a dau who m probably Valentine Pence, & a dau, who with her husband Jno. Sytner, Sydnor or Sype, was in Va. 1751. Francisco was a resident in Capt. Smith's list in 1766. Ludwick, Christopher, Geo. & Jno. Francisco were in Va. Rev mil, most of them enlisting from Rockingham Co.

(2) TUTWILER.—Leonard Tutwiler & w Catherine of Md. bought land Aug., 1753, in Rockingham Co., Va. What was her surname, date of m & b, & the names of parents? Leonard came to America on the ship *Halifax* (presumably from Switzerland), & was in Plymouth Harbor Aug., 1753. Wanted, names of sisters. Leonard had bros in Hagerstown, also relatives in Frederick Co., Md., & was related to the Eichelbergers of Hagerstown, Md. Where did Tutwilers first settle? Catherine's maiden name possibly Wise or Roller. Leonard had 8 ch: Henry, b Oct. 10, 1768; Mrs. Frederick Brock, Mrs. Roberts M. Lang, or McClung; Fannie m Jno. Kester; Susan, m Geo. Whitesel; Mary, m Peter Whitesel.

6629. WATSON.—My father was Selma Watson, his father was Wesley Watson. He m Sarah Sumner & lived in Rockcastle Co., Ky. Their parents came from Va. Gen & Rev service requested.—M. H. S.

6630. WINGFIELD.—Wanted, Rev record of my g-g-g-father, Wm. Wingfield, of Franklin Co., Va. He lived & d nr Pig River, Rocky Mount, m a Miss Wingfield of Albemarle Co., Va. (no relation). Gen & Rev record with proof desired.—B. C. W.

6631. DE COSTON.—Ebenezer DeCoston came over with Gen. Lafayette & was his private secretary. He m Sarah Hale after the war. His dau, Submit Coston (he dropped the De when he came to America), was my g-g-mother. The date & place of his b & d desired.—B. S.

6632. MANN.—Wanted, the maiden name of Jemima, w of Charles Mann, a N. H. Rev sol in Baldwin's Reg. (Vt. Rev Rolls, p. 422). Charles Mann moved from Malden. Mass., to Chester, Vt., in 1764. He d Feb. 7, 1832, 89 yrs old, & Jemima, his w, d Apr. 7, 1830, aged 89 yrs. Issue: Betty, m Thomas Chandler Olcutt (Olcutt Gen.); Eleanor, m Wm. Richardson Willard (Appendix Willard Gen).

(2) WILLARD.—Wanted, Rev record of Jonathan Willard, the father of Wm. Richardson Willard, who m Eleanor Mann. (Willard Genealogy, p. 186).—H. I. N.

6633. CALVERT.—My g-father, Geo. Washington Calvert, b Sept. 17, 1805, d Aug. 4, 1871, m Mary Emma Dent Hoskinson, b July 8, 1812, d April 21, 1851. They were m at Dunfries, Va., Sept. 15, 1833, by Rev. J. R. Turner & moved to Portsmouth, O. They d there leaving 4 ch, 3 sons & 1 dau. Wanted, gen of this branch of the Calvert family.—R. W. C.

6633. BROOKS. — Information wanted of parents of Benj. Brooks, who was b in Va., d Nov. 28, 1868, aged 79 yrs. He m Magdalena Thompson, (a widow) whose maiden name was Ripley. She d July 25, 1866, aged 81 yrs. Issue: (1) Miriah Brooks, (2) Wells Jones Brooks (my g-father), (3) Sarah Brooks, b in Va. Wells Jones Brooks was b abt 1820 or 1821. There were 3 ch of Magdalena Brooks by 1st m, Betsy, Jacob & Keziah Thompson. Was there Rev ancestry of this Brooks or Ripley from Va.?

(2) BURNSIDE–MUELLER.—My g-g-g-fathers, Burnside & Mueller both fought in Rev (first names unknown). Burnside is supposed to have come from Ireland or Eng. Mueller was one of the "Army of Lafayette." Possibly this Mueller, or Miller, as well as Burnside, settled in Rockingham Co., Va. My g-father, Wm. Burnside, & his bros, Miller Burnside & James Burnside, came from that Co. to O. The father of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside is said to have come from Rockingham Co., Va., & settled in Ind. Information desired—M. B. B.

6634. LEBARON.—Is there a record of James LeBaron in the Rev? My g-g-g-father, Isaac Doten, who fought in Rev, m Abigail LeBaron, dau of James LeBaron & Hannah Turner. James was the son of James, of Middleboro, son of the 1st Francis LeBaron, who came to Plymouth from France, 1694. Information desired.—N. D. P.

6635. LEGRAND.—My g-g-father was Claudius Francis LeGrand, Capt. 32nd Pa. Inf. in War of 1812. He m Anna Maria Croxall (dau of Capt. Charles M. Croxall of the Rev) & Mary (Polly) Morris (dau of Robt. Morris, of Philadelphia). He owned an estate in Md., "Portland Manor," near Annapolis & West River, now owned by Frank Darnell. Three ch of Claudius Francis & Anna Maria (Croxall) LeGrand were b at "Portland Manor," & others at "Belvedere," the estate of Anna Maria (Croxall) LeGrand's mother, Mary (Morris) Croxall in N. J. (Warren Co.). C. F. LeGrand left Md. abt 1839 & settled in La. His bro, S. D. LeGrand, remained in Md. It has always been supposed that Claudius F. & Samuel D. LeGrand came to Md. from France & were nephews of Gen. Claudius LeGrand of the First Empire. In a list of the men who took the oath of fidelity & support to the

State of Md. in Anne Arundel Co., 1778, there appears the name of John LeGrand. It is very probable that he was the father of the two bros, Samuel D. LeGrand & Claudius Francois LeGrand. Information desired.—J. M. LeG.

6636. Beal–Shoopman.—Information of the Beals & Shoopmans desired. I have found 9 Beals served in the Rev. Their names are David, Henry, Jno., Nicholas, Philip, Robert, Thomas & Wm. Beal. Jacob Beal was my g-g-father, his mother's name was Cameron. He was b 1809, m Elizabeth Keiner or Kenner. She had a sister, Mary, who m a Lepley. He had a bro, Mike, & several bros & sisters. I believe Jacob Beal m 1831. I do not know the date of his death. Is he related to the Beals who served in the Rev?

(2) Shoopman.—Wm. Walls Shoopman served in the War of 1812, was my g-g-father, his mother's maiden name was Walls, & his father was Jacob. I think besides Wm., b 1792, in Va., Jacob had ch, David, Nicholas, Jake, Geo., Thomas, Nancy, Sally, Kitty, Elizabeth, Mary, Caroline & Susan. I am not positive abt these being Wm.'s bros & sisters. Wm. Walls Shoopman m Sarah Smedley. I do not know the date. I think he d 1872. In which cemetery in Philadelphia is Hesekia Shoopman buried?—T. B. C.

6637. Swan.—Geo. Swan (Swann) b abt 1781, m Feb. 11, 1802, Mary (Polly) Graves, b Jan. 3, 1785. Lived at Salem, Ky., in 1823, moved to Rushville, Ill., 1829. Had ch: America, b 1803; Sarah, b 1804; Mary, b 1805; Louisa, b 1807; Helen, b 1809; Edward, b 1810; Eliza, b 1812; James Graves, b 1813; Rebeckah, b 1816; Katharine, b 1817; Maria D., b 1821; Thomas & Nancy Ann, b 1824; Geo. W., b 1825. Who was Geo. Swan's (Swann) father? Did he give Rev service? Mary Graves had sisters Lydia & Malinda. Who was her father? Did he give Rev service?

(2) Pemberton.—Who was the father of Charles W., Thomas, Chastine & Jno. Pemberton? Who did the father m? Did he give Rev service? Who did Charles W. m? He had a son, Spottswood, b in Albemarle Co., Va., Jan. 18, 1813, who m 1st Emily Graves, 2nd Maria Swan?—G. W.

6638. Wosley.—Wanted, information of Jno. Wosley who served in Rev as pvt in Capt. Thos. Bonde's Co., 5th Pa. Regt., Col. Francis Johnston commanding. Who did he m and when was he b, and when did he d?

(2) Cox.—Information wanted of Wm. Cox, who served in Rev as pvt in an organization of Md. troops. What section of Md.? Anything abt him or his descendants & name of w wanted.—L. C. P.

6639. Nourse.—Information desired abt my g-father, Jno. Carlton Nourse b in Lisbon, N. H., June 17, 1824, d in Pelham, N. H., Jan. 27, 1902. Was the son of Clives Nourse & Polly Fitzgerald. Who were Polly's parents? Was her father Michael Fitzgerald or Joseph Muds Fitzgerald? My g-father m in Littleton, N. H., July 26, 1847, Fanny N. Nichols, b Sept. 17, 1826, in Fairfield, Me., d October 20, 1908, Concord, N. H. Lineage wanted of Rebecca Nourse, of Salem Village, who was hanged for witchcraft in 1692. Is there a gen of the Nourse family?—F. A. S.

6640. Irwin.—Information of the Irwin family wanted. I am the dau of Wm. Henry Irwin, the son of Wm. Henry Irwin, the son of Wm. Henry Irwin, both of Pa.

(2) Davenport.—The gen & Rev record of the Davenport family desired. Charles Lewis Davenport, son of Jno. Davenport, the son of Jno. Davenport.—L. H. D.

6641. Long.—Information desired of Thos., Wm. or Edw. Long, son of Edw. Long, of Loudon Co., Va., & g-sons of Thos. Long, of Pa. Rev record with proof wanted.—A. W. S.

6642. Brattle or Brattell.—Ancestry of Robert Brattle & w, Hannah, who lived in Newport, R. I., 1745, wanted. Supposed to have come from S. C.—A. D. D.

6643. Hill.—Who was the father of Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, b Nov. 9, 1825, in Culpeper, Co., Va.? Where can I secure the gen of the Hills of Prince George Co., Md., & of Va.?—T. J. C.

6644. Grinnell.—Wanted, Rev service of Nathaniel Grinnell, from R. I., or of his father, name unknown. Family home of Grinnell was at Little Compton, R. I. Of French Huguenot extraction. Nathaniel G., from R. I., was father of Jno. Grinnell, from R. I., b May 25, 1778, m May 25, 1795, to Rhoda Dennis, from Conn., b April 30, 1779. My father, Hiram Grinnell, was b Jan. 10, 1821, was their youngest child, d Eaton Co., Mich., Jan. 30, 1869. He moved from Canandaigua, N. Y., to Calhoun Co., Mich., 1831, later to Ingham Co. & Eaton Co., Mich., near Eaton Rapids, where he d Jan. 13, 1869. My mother, Amanda Elvira Montgomery, was his 2nd w. Information of Rhoda Dennis, who m Jno. Grinnell May 15, 1797, desired.—L. E. G. T.

6645. Howard.—Wm. Howard, eldest son and heir of Lord Howard, Earl of Carlisle, York, Eng., was b in Eng., 1732, & d in Va., 1815. He m, 1757, Hannah Psalter, of London, in opposition to the wishes of his father, Lord Wm. Howard. In 1763 he with his w, Hannah, & 2 little sons, Ezekiel & Peter, emigrated to America. Believed that 2 of Wm. Howard's bros came with him to America; names not known. Tradition is that one bro was Thomas, who settled in Albemarle Co., Va. Wm. Howard, w & ch settled in N. Y. City.

When the British captured New York, he and his family fled to N. J. & later moved to Shenandoah Valley, Va., where he manufactured munitions for the American army. After the Rev he settled at Childress, Montgomery Co., Va.; became a Baptist minister & d 1815. Wanted, proof of the patriotic services of this Wm. Howard. Wm. Howard's sons, Ezekiel & Peter were both Rev soldiers. Ezekiel Howard m Rebecca Anderson, Fincastle, Va. Peter m Sarah Strickland, Nelson Co., Va. John m Nancy Calfee, Wythe Co., Va. Zibe settled in Ky., Jessie settled in Ky., Baldwin d aged 18 yrs, Stephen d aged 6 yrs. Hiram m Rachel Lorton, Montgomery Co., Va.; Wm., Jr., m Elizabeth Collins, north of Franklin Co., Va.; Hannah m Jonathan Akers, Mont. Co., Va; Ruth m Jacob Akers, Mont. Co., Va.; Clarissa m Mr. Boothe, Floyd Co., Va.; Rebecca d aged 40 yrs.—G. H. W.

6646. CHANDLER.—Information wanted concerning Lieut. Zebedee Chandler of the Rev, b Oct., 1712, d Dec. 2, 1777, at Plympton, buried in the smallpox cemetery at Plympton. He m (1) Lydia Loring, Aug. 8, 1737; (2) Repentance (Lucas) Bennett, Aug. 16, 1761. Wanted, names of parentage, g-parents and his ch.—W. H.

6647. HOLLIDAY.—Capt. Jno. Holliday, son of Wm. 1st, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., b Nov. 16, 1749, d Aug. 19, 1823, Maratown Township, Huntingdon Co., Pa. Whom did he m & what were the names of his ch? Wm. Holliday (sometimes called Major) son of Wm. 1st of Hollidaysburg, Pa., b —, d 1801, m Dorcas McClelland, dau of Jno. McClelland, of Donegal, Pa. Names of ch and descendants of both wanted. Wm. Holliday, b 1798, in Hollidaysburg, Pa., d April 6, 1853, in Cincinnati, O., m May 19, 1819, to Nancy Williams at Batavia, O., buried in Wesleyan Cemetery. Ch were: (1) Thomas; (2) Joseph, m Mary Megrue, Cincinnati, O., ch (1) James; (2) Emma; (3) Ida. Wanted, date of b & d, names of father and mother, sisters and bros, if any. Thomas Holliday, Bedford Co., Pa., was a soldier in Rev, Bedford Co., Pa., troops. Wanted, any account of his descendants. His name appears in a report in Bedford Co., Pa.—M. A. H.

6648. KLEIN–REED–READ.—Edw. Dorsey, b Feb. 4, 1769, d March 29, 1848, m March 28, 1802, to Mary Klein, b 1774 in Frederick, Md., d Sept. 30, 1844. Edw. Dorsey was a son of Ely Dorsey, g-son of Edw. Dorsey & Sarah Todd, of Anne Arundel Co., Md. Edw. Dorsey's and Mary Klein's ch were b in Frederick. (1) Eliza, b Nov. 26, 1804, d April 21, 1806; (2) Presley K., b June 5, 1806, d Sept. 13, 1859, at Council Bluffs, Ia., on way to Neb., m Hannah Reed or Read, b Nov. 25, 1810, in Loudon Co., Va., d Dec. 12, 1880, on Maple Creek Farm, in Neb.; (3) Jonathan E., b Aug. 3, 1808, d Nov 7, 1831; (4) Alfred I., b Feb. 8, 1810, d April 13, 1846; (5) Allen M., b Feb. 25, 1812, d —; (6) Hamilton M., b Aug. 10, 1814, d Jan. 26, 1880. Mary Klein had a bro, Lewis Klein, b March 15, 1783, m Elizabeth Conrad, of Loudon Co., Va. Information desired of parents of Mary Klein & Hannah Reed or Read with gen data & Rev service. The above data was copied from Edward Dorsey's family Bible owned by g-son of Jonathan Emery Dorsey.—M. G. P.

ANSWERS

4849. (2) HARDING.—Amy Harding DeWitt on the "Harding Family," "The Masons of Wyoming," pages 70–75, or the book given Chas. A. Jenkins by his g-mother, Sophia Lydia Harding, to Stephen Harding, of Swauna, Mass., & Providence, R. I. This Stephen Harding's w appears to have been Bridget —. He d in Providence, R. I., Feb. 20, 1898, & appears to have had a son, Israel, who m Sarah, widow of Jno. Medbury of Swauna, Mass.—Albert C. Mason, Franklin, Mass.

5073. CRAWFORD.—Col. Wm. Crawford, who was burned at the stake by the Indians in 1782, is my uncle. As he had only one bro, I suppose I am descended from Valentine Crawford, unless their half bros, the Stephensons, had descendants who m a Crawford. My g-father, Wm. Stephenson Parker, was named from an ancestor, Wm. Stephenson. Do you know of a Wm. Stephenson who is of the Crawford family? My g-father's mother's name was Rachel Crawford, she m Nathaniel Parker; lived in Md. before her m, afterwards they went to O. She had a bro Edw., & probably had others.—Jennie Beals, Earlham, Iowa, Box 272.

5075. CAMPBELL. — My g-mother, Nancy Campbell, was dau of Jas. Campbell, whom tradition says was a Rev sol, & lived a number of yrs in Tenn. nr Knoxville, & m Jno. Chase. She had a bro, Alexander, whom I have seen. The Chase family moved to Ill. when my mother was 18. She d when I was less than 4, hence I know very little concerning her family. I have been told the Campbells were of Scotch descent.—Mrs. J. W. Beatty, 303 West College, Blackwell, Okla.

5123. WARNER–STEELE.—The father of Seth Warner, b Dec. 2, 1760, at Wilbraham, was Samuel Warner, Jr. (or 2nd), who m Ann Steele, dau of Jno. Steele & Abigail Brookes. Samuel m Ann Steele April 20, 1758, probably at Wilbraham. Their ch: Ann; Seth, b Dec. 2, 1760, d July 7, 1845, m Polly Painter; Louisa, b May 26, 1762; Samuel (3rd), b Nov. 27, 1763. I have filed supplemental papers for Seth Warner, Edw. Painter (father of Polly), &

am just completing one for Samuel Warner, Jr., father of Seth. If any information in regard to them would help S. M. D. I shall be glad to supply it. We have the following in regard to Jno. Steele, taken, I presume, from Mass. "Records of Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution," pages 599–600, vol. xvi, is given service of Seth Warner or from records of Wilbraham, Mass. Samuel Warner, Jr., (father of Seth) was a Minute Man, 1775, & a pvt. at Ticonderoga in the campaign of 1776–1777.—Mrs. Charles L. Walker, 218 University Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

6051. LANIER.—James Lanier is, so far as I know, the head of the family in this country. Who was his w? His son, Sampson, m Elizabeth (Betsey) Massey; they had 9 sons and 3 daus. There are 2 g-daus living in Arkansas & one in N. C. Mr. Violet Atwood, of N. Y. City, states that Sampson Lanier m Elizabeth Chamberlin. If this is correct, he must have m twice. A N. C. paper published, in 1885, a short history of the Lanier family that gives Elizabeth Massey as the w of Sampson Lanier. Are you related to Capt. Lewis Peoples, of N. C.? Sampson Lanier must have been m abt 1788 or 1789. In which Lanier are you interested?—Miss Zillah Retan, 2510 Broadway, Little Rock, Ark.

6238. WOODWORTH.—My g-father, Richard Woodworth, was from Conn. & m — Gilmore. They had 3 ch, Watie, Ella & Livy. Ella m Jno. Grover (my parents). My sister & I are the only living descendants of Richard Woodworth. Many 2nd cousins live in O. My g-father, R. Woodworth, d at Hillsdale, Mich. —Watie Grover Gibbons, 419 W. Locust, Centralia, Wash.

6312. MATTESON.—A Matteson family lived on a farm bet White Creek & Shaftsbury, Vt. There were several boys. Gilbert m Katie Elwell; she was living in North Bennington, Vt., abt 10 yrs ago. I have the "Greene Family" by Mrs. Lora S. LaMance, Joplin, Mo. This book takes up several branches of the Mattesons, they having intermarried with the Greenes. Magdalen Ring, b 8-23-1702, d 1775, m Marie (La Valley), b in France, as was his dau, Sarah King. She m Burton Briggs, 9-26-1754, m (2) Wm. Sweet, May 3, 1761; had 2 Briggs ch and 2 Sweet. Burton Sweet, (her son) m Rachael Matteson, & had 9 ch. Thankful Sweet (her dau) m Thos. Matteson & went to Vt. He may be the Thos. Matteson, b 1762, g-son of Hezekiah & Mary Sweet Matteson (m 1639) & son of Geo. This book says "No other record." In the line of Francis Matteson, b 3-15-1680, is a son, Job (b abt 1714, m twice, had 4 dau & 2 sons). His son, Allen, b 1-20-1755, was Rev sol, moved to Berlin, N. Y. He m Jeremina Johnson. Issue, David, Job (m Rebecca Wilcox), Ebenezer (m Roxanna Greene), & Allen (m Lucy Thomas), "All of N. Y." My ancestors were in Berlin, N. Y., & also in Vt., & you may find your lines connected also. If this is your ancestry, you will trace to *Mayflower,* according to Mrs. LaMance's data. This seems to be the only line containing the name Job. An address in this line is: Albert Fuller, West Shelly, N. Y. If you have any means of learning old history of this section of Vt. around the State line, Hogles, Lucases & Greenes, especially a Deborah Greene, who m — & had Olive (m Chester Wright); Sebra, my g-father, m Catherine Hogle; James, Jno., Charles, let me hear from you.—Mrs. Peter J. Blosser, Chillicothe, O.

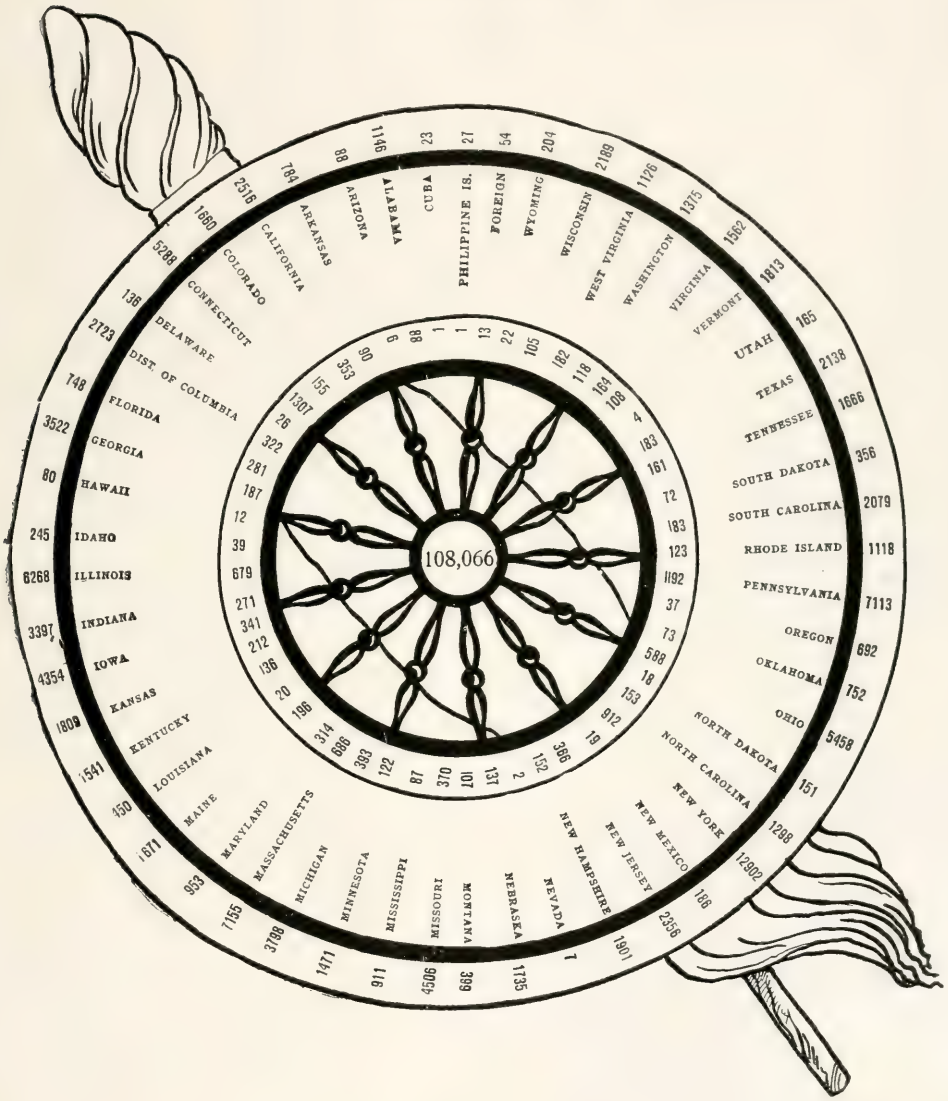
6329. TAYLOR.—I do not know whether Jno. Lewis Taylor was in the Rev or not, however, the State Regent at Beaumont, Tex., Mrs. W. Lipscomb Norvell, has been interested in this line & very likely has traced it to the Rev. —Mrs. Robert C. Howard, Greenville, Tenn.

6335. MARSHALL.—In mentioning names of Francis Marshall's ch I find one, Abbie, whom I believe to be my g-mother. My g-mother was Abbie Marshall, b in Saratoga Co., N. Y. An old Bible gives the dates of her b, m & d. There is a discrepancy in dates of b, as you give Jan. 4, 1788, & the Bible gives it as April 13, 1782; m May 10, 1809; d March 21, 1856. She m Thomas Elms, had 8 ch, 6 boys, 2 girls. Her youngest son was by father, DeWitt Clinton Elms.—Mrs. R. E. Corniskey, 10 Madison St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

6452. MOON.—I am a g-g-son of John Myers & Sarah Moon, a g-son of Samuel Myers, their son. Sarah Moon was a dau of John Moon, who came to Butler Co., Pa., in company with the Myers abt the close of the 18th century.—*W. O. Morrison,* 409 Cooper Bed., Denver, Colo.

6454. (3) JENNINGS.—My g-g-g-father, Joseph Russell, m Elizabeth O'Bannon. They came to Louisiana Ter., now S. E. Mo., 1819, from Va., settled in New Madrid Co., Mo. Another O'Bannon fam, distantly related, lived there until 2 yrs ago.—*Mrs. Lizzie Russell Ingham,* 4107 Budlong Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIV, No. 4 APRIL, 1920 WHOLE No. 333

THE NAVAL RAILWAY BATTERIES

By Lieutenant P. B. Whelpley, U.S.N.R.F.

IF there was one project of the World War that seemed to spring Minerva-like from the minds of the gods, it was the Naval Railway Batteries. From their inception to and through their battle record, they moved with the swiftness and ease of inspiration. Like some other good things, they arrived a little late in the war, but not too late to demonstrate a remarkable success.

In the fall of 1917 the Germans were having it pretty much their own way with long-range bombardments on the Western Front. Especially was this true of the Dune Sector where their big guns, outranging anything the British had there, were pouring shells into Dunkirk. The British were, at least, thus getting first-hand information on the subject, information which Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, Chief of our Bureau of Ordnance, proposed to turn to their advantage when he conceived the idea of sending some of our big naval guns to the assistance of the British. His letter to the Chief of the Bureau of Operations, the opening chapter of the interesting story, is as follows:

November 12, 1917.

From: Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.
To: Chief of Naval Operations.
Subject: Long-range Bombardments.

1. From reports of activities, dated September 29, 1917, along the Flemish dunes, the Bureau notes: "On the Dune sector, the British naval guns are unfortunately considerably outranged by the German guns. There are no British guns larger than 12-inch mounted on shore here. The big German gun which fires into Dunkirk is generally referred to as a 17-inch. Its range has been measured as 50,300 yards."

2. The above suggests the possibility of our mounting several naval 14-inch guns along the coast, fitted with high angles of fire, and with specially formed shell, fitted with delayed action fuses, in order to outrange these German guns. Manned by our seamen, a battery of four of these guns might not be a bad answer to the long-range German bombardment of Dunkirk. Of course in order to develop this range the Bureau must have its auxiliary proving grounds granted and operating.

3. Even were the guns mounted on vessels off the Belgian coast, and there given a range of over 30,000 yards, considerable damage may

be done to German positions. Such a vessel fitted—as it would be—with our new smoke-producing apparatus, might materially assist Admiral Bacon's monitors in their operations.

/s/

RALPH EARLE."



REAR ADMIRAL RALPH EARLE, U. S. N.
CHIEF OF BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

The plan appealed at once to the Chief of Operations, and asking for more definite terms, the United States Naval Gun Factory was called into consultation. Here even the over-worked force of the drafting room grew enthusiastic and went ahead with a will, developing in a remarkably short time the outlines of a practical, comprehensive plan. The 16-inch guns, which could easily have outranged the German guns then in use, were not available in sufficient numbers, so the 14-inch, 50-calibre, Mark IV gun was the one chosen.

By December 26th, all elements having been well considered, the scheme for the building of five railway mounts with complete train equipment for each gun, and a sixth staff train was approved by the United States Navy Department.

The Bureau of Ordnance, instructed to go ahead, then began the arduous task of developing details, which meant anticipating all possible problems, and they were many and unique on paper. Sundays and holidays were sacrificed, with the result that complete designs for equipment and organization of the entire expedition were soon ready to be submitted to the bidders. There were no less than 136 standard drawings and 11 sketches for them to consider. With so much important war work already going forward at all manufacturing plants, this new demand seemed to the engineers of these concerns summoned for conference an almost impossible task to undertake.

But the luck of the batteries saw to it that the torch of enthusiasm was kept alight by passing it to Mr. Samuel M. Vauclain, Chairman of the Munitions Committee of the War Industries Board and Senior Vice-president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Mr. Vauclain, who had established a reputation for enjoying difficulties, saw no reason why the Baldwin Locomotive Works should not tackle its share of this one, and promptly promised to deliver the gun cars and locomotives in 120 days at the latest! This was at the second conference of bidders on February 13, 1918. The President of the Standard Steel Company, Mr. J. M. Hansen, caught the infection of enthusiasm and promised the delivery of all the auxiliary cars in the same time. These were to be ammunition, kitchen,



INSPECTION AT SANDY HOOK—ELEVATION 45°

berthing, fuel, workshop, sand and log, construction and crane cars, and staff train cars, including headquarters, hospital, radio and spares, mess and kitchen, commissary, office, berthing and crew cars.

The locomotives had to conform to the requirements of the French State Railways and be of the most powerful kind possible. The weight of each with its tender was 139 tons. But the big undertaking of the Baldwin Locomotive Works was the building of the all-important gun mounts. These were to consist of standard 14-foot turret mounts and special elevating gear resting on two girders constructed of steel plates and braced transversely, the whole supported on two front and two rear six-wheel railway trucks. The weight was enormous. The trucks alone weighed 80,000 pounds each, the girders 145,000, and the gun and yoke 90 tons, and the rest of the gear an additional 8000 pounds. The outstanding feature of the design and the one which it was feared would be a drawback in operation, but which proved to be a better scheme than any in use in France, was the method designed to permit the recoil of the gun when fired at angles of elevation above 15°. The scheme called for the digging of a pit and the installing of a heavy steel foundation onto which the gun was transferred and locked by a specially designed mechanism. It could then be fired continuously and rapidly at angles of elevation up to 45°. At 45° it would throw a 1400-pound projectile approximately 24 2/10 miles. As a matter of fact, the guns were never fired in France from the tracks at the low angles of elevation which this method permitted.

The work once started, went forward miraculously and this, in spite of difficulties such as the American Bridge Company, which fabricated the girders



TEMPORARY POWER PLANT AT ST. NAZAIRE



CAMOUFLAGING ONE OF THE U. S. N. R. R. BATTERY GUNS



INTERIOR OF NAVAL BARRACKS AT ST. NAZAIRE

The first completed train left St. Nazaire on Sunday August 18, 1918, and the second the next day. Their destination was Helles-Mouchy at a distance of 350 miles, and the route led through Paris and other cities. At sight of the monster guns and trucks people everywhere went wild with excitement and joy, shouting *"Finie la guerre!"* and the news of their coming flying ahead, flowers and wreaths were awaiting them at many stations—the wreaths, often, to the surprised satisfaction of the donors, too small to pass over the enormous muzzles. Such an excitement could not fail to reach the Germans: Big Bertha was gone by the time our guns arrived at Helles-Mouchy —the bombardment of Paris had ceased!

These batteries Nos. 1 and 2, after No. 2 had the honor of firing the first shot at the enemy from the Forest of Compiègne, were moved up to positions with the 10th French Army near Soissons to fire on German lines of communication about Laon. The three remaining batteries having been completed, were assigned to the Verdun Sector with the American Army, their objective being the important railway lines at Montmedy and Longuyon. Batteries Nos. 1 and 2, having done excellent work at Laon, and No. 2 in the Verdun Sector also, were sent later, at General Foch's request for two big guns, to take part in what would have been the biggest offensive of the war, the siege of Metz—and the decisive ending of the war, too, without doubt. But as General Pershing, who wished that he had fifty of them, said in his report, the big guns firing on Montmedy

and Longuyon had already cut the enemy's main line of communications and "nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster." So it was an armistice, and Metz was spared the siege.

The railway batteries moved about so freely that there is little doubt the Germans thought there were many more of them than the little, or rather big, five. There was much evidence to show that they played havoc with German morale, and some excuse for that fact lies in the concrete examples that our officers obtained afterwards of their performances. One shot that destroyed a freight train lifted one of the box cars off the tracks and hurled it thirty feet away. A large turnip field was found with every turnip completely uprooted. At Laon a shell fell on a German moving-picture house during a performance, leaving nothing of 40 of the soldier spectators but their identification tags, and the mangled bodies of 60 others.

But while the mere sight of these enormous projectiles whizzing through the air was striking cold terror to the Germans, it was warming French and American hearts with confidence of success. A sight of the guns themselves became an object of pilgrimage. Everybody with the slightest excuse came and inspected them, and sometimes in such numbers as to interfere with the gunners, around whom a rope fence had to be put for protection. There were nurses from a hospital at Villa-Cotterets which had been bombed by the Germans every night for a long period, who especially enjoyed going to see No. 1 Battery hurl retaliation at their persecutors. Here, as everywhere, the big guns were indeed the strong right arm of Justice come to save!

They fired altogether 782 shots at the enemy, 236 of these being to the credit of No. 3, suffered only four casualties in wounded, and one death themselves, and no material losses, although they were repeatedly shelled and bombed.

At 10.59 A.M. on November 11, 1918, the last big shell sped from Gun No. 4 into Longuyon—the war work of the Naval Railway Batteries was done. One minute later the Armistice had begun.

AMERICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

The American Central Committee for Russian Relief, Inc., is organized to alleviate suffering among Russian refugees and victims of Bolshevism. The officers of the committee comprise the civilian members of the Root Special Mission to Russia. This Mission was sent two years ago to "express the sympathy and friendship of the American people to the Russian people," to quote President Wilson's own words. The Committee has the endorsement and coöperation of prominent Russians and Americans; its officers are: Honorary President, Charles W. Elliot; Vice Presidents, Elihu Root, Samuel Gompers, John R. Mott, Cyrus H. McCormick; Secretary, Montgomery Schuyler; Treasurer, Samuel McRoberts; while Princess Cantacuzene, granddaughter of Gen. U. S. Grant, is Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Committee coöperates with the Red Cross. All money contributed will be used by it to purchase clothing, shoes, manufactured articles, and goods unobtainable in Russia, and these supplies will be sent to the thousands of refugees behind the All-Russian armies; also to groups of Russians stranded in Warsaw, Finland, Esthonia, China. These people are the educated classes of Russia, including skilled workmen who have been driven from their homes by Bolsheviki. They are living in the utmost destitution and cannot survive many more hardships. Already the old and very young have succumbed to exposure and starvation.

Full information regarding all relief work undertaken by the Committee will be furnished upon application at its headquarters, the Hotel Buckingham, New York City.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

WITH the issue of this number of the magazine will end my responsibility for this page.

On the eve of the 29th Continental Congress, the third and last one over which it will be my privilege to preside, it seems well to look back over these three years and see what they have brought to the Society that makes for good, and to look forward toward the promise of the future.

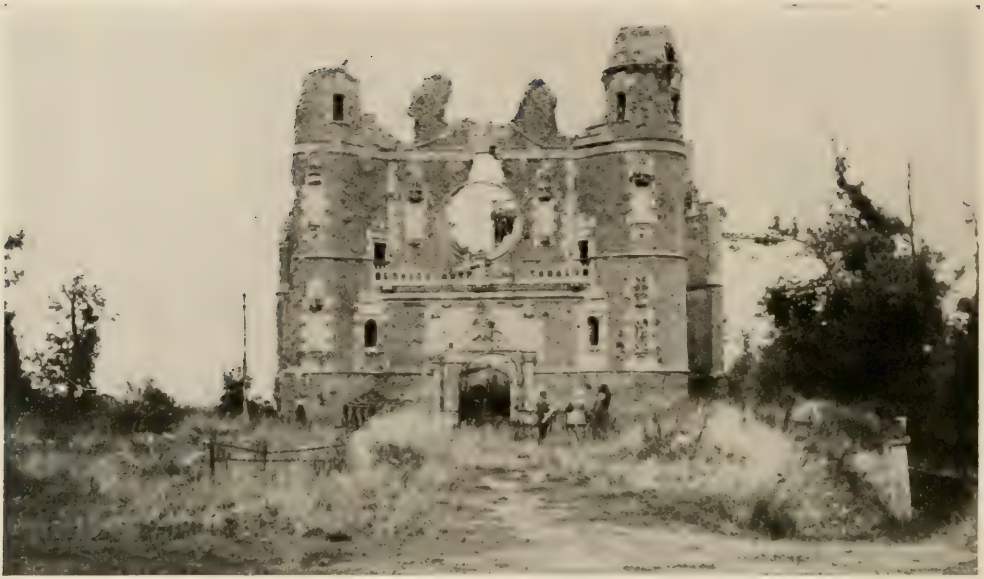
They have proved first, that the Daughters can, when occasion demands, rise to heights of sacrifice and service worthy of the ancestors whose memory they honor—the war work of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been heroic in its proportions.

These years have proved to be a time of re-dedication of our members to the things of life that are most worth while. A broader charity as evinced in the support of over forty-five hundred French orphans; a deeper appreciation of what it means to be an *American*, as shown in the active work of bringing a true American's view-point to our foreign-born and illiterate American-born children and adults.

The war years have brought to the Daughters as to all women a sense of responsibility never before felt or realized, and because of that realization the future gives promise of great achievements.

With more than 108,000 women banded together with the fixed purpose of fostering the highest ideals of American Citizenship, the heights attained will be immeasurable and the influence felt throughout the Nation.

In laying down the duties that have often been irksome; the responsibilities that many times have seemed heavy; the requirements necessary for patient dealing; the decisions that had to be made without consideration of personal feelings or desires will all be forgotten in the pleasure which will come with the realization that duties have been performed, responsibilities have been borne, patience has been exercised, and decisions made impersonally, the crowning joy will be in the assurance that the results gained were much greater than the efforts expended. The treasure that shall always be mine will be the memory of the lasting friendships made.



FRONT VIEW OF THE RUINED CHURCH AT TILLOLOY



BACK VIEW OF THE RUINED CHURCH



STABLES OF THE CHATEAU AT TILLOLOY, NOW USED FOR CHURCH SERVICES



WHAT IS LEFT OF THE CHATEAU AT TILLOLOY



A STREET SCENE IN THE ONCE THRIVING VILLAGE OF TILLOLOY



PIGSTIES BACK OF THE STABLES NOW OCCUPIED BY PEASANTS WHO RETURNED TO TILLOLOY TO FIND THEIR WELL-BUILT HOMES IN RUINS



FIRST WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION—LAYING FOUNDATIONS FOR THE COTTAGES AT TILLOLOY



RELIEF WORK AT TILLOLOY

DISTRIBUTING TO THE DESTITUTE PEASANTS CLOTHING AND BEDDING MADE BY THE OHIO DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. SEVEN CASES OF CLOTHING WERE SENT TO TILLOLOY BY THE OHIO DAUGHTERS. THE PHOTOGRAPH, PUBLISHED THROUGH THE COURTESY OF MRS. E. L. HARRIS, STATE REGENT OF OHIO, SHOWS THE WOODEN SHACKS ERECTED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, AND THE LINE OF PEASANTS WAITING TO RECEIVE THESE GIFTS FROM AMERICA



GRAVE OF LIEUTENANT QUENTIN ROOSEVELT, NEAR THE VILLAGE OF AUTRÉCOURT

THE CROSS IN THE FOREGROUND MARKS THE SPOT WHERE HE FELL. THE PHOTOGRAPH GIVES AN IDEA OF THE DESOLATION OF THE COUNTRYSIDE



THE AMERICAN CEMETERY AT CHATEAU THIERRY

EVERY HONOR HAS BEEN PAID TO THE AMERICAN DEAD BY THE FRENCH. THE MONUMENT IN THE FOREGROUND IS THAT OF A FRENCH SOLDIER WHO FELL IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR OF 1870. THE WREATHS ARE MADE OF BEADS OF ALL COLORS AND ARE PLACED BY THE FRENCH ON EVERY GRAVE



THE PRESIDENT GENERAL AND HER PARTY BEFORE THE WALLS OF FORT DOUAUMONT

NEARBY IS THE FAMOUS TRANCHEE DE FUSILS. AT THE VERY HEIGHT OF THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT A RELIEF PLATOON OF THE 137TH REGIMENT WAS MAKING ITS WAY IN SINGLE FILE ALONG THIS NARROW TRENCH WHEN A SALVO OF HEAVY SHELLS SCORED A DIRECT HIT AND BLEW IN THE TRENCH. EVERY MAN OF THE PLATOON WAS BURIED AS HE STOOD. AND THEY ARE STILL THERE, STANDING, AND NOT VERY DEEP, FOR THE MUZZLES OF THEIR RIFLES ARE STICKING 15 INCHES OR SO OUT OF THE GROUND



CAMIONS (WAGONS) AFTER THE WAR BEING USED TO SHELTER THE HOMELESS AT ROYE



DESTROYED CEMENT FOUNDATIONS FOR ONE OF THE GERMAN "BIG" GUNS. THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS WERE BENEATH THE FOUNDATIONS



A VIEW OF FORT SARTELLE SHOWING THE EFFECT OF CAMOUFLAGE



BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS BEFORE FORT SARTELLE



THE HISTORIC CROSS-ROADS AT AUBRÉVILLE—THE SCENE OF DESPERATE FIGHTING



BATTLE-SCARRED VERDUN. PRISONERS WERE KEPT IN THE TOWERS



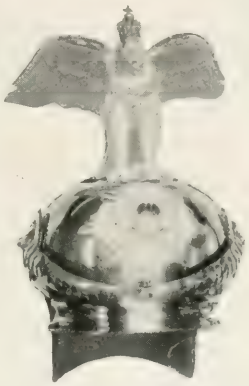
HOME

THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY IN NEW YORK HARBOR

WORLD WAR UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT

By Major J. H. Spengler, Q. M. Corps

ONE of the most interesting features of the exhibition in the hall of the United States National Museum devoted to the collections relating to the World War is a series of the uniforms and equipment of the allied and enemy countries participating in the gigantic struggle, as worn at the time of the Armistice, and a series of the decorations and orders bestowed by these countries for distinguished service. The assembling of this magnificent collection was accomplished under the direction of Major General H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General of the Army, and to the persistence of this officer the success and completeness of the collection is undoubtedly due.



HELMET OF THE IMPERIAL LIFE GUARDS OF THE KAISER

The countries represented in the exhibition are Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy,



GERMAN EQUIPMENT, PISTOLS, UPPER, "MAUSER" LOWER, "LUGER." UPPER LEFT, BODY ARMOR. SWORD OF THE HUSSARS



LEFT, UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT OF A "POILU" PRIVATE, 132ND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY OF THE FRENCH ARMY, WITH FULL PACK (UPPER) MUSETTE AND WATER BOTTLE. RIGHT, UNIFORM OF A PRIVATE OF THE "TIRAILLEURS INDO-CHINOISES," FRENCH COLONIALS, EMPLOYED AS LABOR TROOPS

Japan, Germany, Austria and Turkey, and the uniforms range from those of the highest ranking officer to those of a private, representative of which are those as worn by Marshal Foch of France, King Albert of Belgium, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig of England, and General Diaz of Italy.

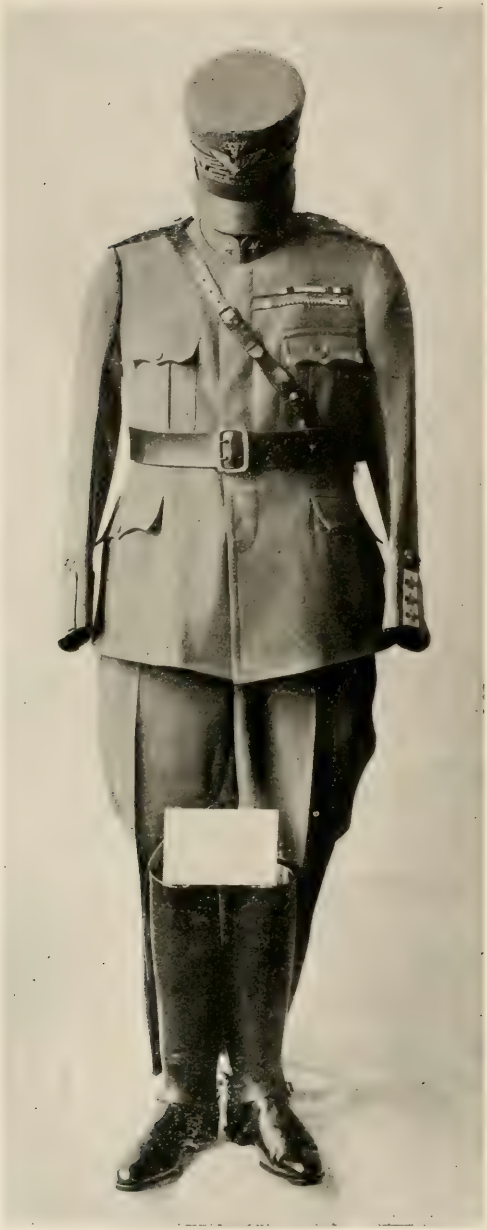
The advance in aerial observation and long range guns is easily discernible in the uniforms exhibited in the collection. The necessity for keeping out of sight of the enemy is perceptible in the attempts at camouflage in the adopted colors. Compare, for example, the gorgeous uniforms of Colonial and Revolutionary days with the subdued, almost ground-colored shades which have been adopted by many of the principal nations of the present day, ranging from the various shades of olive drab and the lighter khaki so generally worn during the World War, through the grigo verdi (gray green) of the



UNIFORM OF A COLONEL OF ARTILLERY OF THE TURKISH ARMY



UNIFORM OF AN OFFICER OF THE WOMEN'S ROYAL AIR FORCE OF THE BRITISH ARMY



UNIFORM AS WORN BY GENERAL A. DIAZ OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, VICTOR OVER THE AUSTRIANS. THREE GOLD STARS ON THE CUFF OF THE COAT INDICATE RANK

both the regular and colonial troops, each with proper insignia and various decorations and fourragères.

In the French series the horizon blue uniform as worn by Marshal Foch, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, is of prime interest. The seven gold stars on each sleeve indicate the rank of marshal in the French army, while the plaque of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, the highest award of the French Government, the Distinguished Service Medal awarded by the American Government, together with other ribbon decorations, are indicative of the long service and illustrious achievements of this great leader.

Other samples of French uniforms represent the crack regiments and include a colonel of the 147th Artillery, a captain of the 152d Infantry, a captain of the 30th Regiment Chasseurs à Pied, a captain of the 4th Algerian Tirailleurs, an army nurse, and various non-commissioned officers and privates, both continental and colonial. The fourragères and other decorations shown on these uniforms are those actually awarded to the regiments represented.

The squad mess gear is an interesting feature of the French army equipment. Each member of the squad carries on his back a cooking utensil or other paraphernalia, such as a camp kettle, a dish pan, a canvas water bucket, and a coffee grinder, which is used by the whole squad in preparing a meal in the field.

The British series, including the Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, Indians, Scotch, and Welsh, contains the largest number of samples of any country represented. It is headed by the uniform as worn by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, who commanded the British military forces at the time of the Armistice. The insignia of rank (crossed batons) and

decorations are those as actually worn by this able commander.

The British uniforms represent a varied array of nationalities, from the kilted Highlanders to the turbaned Punjabis of India. While to a great extent the vari-colored uniform of pre-war days has given way to the subdued olive drab, sufficient color and local characteristics have been retained to give a picturesque appearance to this part of the collection.

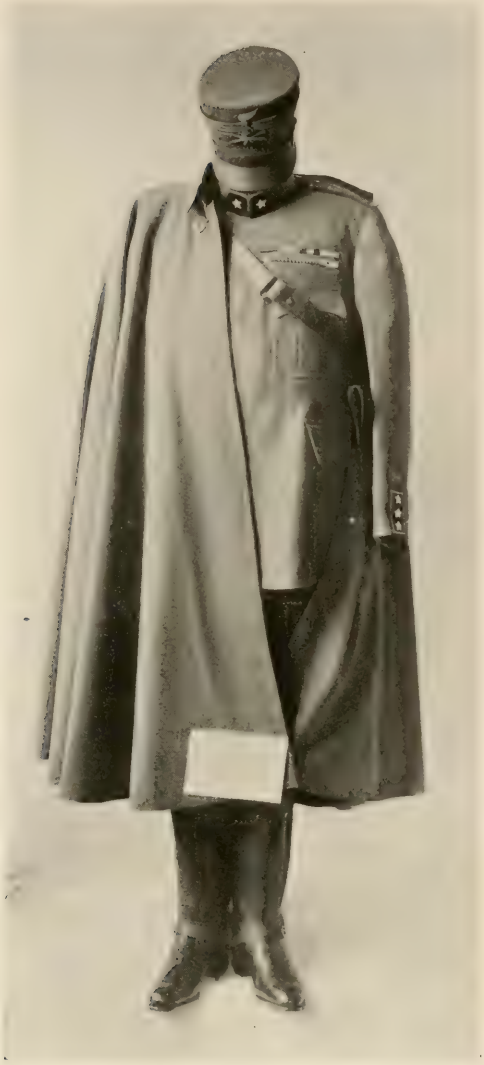
The ready response made by the English women at the call of their country to take up their share of the burdens of war is shown by the large number of women who entered the service of the British Government. These are represented by the uniforms of the army nurse, the officer of the W. A. A. C. (Women's Army Auxiliary Corps), and the W. R. A. F. (Women's Royal Air Force); the motorcyclist and inspectress of the W. R. A. F., and the members of the Q. M. A. A. C. (Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps). These women were employed in various capacities, not only in England, but also in France in the theatre of operations and on the line of communication. It will be noted that their uniforms were designed for both beauty and service and the pleasing effect will be attested by many members of the A. E. F.

The uniform of General Diaz, victor over the Austrians and hero of the Italian nation, is appropriately placed at the head of the series relating to that country. The insignia on the sleeve of the coat (crossed swords and crown) indicate that he was twice promoted for valor. The uniform also bears numerous decorations for distinguished service.

Among the other examples representing the Italian army are those of a captain and private of the Arditi (Shock Troops). These troops were used for decisive action and were armed only with a short dagger and hand grenades.



UNIFORM AS WORN BY KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM. THE KING COMMANDED THE BELGIAN FORCES DURING THE WORLD WAR AND WORE THE UNIFORM OF A GENERAL OF THE BELGIAN ARMY



UNIFORM OF A COLONEL OF ARTILLERY OF THE ITALIAN ARMY. IN THE ITALIAN ARMY A STAR IS WORN ON THE COLLAR BY ALL GRADES AND INDICATES THAT THE WEARER IS IN THE SERVICE OF THE KING

For troops serving in the low temperatures of the mountainous regions special equipment was provided. This included snow shoes, mountain boots, Alpine stocks, fur-lined sleeping bags, and heavy overcoats of various designs, fur-lined and otherwise. The Alpini, the Carbinierie Reali, and the Bersagleri bicyclist retain many of the picturesque portions of their uniforms. The enlisted men's clothing and equipment shown in this series were donated through the kindness and courtesy of the Italian Minister of War. The Army Nurse Corps, a uniform of which is included in the exhibit, is operated under the patronage of the Duchess d'Aosta, and rendered splendid service during the war.

Naturally, the exhibition would not be complete without enemy material, and besides the large amount of captured objects shown in another part of the hall, several examples of uniforms of Germany, Austria, and Turkey may be seen.

Included in the German series is a diplomat's uniform worn by the First Chancellor of the Government, Von Hollweg. The coat is elaborately embroidered with gold and is an excellent example of the ornate dress uniform worn by the German diplomatic service and the German army. The uniforms of the colonel of heavy artillery and the captain of the telegraph are of the feld grau (field gray) color adopted by the German Government for field clothing. The lieutenant of hussars is represented by a blue dress uniform decorated with silver braid and cord and is representative of the uniform worn by the European armies before the war.

Among the enlisted men are included uniforms of sergeants, corporals, and privates, both dress and service. The helmets shown in this series include those of the Kaiser's Imperial Life Guards, the Uhlans, and several specimens worn by German officers serving with the Turkish army. A considerable portion of the equipment used by the German army during the latter stages of the war was made of paper, and many



FIELD KITCHEN USED BY THE GERMAN ARMY

NOW ON EXHIBITION IN THE U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM

excellent examples are included, such as knapsacks, spiral puttees, tool carriers, bed sacks, towels, blankets, straps, ropes, and various pieces of harness made of paper reinforced with leather.

The uniform of the Austrian forces during the war was similar in color to that used in the Germany army. The peace uniforms worn during the time of the Monarchy are of brilliant coloring and include that of an Austrian prince, a general, a major of artillery, a captain of hussars, a corporal of cavalry and a private of infantry.

The Mohammedan ally of the Central Powers is also represented in the exhibition and is readily distinguishable by the star and crescent insignia and by the fez and kalpak. The color of the field uniform of the Turkish officer is very much the same as that worn by the officers of the Italian colonial troops, while that of the enlisted men is of khaki and resembles those worn by the American soldiers during the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection.

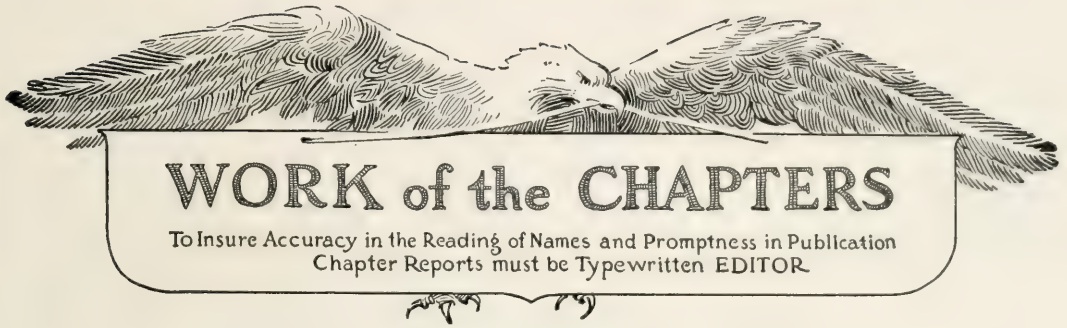
An interesting feature of the exhibit is a collection of medals and decorations awarded by the Allied and enemy governments. The insignia of the Legion of Honor of France, the Order of the Bath of England, the Order of the Crown of Italy are shown, among many others of the Allied medals. The enemy's decorations are numerous and varied and include nearly all issued by Germany, Austria, and Turkey as a reward for services in a military or civil capacity.

The collection as a whole is scientifically arranged and expresses a world of ideas. The tendency of the present age of designing objects for utility instead of for display is strikingly portrayed, and the principle of nationality can be traced throughout. It will be an education and an inspiration to patriotism for many generations, and to Major General Rogers the credit is due for securing and preserving for posterity this graphic record of the fighting forces of the World War.



UNIFORM OF A PRIVATE OF THE BLACK FLAME REGIMENT OF THE ARDITTI OF THE ITALIAN ARMY

THE ARDITTI OR SHOCK TROOPS ARE A SPECIALLY SELECTED BODY OF MEN, ENJOY SPECIAL PRIVILEGES, AND ARE USED ONLY AT THE DECISIVE MOMENT IN ACTION. THEY ARE ARMED WITH A SHORT DAGGER AND HAND GRENADES



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Carter Braxton Chapter (Baltimore, Md.). The unveiling of the bronze tablet bearing the inscription of the American's Creed written by William Tyler Page and presented by him to the State House at Annapolis, Maryland, the state in which he was born, took place on Dec. 23, 1919, this being the 136th anniversary of the resignation of Gen. Washington as commander-in-chief of the American Army. The Carter Braxton Chapter, Mrs. L. P. Wilson, Regent, which was organized in honor of William Tyler Page and named for his ancestor, Carter Braxton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, arranged the program through Mrs. Harry K. Gorsuch, state chairman for the distribution of the American's Creed, and invitations were issued in the name of the Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott, State Regent. Miss Katharine Walton, regent of Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter had charge of arrangements at the State House, and the flag used was presented to her by the Council of Defense.

Rt. Rev. John Gardner Murray, Bishop of Maryland, delivered the invocation. Mr. William Tyler Page recited the American's Creed to an audience representative of the best of the state, in his own inimitable manner, thrilling his hearers with the intensity of his earnestness. The tablet was then unveiled by little Miss Mary Page Haydon, his niece, and Master Harry Kepler Gorsuch, Jr., both of whom appeared deeply impressed with the dignity of so important an event in the presence of Governor Harrington, Bishop Murray, U. S. Navy officers, French Naval officers S. A. R., D. A. R., Colonial Societies, War of 1812, Daughters of the Revolution, etc.

The presentation was made by Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott, State Regent, and was accepted by Governor Harrington who said: "Let the people of our country have inscribed into their very hearts and souls "The American's Creed," and the future permanency and prosperity of our nation is assured." Mr. John Wilbourn, a soldier who had recently returned from France minus an arm, sang with such depth of feeling, "Lest We Forget" that every eye was dimmed with tears. Mr. Allan S. Goldsborough delivered an inspiring address, and the exercises closed with singing "Star Spangled Banner."

The Naval Academy orchestra furnished the music which was thoroughly enjoyed at the State House and the Governor's Mansion where the Governor and his charming wife dispensed their usual generous hospitality. Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott, State Regent, D. A. R. and Mrs. Weems Ridout, State Vice Regent, assisted in receiving guests. Mrs. Harry K. Gorsuch poured tea in the dining room and Miss Katharine Walton served punch. Regrets were expressed in bidding adieu that this occasion would be a real farewell to Governor and Mrs. Harrington as host and hostess in the Mansion, for a period of a few years only, we hope.

(Mrs. Geo. W.) May Mitchell Ijams,
Historian.

Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter (Paris, Illinois) was organized January 30, 1919, with 22 members. It now has 66 members, with four applications pending. The annual dues for 1920 are all paid and there are 16 subscriptions for the D. A. R. Magazine. The study for the year has been Colonial History, and unless invited to the home of some member, the regular meetings are held in the club room in the Public Library.

The Chrisman members of the Chapter were hostesses for the September meeting and served luncheon at the home of Mrs. Rose Moss Scott. The Kansas members entertained with a luncheon at the home of Mrs. Clara Arterburn, in October, and the Paris members observed the November meeting in the same manner at the home of Mrs. Julia Marley Sellar. Miss Lottie Jones, of Danville, was present and addressed the chapter on Patriotic Education and the marking of the "Lincoln Circuit" in Edgar County.

The Chapter has started a campaign for patriotic education in the city and county schools by the distribution of the "American's

Creed," and asking the teachers to have it memorized by the pupils, also to teach the laws relating to the Flag. Constitution posters and Flag Codes have been placed in schools and public places. A medal has been offered for the best essay on Lafayette, the contest being open to the seventh and eighth grade pupils.

A $10 Health Bond, in the interest of the tuberculosis campaign was purchased. During the year, $10,250 in Liberty Bonds, and $1400 in War Savings Stamps were recorded. A subscription to the magazine has been given the Public Library, also six volumes of Lineage Books and sixteen volumes of the Government Reports.

Mrs. Sarah Bond Hanley was a guest of the Chapter on January 8th, and spoke at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon, at the noon hour, and again at the regular meeting in the afternoon.

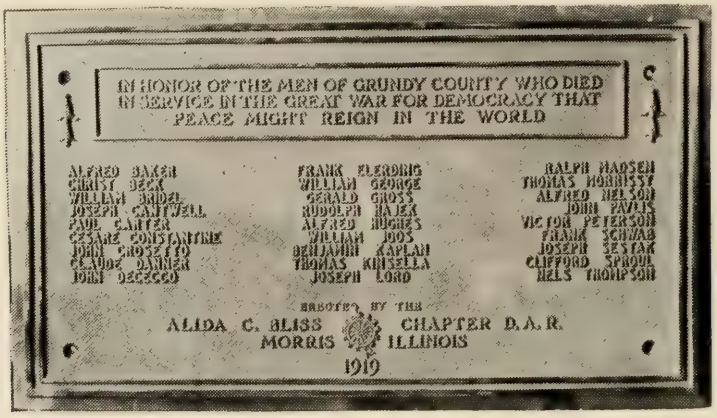
The Chapter felt especially honored in having one of its members, Miss Georgina Sellar, daughter of the historian, chosen as a page for the 1920 Continental Congress.

JULIA MARLEY SELLAR,
Historian.

The Alida C. Bliss Chapter (Morris, Ill.) celebrated its third birthday on January 23, 1920, by presenting to the county a memorial tablet in honor of the dead heroes of the world war. This beautiful bronze tablet is placed in a massive stone pillar at the main entrance of the Court House, bearing upon it in plain raised letters the names of the county's dead with this inscription: "In honor of the men of Grundy County who died in service in the great war for democracy that peace might reign in the world." At the base of the tablet is the presentation by the chapter.

Preceding the ceremony of unveiling the tablet, a program was given in the court-room to which were invited the families of the dead soldiers, the G. A. R. Post, members of the Alida C. Bliss Chapter, the Board of Supervisors, the Legion of Honor and Boy Scouts. State officers of the D. A. R. and visitors from neighboring chapters were also present.

Mrs. J. W. McKindley, Regent of the local chapter, presided and in beautifully chosen



TABLET UNVEILED BY THE ALIDA C. BLISS CHAPTER, MORRIS, ILLINOIS

words stated the purpose of the meeting, introducing the speakers with special tribute to those on the program who had seen service at the front. Rev. J. C. Richardson opened the service with prayer. Mrs. John Hanley, State Regent of Monmouth, congratulated the chapter on the conception and completion of this splendid memorial. Mrs. A. G. Harrison who as Miss Edith Smith went from this county to "Y" service in France, spoke briefly of her experiences. Mrs. Rose Holt of Chicago and Mrs. Lindsay of Gary, Ind., added to the solemnity of the occasion with fitting music and reading, accompanied by Mrs. Ellen Peterson on the harp.

Sergeant Flood, who was the first Grundy county boy to enlist, closed his address with the appeal of Kipling on behalf of the Imperial War Graves Commission concerning tourists and visitors to France. After the singing of "America" by the audience, a processional was formed and assembled around the veiled tablet at the Court House entrance, the memorial was duly consecrated to the memory of the noble men who paid the supreme sacrifice.

As the Regent Mrs. MacKindley, pronounced the impressive words which made the tablet the county's first memorial, little Miriam Holderman drew aside the silk flag and unveiled the honor roll to the view of the assembled guests. Mr. Edgar Hoge, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, on behalf

of the county received the tablet and expressed appreciation of the gift. After a dedicatory speech by Rev. T. Aarestaed, the bugler of the Troop of Boy Scouts sounded "Taps" and the service came to a close.

The visiting daughters and official guests were entertained at luncheon at the home of Mrs. J. C. Horril. During the afternoon, Mrs. J. W. McKindley received the members of the chapter with many other invited guests at her home and the chapter enjoyed one of the pleasantest social meetings in its history. Those who contributed to the morning service with vocal selections and reading, again gave of their talent to the delight of the guests. Mrs. Hanley again addressed the chapter on the subject of the work of the D. A. R. Mrs. Frank Bahusen of Rock Island, Vice-President General, who, as State Regent, was present three years ago at the initial meeting of the chapter, spoke of her pride in the growth and accomplishments of her daughter, the Alida C. Bliss chapter.

LULU E. RICHARDSON,
Historian.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Conn.) is one of the oldest in the state and was organized by Mrs. E. G. Hill in 1892, two years after the National Society had been formed in Washington. It has always been a strong, progressive and popular chapter.

The present year has been a very successful one and the chapter has been generous in its donations to various philanthropic enterprises. We have contributed to the college at Springfield, Mass., to help educate foreign-born boys along national and industrial lines, to Americanize them and make them intelligent and loyal citizens. The chapter has also given prizes to the local schools for the best essays on National and constitutional subjects.

Mrs. Robert Way is the Regent and under her management and the help of an efficient corps of officers the chapter has been successful in replenishing the treasury so that the carrying out of various projects has been made possible. Norwalk is an old and historic town and has shown her patriotism in all wars, from the Revolution down to the last war, as her records are proud to show.

MINERVA HELEN NASH,
Historian.

Marcus Whitman Chapter (Everett, Wash.) has, at the present time, a membership of 49; 37 resident and 12 non-resident members. The past year marks a period of great activity in the chapter—activities both social and patriotic as well as benevolent. Much credit is due our energetic regent, Mrs. H. E. Engel. Perhaps our most ambitious achievement was the Schumann-Heick Concert, which was given, February, 1919, under the auspices of Marcus Whitman Chapter. The splendid program was heard by an audience that filled the Everett Theatre. More than $250 net proceeds, was realized by the Chapter, June 14, 1919, when an excellent Flag Day program was given at the high school auditorium. The program consisted of patriotic selections, both vocal and instrumental, and an address on "Americanization," full of inspiration and patriotic ideas was delivered by Mrs. N. E. Walton, State Chairman of Americanization Committee.

The chapter served a luncheon for business men at the Everett Commercial Club, Feb. 4, 1920, for the purpose of starting a fund to purchase a piano for the Club. Luncheon was served to 150 and about $60 was cleared. The club-rooms have always been so willingly extended to the D. A. R. and other patriotic organizations, that the members were very glad of the opportunity to repay the courtesy.

The benevolences of the year include $10 to the Y. W. C. A., and $25 to the Armenian Relief Fund. The chapter has taken three $50 Liberty Bonds of which two were sent to the Berry School to be used as a scholarship. The maintenance of two little French orphans is provided for. Several interesting letters have been received from them. Each year, Washington's Birthday is observed by remembering in some way the little people of the Orphanage. The children always look forward to Feb. 22d as a Red Letter Day. At Christmas, the members sent each inmate of the County Poor Farm an Xmas box. These boxes, gayly decorated with Christmas seals and ribbons, contained besides candy and nuts, a gift particularly desired by the recipient whose wishes had been ascertained beforehand.

During the past year, a number of social affairs have been given; one of the most delightful being a luncheon at the Jack o' Lantern tea-room in honor of Mrs. George Goble, State Regent, Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, Ex Vice President General, and Mrs. E. D. Burwell, regent of Rainier chapter, Seattle. After the luncheon, an informal reception was held at the home of Mrs. S. J. Pritchard on Laurel Drive.

The chapter possesses a small, but excellent, collection of genealogical reference books which have been placed in the public library on shelves reserved for our use. Several valuable donations have been received and the library committee has a yearly allowance of $10 for the purchase of additional books.

We have been honored by the election and

appointment of three of our members to important offices; Mrs. W. A. Johnson, past regent, was elected 1st Vice State Regent at the last State Convention; Mrs. Amos Hager, honorary regent, was appointed by the President General, a member of the National Old Trails Road Committee for the State of Washington, and Mrs. William Killien, chaplain, received her appointment, just recently, as organizing president of the Children of the American Revolution for Everett and vicinity. She will begin the work of organizing at once.

We are now in the ninth year of our existence and those whose privilege it has been to know the chapter for the entire length of its career, can truly say that we are steadily going forward.

(Mrs. J. B.) Julia McCormick Moyer,
Registrar.

Pittsburgh Chapter (Pittsburgh, Pa.) A resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny Co., Pa. was approved on February 5, 1915. This was that we should place on the Block House grounds four tablets, one bearing record of the gift to this Society of the Block House and surrounding ground by Mrs. Mary E. Schenley; the second tablet to bear the record of the names of the officers in charge of the erection of the first Fort at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers; the third tablet to record the names of the French officers in command at Fort Duquesne from 1754 to 1758; the fourth tablet to record the names of officers in command at Fort Pitt from 1758 to 1786. Three of these tablets have been in place for some time. The fourth tablet was about to be commenced when war came upon us and the time of the firm making tablets for us was given over to war work. This year (1919) the design laid aside three years ago was completed, the border for the French tablet composed of the leaves and flowers of the fleur-de-lis equals in beauty the border of English ivy of the English tablet and the laurel border surrounding the inscription on the Fort Pitt tablet.

On the afternoon of November 13, 1919, the entrance to the Redoubt of Fort Pitt, usually called the Block-House, of Colonel Bouguet, was gay with American and French flags, and an interested assemblage witnessed the unveiling of the last gift of the late Edith Darlington Ammon to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the tablet inscribed with the names of the French explorers and officers who were concerned, with the history of the Point. After the invocation by Rev. Mr. Van Etten, Dr. William J. Holland made an address also reading a letter from the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand. Miss Julia Morgan Harding then made an address and received the tablet from the regent of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Mrs. Heron, for the Fort Pitt Society.

The tablet was covered with an American flag and the old French white royal flag with the fleur-de-lis. These were withdrawn by Mrs. Heron and Miss Mary O'Hara Darlington. There were present members of the State Conference then meeting in Pittsburgh, Chapter members and their friends and also a number of French residents of the city, including French students at the University and the Carnegie Technical Schools. Nirella's Band played patriotic music while the cold wind set the flags waving. Awnings protected the assembly somewhat and though the hour was four o'clock there were gleams of sunshine.

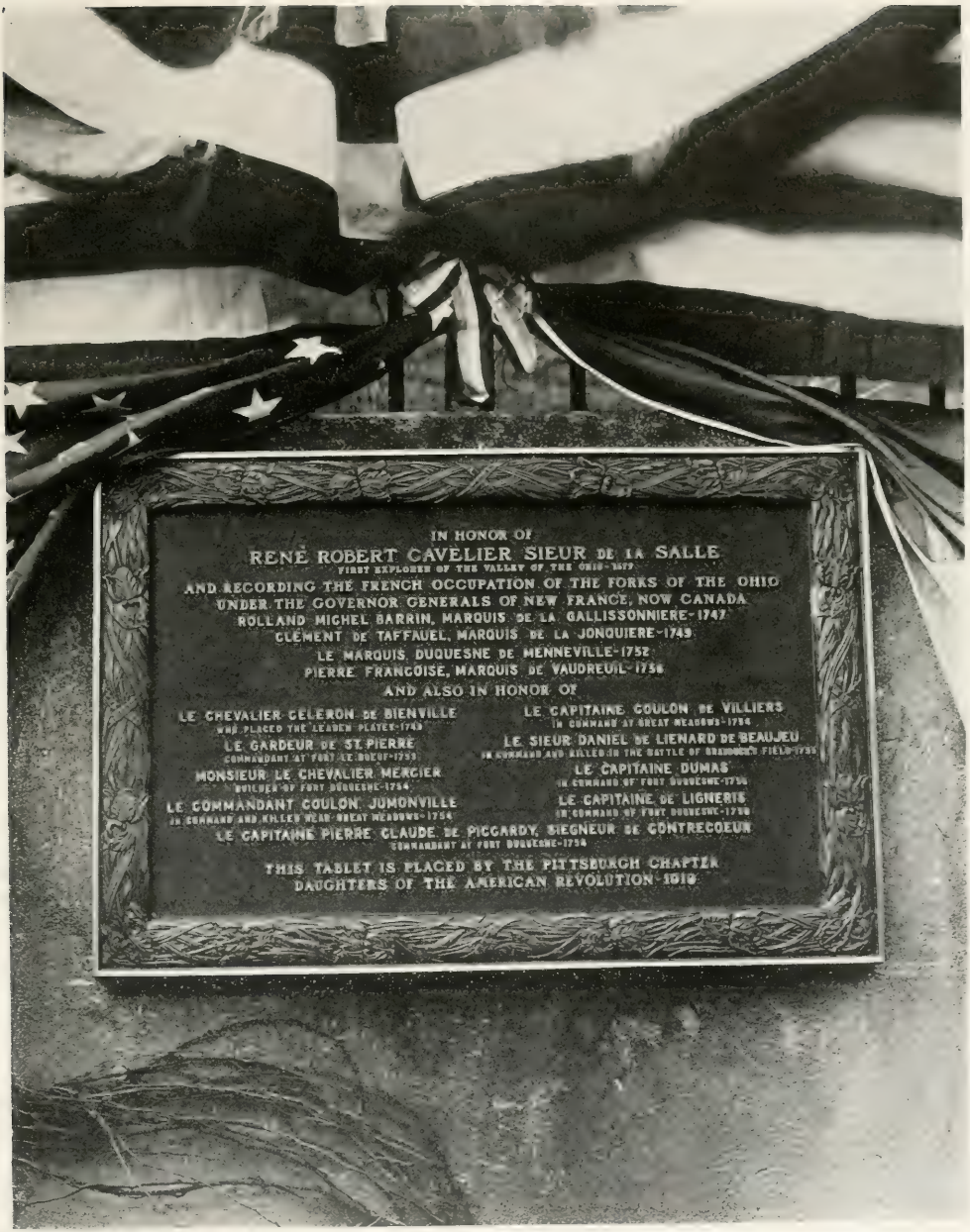
The inscription required much study and care. The committee, Mrs. Ammon, Miss Harding, Mrs. Baltzell and Miss Darlington, was assisted by Mrs. William M. Darlington who collected all available information about the men whose names are on the tablet.

Mary O'Hara Darlington.

Thronateeska Chapter (Albany, Ga.). The régime of our present regent, Mrs. John Randolph Whitehead, has been marked by a steady growth in membership and a wonderful amount of work accomplished in response to National D. A. R. appeals and various state and local causes.

We have a membership of eighty-six. During the World War no chapters responded more loyally than Thronateeska to the Nation's call for relief at home and abroad, all members contributing to the several "drives" for Liberty Loans, purchasing $10,000 worth of Bonds, giving $325 to Red Cross and buying $825 worth of War Savings Stamps. Jellies, Victrola records, books and three large knitted wool ambulance robes were sent to camp hospitals. Clothing and shoes to the value of $300 were sent to Commission of Belgian Relief, N. Y. City. Five French orphans were adopted by members of Chapter, and members of the chapter have served as chairman of various drives for War Relief Work. The Albany Red Cross chapter was organized by our Honorary Regent, Mrs. J. W. Walters. During the regency of Mrs. Sidney J. Jones, when the war was at its zenith, Thronateeska Chapter contributed nearly 300 knitted garments to the Navy League.

One of our members, Miss Elleighpage Tucker, was an active Y. M. C. A. canteen worker in France, while Miss Marie White-



TABLET PLACED BY THE PITTSBURGH CHAPTER, D. A. R.

THE LAST GIFT OF MRS. EDITH DARLINGTON AMMON TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

head served in an army hospital in South Carolina as Red Cross nurse. The chapter purchased one $50 and one $100 Liberty Bond and contributed per quota to Tilloloy fund and was also 100 per cent. in Liberty Loan of N. S. D. A. R. We have nine War mothers.

The Dougherty County History, which was compiled two years ago by Mrs. S. J. Jones, will be ready for the press in a few weeks, the publication having been delayed in order to include the names, rank, service, etc., of the world-war soldiers of Dougherty County.

A prize is offered annually to the high school student who makes the best grades during the year in United States History. This year the chapter has offered a prize to the boy or girl of foreign parentage having the best paper on "The Privileges I Enjoy As An American Citizen." The Flag Code has been placed in seven of our County schools and copies of the Constitution were placed in all public places, schools, etc.

We have contributed $25 to the Tallulah Falls school and given a knitted wool lap robe to the Phœbe Putney Memorial Hospital of this city. Two dollars was contributed toward the purchase fund for the George Walton pitchers to be placed in the Museum at Memorial Continental Hill.

A regent's pin, the gift of the Regent, Mrs. John Randolph Whitehead, was presented to the chapter, at the January meeting, for all succeeding Regents to wear during their term of office.

Thronateeska Chapter had the honor of entertaining the 21st Victory Conference of the Georgia Chapter, April 3, 4, 5, 1919. In entertaining the State Conference the chapter not only experienced the joy of offering its hospitality to this splendid band of Daughters, but our members have been fired with new zeal and enthusiasm which has resulted in better work and a wider outlook for the future.

Mrs. S. J. Jones,
Press Reporter.

Jane McAfee Chapter (Harrodsburg, Ky.) The memory of Jane McAfee, probably the first woman pioneer who crossed the Cumberlands to make a permanent home in Kentucky, was perpetuated by a splendid monument of white Barre granite, bearing an artistic bronze plate.

The monument was unveiled on Sept. 18, 1919, and stands in Old Providence Cemetery, in Mercer County, near the banks of Salt River. It was erected through the joint efforts of the McAfee Clan, consisting of the lineal descendants of Jane McAfee, and the Jane McAfee Chapter.

Jane McAfee was born and reared in Scotland and married there. Shortly afterwards she emigrated to America, and landed in Pennsylvania, with her husband and family. Working south through Pennsylvania, she finally settled in central Virginia. During the Revolution she gave all five of her sons to the service of her country. It is for this, that she is an inspiration in the annals of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

When the stories of Boone's travels reached Virginia, Jane McAfee's sons were eager to explore the new fields. They made a preliminary summer trip and returned with such glowing reports that they decided to leave their Virginia home, and found a new one in the Kentucky wilderness. The next spring they set forth, and Jane McAfee accompanied her five sons, leaving her husband in Virginia. They crossed the Cumberlands, and settled on the banks of Salt River, near Harrodsburg.

Jane McAfee endured the privations and hardships of pioneer life and lived to a ripe old age. She lies in an unknown grave, supposedly near a church on Salt River, called the Mud Meeting House. The Jane McAfee Chapter D. A. R. of Harrodsburg, are planning to place a bronze tablet on the walls of Mud Meeting House to mark her grave.

The monument which stands near the site of the pioneer church which Jane McAfee attended, is a handsome white obelisk. It bears an artistic bronze tablet with the following inscription:

To the Memory of Jane McAfee
Pioneer Woman of Kentucky,
And Mother to Pioneer Men
Who by the Side of Her Five Sons was
Among the First
To Cross the Cumberlands and From a
Primeval
Wilderness Carved a Great State.
This Stone is Erected by Her Descendants
And by the Jane McAfee Chapter, D. A. R.
Honoring Her Who Gave all Her Sons
To the Service of Her Country in its War
For Independence.

The monument was unveiled with impressive ceremonies conducted by the Jane McAfee Chapter. Among the interesting features of the program were the invocation by Caldwell McAfee, chief of the McAfee Clan, and a lineal descendant of the pioneer Jane, also the introduction of the ceremonies by Mrs. W. W. Ensminger, regent of the Jane McAfee Chapter. Mrs. L. D. Bower read a short sketch of Jane McAfee, prepared by Mrs. Champ Clark, and Mrs. C. H. Syme, of Washington, all of whom are descendants of

Jane McAfee. Mrs. Samuel J. Shackleford, State Regent of Kentucky, gave a short talk. An account of Jane McAfee was given by H. S. Milton. The monument was unveiled by four girls, all descendants of the famous pioneer woman, Misses Mary Alma Lapsley, Catherine Coleman, Alice McAfee Royalty and Mary Moore Milton.

(Mrs. G. A.) Zetella G. Curry.

Quaker City Chapter (Philadelphia, Pa.). In December, 1897, the Quaker City Chapter was organized. On December 20, 1918, the history of the 21 years was presented by our Honorary Historian, Mrs. Clara Fisher. Her copious notes during all these years rendered the record invaluable to future generations of the Chapter. The History was, later, printed in pamphlet form and distributed to the members.

The papers presented to the Chapter during the year, 1919, are: January, Gen. Jacob Jennings Brown, Com.-in-Chief, U. S. A., 1821–28. February, Cardinal Ximenes' Ring, and its disappearance in Philadelphia; March, The Oldest Friend's Meeting-House in Philadelphia, 4th and Arch Sts.; April, Early Breweries of William Penn, Winemaking and Distilling; May, Early Public Gardens of Philadelphia, including Vauxhall; September, The Preservation of Historic Spots; October, Washington as a farmer, and the Letter-box of 87th Reg. V. P. in Civil War; November, December, The Winters of the Revolutionary War; and, Annual Report. In addition to these subjects, the Honorary Historian has given verbally; "The History of the Green Flag on Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge;" and, "An Interview with President Roosevelt on the duty of preserving a Valley Forge Memorial."

Clippings for the scrap-book have been presented by many of the members. Eulogistic papers have been placed in the historian's box by the Necrologist.

The following patriotic meetings have been attended by delegates from the Chapter; July 4th, Patriotic service at Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church; Lafayette Day, meeting at Independence Hall; Constitution Celebration Day, meeting at Independence Hall; Flag Day, River trip to Fort Delaware.

Contributions for objects outside the Chapter: For perpetual scholarship in St. Mary's School, Lawrenceville, Tenn., as a memorial to Pennsylvania women of the War Service; The Philippine Scholarship; Support of French Orphan; George Meade Post, G. A. R.; The Boy Scouts; The Tea-room, Memorial Continental Hall; Completion of Tilloloy assessment; Historical Memorial at Valley Forge.

Reports of Continental Congress were made by four delegates; of the State Convention, by six delegates.

Our Honorary Regent, Mrs. Alexander Cooper, was appointed by the President General as "Chairman of the Pages" for the Continental Congress of 1920, for the third time. Our Regent, Mrs. Joseph Caley, was appointed State Chairman of the Committee to prevent desecration of the Flag, and a number of the National Committee for the same purpose. Speakers on various subjects have been heard at nearly every meeting.

We have been honored by the attendance at several meetings of the Recording Secretary General, Miss Emma L. Crowell, and on one occasion by the visit of Mrs. George White, State Treasurer.

Our finances are in a prosperous condition; and several new members have been added to the Roll.

In regard to the preservation of historic spots; the Great War has prevented as much activity in this direction as formerly. But the prevention of the loss of one of our historic streets was accomplished by our committee after ardous exertions. We expect during the coming year to add to that record of achievement.

(Mrs.) A. Elizabeth Wager-Smith,
Historian.

Mary Fuller Percival Chapter (Van Buren, Ark.). We have not located many Revolutionary soldiers' graves. The first and only grave marked by the chapter was one removed from an old graveyard to Fairview Cemetery, where a stone with the name of the soldier, James Phillips, was placed. The grave was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, and the school children placed flowers upon it. There is a grave in the same cemetery which tradition says is that of one of De Soto's men, buried there when De Soto passed through this country. It has Masonic emblems on it. There are several other graves in Crawford and other nearby counties, but we have no reliable information about them. Our Miss Eno is still searching for it.

We are more interested in caring for and educating the children of Revolutinary soldiers, who live in the Boston Mountains of Arkansas near Winslow. The Episcopal school located there was purchased by Bishop Brown in 1903 or 1904, and ever since that time the Mary Fuller Percival Chapter has been interested in it, sending clothes, books, money, and many things to the children. Gradually other chapters in the state joined in the good work, until now the school is known far and wide and a helping hand is



MONUMENT ERECTED BY THE SANTA BARBARA CHAPTER IN MEMORY OF JUAN RODRIGUEZ CABRILLO, WHO DISCOVERED AND EXPLORED SANTA BARBARA IN 1542, DIED IN 1543, AND WAS BURIED ON THE SAN MIGUEL, ONE OF THE SANTA BARBARA ISLANDS

given freely where it is very highly appreciated. It has become a source of good to those who otherwise would never have been able to help themselves. Many fine girls have gone out from that mountain school at Winslow, well equipped to care for themselves and others.

(Mrs.) Georgia L. Faber,
Regent.

Santa Barbara Chapter (Santa Barbara, Cal.). During the war the Santa Barbara Chapter gave all its time, energy and money to war relief. But this fall we again took up our programs studying Belgium, most interesting papers being read each month, as well as delightful music and refreshments being served during the social hour. We are 100 per cent. perfect in Tilloloy and Liberty Bonds. During the summer the chapter took part in the local Milk Fund Drive, to furnish milk to destitute children and aged people. The Red Cross Drive for Christmas Seals was also carried on in the D. A. R. booth. We have helped in Americanization work—and have also contributed for our French orphan.

But the biggest thing this small chapter has done was in marking historic spots. California has no Revolutionary history, but just fifty years after Columbus discovered America, in 1542, a little fleet of two sailing vessels, each less than sixty feet long, commanded by

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, crept up the Pacific Ocean from the Spanish possessions in Mexico, and the first white man ever to lay his eyes on or to put foot on California soil was Cabrillo. He left a written record or "log" of his discoveries and took possession of all California as far North as Monterey, in the name of his King. He described the Santa Barbara Islands and the coast lands as being densely inhabited by Indians much more civilized that the usual Indian found on the Pacific Coast. The courageous voyagers sailed on up the coast, but were driven back by storms and came again into the Santa Barbara harbor and anchored at San Miguel, one of the Santa Barbara Islands thirty miles from the mainland. Here in 1543 Cabrillo died, and legend says was buried by his crew, at low tide in one of the caves of this sunny little isle he so loved. His two vessels returned to Spain, and sixty years passed before another explorer, Viscaino, again found upper California. Along the ocean front for a mile and a half directly facing the lovely little island where Cabrillo was buried, is Santa Barbara's most beautiful drive. On November 13, 1919, the Regent of the Santa Barbara Chapter, petitioned the City Council to be allowed to name this drive "Cabrillo Boulevard." The petition was granted and on Sunday, December 21, on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, the chapter presented a bronze tablet, set in a large boulder weighing six tons, brought from the foothills to the city, in memory of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. The exercises were attended by at least a thousand people. The chapter gave the Salute to the Flag and the Rev. Chester Ferris, pastor of the First Congregational Church, led the prayer. Mr. Charles F. Lummis, Founder and President of the Landmarks Club of California, and Founder and Editor of the Out West Magazine, gave the address. The Orpheus Club, one of our best musical organizations, sang "I Love You, California." The Regent, Mrs. Winfield B. Metcalf, then named the drive. "As Regent of the Santa Barbara Chapter and as State Chairman of Old Trails and Historic Spots, I name this drive 'Cabrillo Boulevard.' And on behalf of the Santa Barbara Chapter, *lest we forget*, I give this monument in memory of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, to the City of Santa Barbara." The Mayor, Mr. H. T. Nielson, accepted the gift for the city in a few well chosen words. The audience then joined in singing "America," and the benediction was pronounced. At the foot of the monument, on the concrete driveway, the Regent placed a huge armful of Cecil Brunner roses when she named the boulevard, and so the dauntless Portuguese explorer, after almost four centuries, came into his own.

ELLA FUIGET,
Historian.

Catherine Greene Chapter (Xenia, O.). On the 146th anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, December 16, 1919, the chapter celebrated the 25th anniversary of its organization, in the home of the Misses King, the same home in which the chapter was organized with Miss Emma C. King as Organizing Regent. This was the sixth chapter to be organized in the state of Ohio, and of the 19 charter members, 11 were present at this anniversary meeting. Several have been transferred to other chapters. Of the 12 deaths in the chapter in the 25 years, only 3 have been from the Charter members. The chapter now has a membership of 90. The guest of honor on this occasion was Mrs. Edward L. Harris of Cleveland, State Regent for Ohio, who gave a very interesting talk on Americanization.

During its 25 years of existence, the chapter has shown great activity along all patriotic lines. We have located and marked the graves of revolutionary soldiers buried in the county and also marked historic sites.

The Spanish-American War found ready response and the members were willing workers, while during the World War every member did Red Cross work and 5 of the members served as chairmen of local Red Cross committees, namely, Mrs. S. M. McKay, Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Mrs. Robert D. Adair, Mrs. George R. Schuster and Mrs. Asa C. Messenger. The chapter has a 100 per cent. Red Cross membership, and was also 100 per cent. in the Liberty Bonds of the National Society, the Tilloloy fund and 100 per cent. plus $50 in the D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman. Members have rendered service in all national drives as well as assisting in the campaign for Ohio Women's Auxiliary Fund, both by soliciting and speech making. We have also served in various capacities at the D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman.

The chapter has three times had a representative on the State Council; Mrs. William H. McGervey being now a member of the Council, and Miss Asa C. Messenger is chairman of the state board of thrift. We were represented in the war by 15 husbands and sons.

Upon presentation by the State Regent of the educational plans in Americanization work, $300 a year for three years was pledged for the purpose of educating a teacher for this service.



MISS HARRIET ORR OF CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A DIRECT DESCENDANT OF A SIGNER OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, REPRESENTING THE "STATUE OF LIBERTY" ON THE FLOAT OF "THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE" CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, IN PARADE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C., ON MAY 20, 1919, ON THE OCCASION OF THE HOME-COMING CELEBRATION BY THE PEOPLE OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY, IN HONOR OF THEIR SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES RETURNED FROM THE WORLD WAR

Our former Regent, Mrs. William Magee Wilson, with Mrs. McDonald, Regent Oceanic Hopkins Chapter, of Pittsburg, Kansas, and a number of other Daughters from the middle West and South, chanced to be guests of the Rotarians, enroute to their international Convention at Salt Lake City. Finding no provision had been made for a Flag Day celebration, as the train neared Pueblo, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. McDonald hastily arranged a program which was carried out at the beautiful station at Pueblo. The program consisted of patriotic addresses by Albert S. Adams, of Atlanta, Ga. and the Reverend Ashby Jones of Augusta, Ga. and patriotic songs.

Catherine Greene Chapter, starting upon a new quarter century, will endeavor to sustain in the future the record of the past, meeting with generous response the appeals that come from the State and National organizations of the N. S. D. A. R.

(Mrs. Asa C.) Amanda Long Messenger,
Regent.

Silver Bow Chapter (Butte, Mont.) has had a most successful as well as a "different" year. Nineteen names have been added to the membership roll which now stands at 68.

The chapter voted to maintain an annual history prize of $20 at the Montana University, for the best year's work in history, at least half of the time to have been spent upon American history. This prize will be awarded for the first time in June, 1920. The chapter has maintained a delegate to the Woman's Council the past year. This Council is made up of delegates from the various women's organizations of Butte and is alive in all matters pertaining to civic welfare.

Our contribution to rebuild Tilloloy was $27, or 50 cents per member, and was sent in early in the year; 22 "stump" socks were knitted for disabled soldiers, chapter members donating the yarn. A $50 Liberty Bond of the Victory Loan was subscribed for, thus completing our record for at least one bond of each issue. We now have two bonds of the 1st issue, one of the 2nd issue and one of the 3rd issue in hand, all paid for, and are paying on bonds of the 4th and 5th issues, on which we owe at this date $49.

During the campaign for the Victory issue, the Silver Bow Chapter Daughters sold bonds at two booths, one at Hoskins' Drug store, where $7,600 was subscribed under the cap-

taincy of Mrs. A. B. Keith, and one in South Butte, captained by Mrs. Charles Little, where $6,000 worth of bonds were sold.

In December, at the request of Red Cross officials, the D. A. R. helped sell anti-tuberculosis Red Cross seals. Mrs. E. A. Morley acted as chairman of the committee and $25 worth of seals were sold.

The chapter was twenty-one-years-old in December, 1918, and it was thought inadvisable to celebrate the occasion at that time, as Butte was just recovering from the terrible "flu" epidemic. A luncheon was given at the Thornton Hotel on Washington's Birthday, the affair being a joint celebration of the birthday anniversaries of the Father of His Country and of Silver Bow Chapter.

In April, 18 of our members went to Anaconda to attend a luncheon given by the Anaconda Chapter at the Montana Hotel, upon the invitation of that chapter. The chapter waxed ambitious on Independence Day and entered a float in the Fourth of July parade. This cost a great deal of time and effort, as well as money. The float was a beautiful one, covered with blue and white crysanthemums, with the spinning-wheel insignia of the society on the sides and front. A scene of Colonial days was represented on the floor of the float, with Miss Allie Keith, in Colonial costume seated at a spinning-wheel the central figure surrounded by five or six girls and boys in appropriate dress. In July the Silver Bow and Anaconda Chapters enjoyed a joint picnic at Gregson Springs. In August another picnic was enjoyed at Camp Linger Long, Mrs. C. S. Passmore's picturesque summer home near the Nine Mile.

After the Butte Chapter of the Red Cross no longer had use for our chapter room in the Library building, and the room had been returned to us, the Butte post of the American Legion (then called the Army and Navy Association) petitioned us for the privilege of using it as an office. Silver Bow chapter granted the request, reserving the right to use the room for committee meetings, etc.

For years the Montana D. A. R. has supported a $50 scholarship in the Martha Berry school at Rome, Georgia. This scholarship was continued and the conference also voted a $250 scholarship to aid some Montana boy or girl who otherwise would not have the advantage of higher education. The chapters will be taxed according to their membership to pay this scholarship. As Silver Bow reported 62 members at the Billings conference, our proportion of this scholarship will be $52.08, and the Martha Berry scholarship $10.54, or $1.01 per member for the two. At the November meeting, it was voted to raise this sum the first year by a $1 per member special assessment. Silver Bow Chapter will have the privilege of naming the first beneficiary of this scholarship, as it is the oldest chapter in the conference, and the other chapters will have the right in turn, in the order in which they came into the conference. The money will be available for our candidate next September.

In compliance with the request of the State Conference, Silver Bow Chapter amended its by-laws so that our annual meeting, which has heretofore occurred in December, will take place the third Saturday in January. All chapters of the state will hold annual meetings in January. Several very excellent programs have been given during the year, Miss Alice Ralston, a nurse returned from the hospitals of France and England, gave us a splendid talk, and Dr. Wyncoff, the Americanization Secretary for the Y. M. C. A., addressed us. on "Americanization as Applied to Our Own City."

The chapter purchased a large American flag for Butte's beautiful new Y. M. C. A. and dedicated it with appropriate ceremonies on November 24th. Our Regent, Mrs. Knowles, made the presentation speech; the flag was accepted by Mr. J. R. Wharton on behalf of the Y. M. C. A., after which, at the sound of the bugle, Old Glory was raised to the top of the flagstaff, a squad of Boy Scouts standing at attention. As the colors reached the top, the Daughters gave the salute to the Flag. The singing of America followed, and Dr. Wyncoff also made an address.

BERTHA TAFT KEITH,
Acting Historian.





In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6649. REID.—Capt. Joseph Reid of "The Green Banks," Westmoreland Co., Va., m Agnes Rust. Wanted, dates of his b, d, & m & parentage, names of her parents, date of b and d.—M. C.

6650. DIVELBESS.—Wanted, records of the Divelbess families of Md. & Pa.—S. D. W.

6651. FULLER.—Wanted, information of the complete ancestry of Jacob Fuller, who lived in Western N. Y., on or nr Lake Canandaigua. He was b Mch. 30, 1792, date of d unknown. He m Elizabeth—b July 4, 1790, 12 ch. Benjamin Andrew, b Dec. 27, 1918, the 4th child of this m, was my mother's father.

(2) GRANT.—Eliza Grant, sister of Mahala Sollers, & lived in Springfield, Ill. One of the dau, Nancy Sollers, m a LaClaire or LaClair, their dau, Ida, m Henry.—They lived in Springfield also. One Sollers boy lived in Decatur Ill. Mrs. Sollers had twin girls, one named Celia. Rev. service desired.

(3) REYNOLDS.—Mary Elizabeth Reynolds, father deserted his w, his given name is not known. One son had two ch, Levi and Elizabeth. They lived in or nr Jacksonville, Morgan Co., on Springfield, Ill. Rev. service desired.—G. L. R.

6652. WILSON–COCHRAN.—Capt. Thomas Wilson came from Ireland aged 15, was Scotch-Irish & the only member of his fam to come to this country. He m Ann Cochran of Londonderry, N. H. They settled in Topsham, Me., 1752., was Capt. in the Rev., company unknown. Above facts taken from History of Brunswick & Topsham. Ancestry of Capt. Thomas Wilson desired, also ancestry of Ann Cochran & Rev. service if any in her line?—J. S. W.

6653. THORNTON.—Was Louisiana Olivia Thornton descended from Matthew Thornton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence? Was Dozier Thornton, b April 15, 1754, a son of Matthew Thornton?—L. S. B.

6654. LEWIS.—Wanted gen. of Capt. Wm. Lewis and w of Md. He was b in Wales, enlisted in 1776. Were he or his w, a Miss Eliza Rickenbaugh of Hagerstown Md. ancestors of my father?—F. G. M.

6655. WAIT–CHASE.—My g-g-father, John Wait, m Lydia Chase, White Creek, N. Y. Who were the parents of Lydia Chase?

(2) LAWTON–SHERMAN.—My g-g-father, Joseph Lawton of Dartmouth, Mass., m Elizabeth Sherman of Portmouth, R. I. Who were the parents of Joseph Lawton?—M. B. L.

6656. ALLEN.—Information desired of Nathaniel Allen, 1st Lieut., Va. Militia from Prince Edward Co., Va., 1780. He m Pamela Hudson, dau of Charles Hudson of Prince Edward Co., moved to Elbert Co., Ga., was also a Methodist minister ordained by Bishop Asbury.—A. V. D. P.

6657. ALLEN–HASTINGS.—John Allen (son of John) was b May 8, 1744, m Jerusha Hastings. She d at Orwell, Vt., Jan. 29, 1798, aged 77 yrs. Who were the parents of Jerusha Hastings? She was probably m in or nr Greenfield, Mass. Their ch. (1) Eunice, (2) Jerusha, (3) Ruel, (4) Ithamar, (5) John, (6) Benj., (7) Sibyl, (8) Elizabeth. Ithamar Allen Jr. b Sept, 25, 1750, m in Gill, Mass., Sept. 23, 1773, Chloe Wrisley. Ch's, b are recorded at Gill. History of old Deerfield gives her name as Eunice, but the town records

called her Chloe. Their son, Ithamar Allen, Jr., b in Gill, Jan. 24, 1780, m in Northfield, Vt., May 10, 1802, Nancy Jones, b 1783 dau of Aquilla Jones & Prudence Wise? History states they were both b in Westminster, Vt. Cannot find b in the town record. Aquilla was a Rev. sol., also John Allen who served in Mass. with sons, John, Benj. & Ithamar. Zenas Allen, son of Ithamar, Jr., b Mar. 24, 1786, went to Hampshire, Ill., and d aged 80. He had 9 ch b there or in Ill. Would like names of ch and correspond with his descendants. Theodocia Allen, a sister of Ithamar, Jr., b May 29, 1788, m William Buck, removed to Zanesville, O. Do not get my Ithamar Allens confused with Ithamar Allen who went from Milford or Sturbridge, Mass., in 1780 to Wardsboro, Vt. & who later must have gone to Brookfield, Vt. & whose ch were recorded at Wardsboro. His w name was Dolly.—W. D. S.

6658. Briggs.—Wanted, ancestry of Col. Joseph Briggs Hill of West Stockbridge, Mass., b Dec. 9, 1786, at Sag Harbor, L. I., d July 28, 1833, at Fredericksburg, Va. Ensign in 1811, colonel in 1821, honorably discharged, 1824 & served in the Mass. House of representatives 1820–21, Constitutional Convention, 1820, Senate 1827–28, married Harriet Hempstead, of New London, Conn., July 30, 1908, removed to West Stockbridge, where their 10 ch. were b. A sister, Sarah (Hill) Avery resided at Rochester, N. Y. Abt 1840, one of Col. Hill's sons, Benjamin, was brought up by her. Will any connection of the southern branch of the fam communicate with me?

(2) Blackwell.—Wanted gen of fam of Hepsibah Blackwell of Sandwich, Mass., b May 30, 1772, d at Waterville, Me., Aug. 23, 1829, m Feb. 28, 1793, William Ellis of Plymouth, b Dec. 7, 1771, d May 2, 1810, at Kingston. Of their 8 ch, 2 dau m into the Hinckley fam. Her father was of age for Rev. service. Information earnestly desired. —S. G. C.

6659. Munger.—Wanted, data of Nathaniel Munger of Brimfield, Mass. He was in the War of 1812. His record with proof of Rev. service desired.—M. B. E.

6660. West.—John A. or John H. West possibly of N. J. His dau, Ann Dosia West, m Capt. Stephen Fleming & they or their ch emigrated to Ky. Want military record and gen of this John West.

(2) Reed.—Samuel Reed of S. C. was a Lieut. in Rev. He served under his father, Col. George Reed. Want military record of George Reed, also dates of b, m & d of him & his w. Samuel Reed was b in Lancaster Co., Pa., Jan. 26, 1749, and d in Ala. abt. 1842. He m— Hampton. This Miss Hampton was a sister of the father of Gen. Wade Hampton of the Civil War. Wanted Rev. service & gen. of the Hampton fam? Joseph Reed, was son of Samuel Reed and—Hampton, were there other ch? Joseph Reed emigrated to Ky. abt. 1800, m Catherine F. Grigsby of Clark Co., Ky. in 1810. Give gen. & Rev. records of her fam.—C. H. B.

6661. Wilson.—Information wanted of James & Samuel Wilson. Were they from Va. & did James m a Miss Willis? If so, was Samuel his bro or son? Did James have a son, John, & who did he m? Can you give any data concerning them? "Rev. Sol. of Va.," page 263, vol. 8, also "S. of W. 1835," page 162. "Va. Journal of House of Burgesses, 1695–1702," mentions James Wilson. Are they the same? Was James or John Wilson the father of Richard Wilson of Cumberland Co., Va., formerly of James City Co?

(2) Harrison.—Benj. Harrison of Cumberland Co., had a son, Benj. who m Miss Cary, sister of Archibald Cary, a member of the House of Burgesses. Was he a member of the House of Burgesses or member of the Council and was he a bro of Pres. Harrison or cousin? Was he a son of Carter Harrison who m Miss Basset? Did Benj. Harrison m a Miss Cary, sister of Archibald Cary? Was Miles Cary their father?—A. F.

6662. Pearson.—Pearson gen. of Md. desired. My ancestor, Capt. Samuel Pearson, of N. C. & the Rev., came to N. C. abt 1750 or before, from Md. He was b abt 1721, and was then abt 27 or 28 yrs old.—C. A. N.

6663. Morgan.—Wanted, date of d of Nathan Morgan, b at Preston, Conn., 1744, enlisted from Preston, served in Lexington Alarm, reenlisted in Capt. Gallup's Co. & became Sergeant in Capt. Elderkin's Co., 7th Regt. Served 3 yrs., afterwards settled in Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., m Jerusha Benton, their dau, Sally Morgan, m Elijah Rowley.—F. A. B.

6664. Forbes.—Information desired of Jotham Forbes, M. D., was a surgeon in the 34th Infantry in the War of 1812. He m Nancy Olmstead or Lomsted, had 8 ch., Marion or Mary, Ann, Caroline, Harriet, James, Nancy, Frederick, Henry, & Frances. Did he have ancestors with a Rev. record? The history of the fam from the time they came to this country is desired.

(2) McKinley.—Wanted, Rev. service of John McKinley, b Feb. 7, 1751, d July 15, 1811, m Sarah Benedict, b Dec., 1763. They had 14 ch, John, James, Charity, Jannette, Sarah, Daniel, Rachel, Jabez, Catherine, Margaret, Peter, William, Alexander & Elizabeth. He enlisted as a pvt. in Rev., but cannot find record as there are a number of other John McKinleys in the rolls of the War Department, and his Co. or Regt. is not known.—M. F. M.

6665. BURNS.—Wanted, ancestry of Robert Burns & his Rev. record & information of Caroline Burns, his w, with dates of b, m, & d of both. A dau, Martha E. m James B. Hendricks. Their ch. were; Martha E. Burns d Mch. 22, 1839, John Thomas Burns d July 15, 1834, Margaret Ann d Aug. 15, 1836, Joseph Trimble d Apr. 24, 1837, George Bush d July 17, 1837, Josephine Fitz Ellen d Sept. 28, 1838. All from Pa., perhaps Chester Co.—B. R. C.

6666. SOPER.—Ancestry of Henry Soper desired. He was b 1776, lived in Bristol, Vt., d in 1844, m Mariah —, she d 1854. Ch were: Henry Jr., Charles b 1812, Maria and Absalom. He m Selina Winch of Marshfield, Va., 1835 dau of Asa & Cynthia Wheeler Winch b 1814. Understand there were 4 Soper bros, John 1774, Henry 1776, Timothy & Enos, but have proof for only John & Henry.—C. D. S.

6667. PATTERSON-EDMONSTON.—I wish to correspond with Mrs. Mary M. Patterson Weaver b Pa., w of Ethan Allen Weaver, desc, of Samuel Moore, dau of Wm. Mott Patterson, etc. Desire also to correspond with a descendant of Archibald Edmonston of Prince George Co., Md., who m Jane Beall. —L. D. C.

6668. COOPER.—Wanted, name of w of George Cooper, an officer in the Continental Army, who d a prisoner of war. His ch were: George, Susan, and Ann. He was a son of John Cooper of Dorsetshire, Eng., who came to America in 1735.—A. G. P.

6669. MADDOX.—My g-g-g-father was Notley Maddox, a Rev. soldier, b in Md., Apr. 13, 1731, a descendant of Thomas Notley, Gov. of Md. 1678. In Thomas Notley's will (Maryland Archives) he mentions Notley Goldsmith, Notley Maddox & others. Desire link connecting Notley Maddox & Thomas Notley. Books mention Thomas Notley & "Notley Hall," but no fam data.—J. M. T. M.

6670. GRINNELL-LEONARD-CRANE.—Ezra Grinnell (mother's maiden name was Crane), m Lucretia Leonard b 1788, d 1885. Had ch: Marcus d 1882, Ira, Lauren, Horace, Perry, Willis, Jane, Liza Ann & Jeanette. Lived in or nr Onondago Co., N. Y. later moved to W. Baine, then to E. Shelby, N. Y. Proof desired of Crane's Rev. Service. Who were Lucretia Leonard's parents and was there Rev. service in the Grinnell and Leonard fam lines?—F. C. B.

6671. BENTLEY.—From "The Bennett, Bentley, & Beers Families," I find William Bentley b —, d 1760 in R. I. lived much of his life in Conn. His son, Greens M. Bentley, b Mar. 23, 1741, d 1823 in Millport, N. Y. was living in Orange Co., N. Y. during the Rev. Abt. 1784, he moved to Wyoming Co., Pa. and later 30 day's journey up the West Branch of the Susquehanna. He lived on a farm on Bentley's Creek until 1798 & then moved to Millport. N. Y. His dau m Ephraim Bennet, Jr., in Orange Co., N. Y. Information desired concerning his dau Sarah. Where did Wm. Bentley live in Conn.?—C. A. B.

6672. POWELL.—Henry Powell m Sarah Strother in Loudoun Co., Va., & moved nr Flemington, Va., now West Va. around 1780–1790. Some of his ch were b in Londoun Co., Va. Ch: Benjamin, d Norfolk, Va., War of 1812, Reuben, b 1780, m Elinor Bailey dau of Wm. Bailey, Wm. m Rachel Bailey, sister of Elinor, no ch. Burr, m twice, 7 sons, John Henry killed in gold mine in California. Dau Sally, b 1792, m Joel Bailey, d 1864, Charlotte, Patsy, Betsy, Nancy, b 1807, m John Davidson. Reuben Powell, son of Henry Powell m Elinor Bailey, dau of Wm. Bailey, had sons: William, Benjamin, Reuben, Ralph, Joseph. Daus; Nancy & Louisa. Benjamin, b 1812, m Mary Ann Lawson had 2 sons, George & James & 4 daus, Mary Ellen, Minerva, Lucinda & Sophronia. Reuben, b 1820, m Melinda Bailey & had 4 sons, Montewille, Thaddeus, Benjamin, & Gideon, & 2 daus, Penelope and Laverna. Ralph, b 1816, m Roxalina Williams, had 4 sons, Wm. Edmund, Elkanah Pendleton, James Lloyd, & Dexeter Galen, & 5 daus, Amanda, Martha, Harriet, Naomi, and Bertha. Wanted, names of Henry Powell's parents, and Rev. service. Also want names of Sarah (Strother) Powell's parents, and Rev. service, name of Elinor (Bailey) Powell's mother, and Rev. service, if any, of her father, Wm. Bailey?

(2) WILLIAMS.—Ralph Powell, grandson of Henry Powell & Sarah (Strother) Powell m Roxalia Williams, only child of William Williams. Wanted Rev. service of Wm. and John Williams, also maiden name of Margaret Williams. Who was the father of Naomi Hutson, & what was his Rev. service?—M. L. P.

6673. YOUNG.—Ancestry desired of Frances Young who m Wm. Webb in Essex Co., Va., 1771. They moved to Granville Co., N. C. in 1776. Their ch were Rachel, James, Wm. Smith, John, Thomas, Mary, Henry Young, Frances & Samuel Smith.

(2) SMITH.—Wanted, information abt the relationship bet Young and Smith fam of Essex Co., Va.—L. R. M.

6674. ELDRIDGE.—Wanted, the names of parents of Peyton R. Eldridge who m Mary (Mollie) Gwynn or Gwinn, dau of Benjamin and Sarah (Griffith) Gwynn of Culpeper Co., Va. & later settled in Bourbon Co., Ky. nr North Middleton where he d, had a bro Thomas and a sister. Peyton R. Eldridge was b in 1779, d 1848 & was a sol in the War of 1812. Did his father serve in the Rev?—E. C. S.

6675. BEAM.—Wanted, the "Beam, Letts Genealogy." Can you inform me how to obtain a copy? The given name, & Rev. services desired of father of Catherine Beam, b 1761, d Aug. 20, 1821, m Benjamin Green 1780. He was b in 1759 & served in Rev. from Loudoun Co., Va. His father's record desired. His given name is supposed to be Benjamin, b 1721 & w Susannah.—W. P.

6676. HARRELSON.—Gen. & Rev. service of the Harrelson fam desired.—M. B. H.

6677. LOWE (Low).—Wanted, Rev. service, date of b, m, d, name of parents, also of Lenia Lowe, d 1837, m James Martin, 1812, killed 1824, they lived at Seaford, Del. Leonia Lowe's bros & sisters were: Nellie, m Ebenezer Hurst, William, James, Millie, m John Parker, Leah & Sallie, also a half-sister Betsey Mathews who m John Shebe.

(2) WRIGHT–BROWN.—Who were Joseph Wright's parents? He was b 1785, d 1842, m Agnes Brown, b 1788, d 1842. Both b in Bedford Co., Va. & buried in Ralls Co., Mo. Agnes Brown's father was Capt. John Brown, would like dates of his Rev. service & gen of his w.—W. E. T.

6678. COOPER.—Was William Cooper, ensign 8th Reg't., Continental Line, Pa., a bro of Levin Cooper who served in Capt. George Vance's Co., Westmoreland Co., Pa.? Did this William Cooper m the widow Lutz? Desire to correspond with the descendants of William Cooper, Westmoreland Co., Pa. who m Mrs. Lutz.—N. E. F.

6679. ANDERSON.—What was the surname, and who were the parents of Deborah who m Capt. John Anderson of Mardenhead, Hunterdon Co., N. J.? Did her father give Rev. service?—

(2) FOGG.—What were the names of the parents of Elizabeth Fogg who m John Ware, Jr. in Salem Co., N. J., 1749? They resided in Salem. Did her father or husband give Rev. service?—L. C. H.

6680. SYKES–TURNER.—Wanted, date of b, d, & m of William Sykes & w Burchette Lundy Turner, also names of their ch; m abt 1800 in Greenville Co., Va. Burchette Lundy Turner had a dau, Martha Ann, b 1803 in Greenville Co., Va. who m Richard Sykes, 1823. Could Burchette Lundy Turner be the dau of Person Turner? When & where was Person Turner b, m, d, & name of his w? Names of Person Turner's ch desired. Names of ch of Simon Turner & 2nd w, Polly Peters of Va. Rev. service of Person Turner and date of b, d, & m?—C. F. R.

6681. WOOD.—William Wood of Falmouth, Mass. m for his 2nd w, Susanna (Lombard) Stuart, widow of Capt. Wentworth Stuart, March 4, 1779. Wm. Wood d abt 1794. Desire first w's maiden name, date of b, d. They had 6 ch. I have information that he served in the Rev.—S. M. P.

6682. DARR.—Peter & William Darr came to America from either Holland or Germany. Am descendant of a William Darr b Sept. 15, 1776, & d Apr. 9, 1855. He m Sallie Brown b Jan. 16, 1781. Wanted, connection back to first Wm. William & Sallie; had 9 ch all b in Woodford Co., Ky. Was there Rev. service?

(2) CALVERT–PLEMMONS.—William Calvert m Elizabeth Fine in East Tenn. Their dau, Mary Ann Calvert, b Mar. 11, 1810, m in 1829, Thomas Plemmons, b Mar. 3, 1802. His father was John Jackson Moore Plemmons & his g-father Thomas Plemmons. Was there Rev. service?—G. W.

6683. GRAY.—Wanted, information of Isaac Gray who, with his w & fam moved to Richmond, Va. to Woodford Co., abt 1770. Is there a Gray Gen. of Va.?

(2) BOHON.—Gen. & Rev. data of the Bohon fam desired. My g-g-g-father Bohon was an officer in the Rev.—J. S.

6684. MONTGOMERY–HOUSTON.—Wanted, information concerning John Montgomery of Va. who m Ester Houston. Did he render service in the Rev.? His son, Rev. John Montgomery b Dec. 5, 1752. His dau, Ester H. Montgomery, m Samuel Doak, D. D., 1776.

(2) KIMBROUGH–THOMPSON.—Bradley Kimbrough, b in Va. or N. C., m Sarah Thompson from S. C. A son Duke Kimbrough b Nov. 19, 1762, m Susan Hunter. Wanted, ancestry of Bradley Kimbrough. Did he serve in the Rev.? Ancestry of Sarah Thompson and Susan Hunter desired.—H. R. S.

6685. ROE–ARNOT.—Joshua Roe (Row, Rowe), my g-g-father m Hannah Vail abt 1794 or 1795, dau of Gilbert Townsend Vail who was b in 1739 & killed in battle of Minisink, July 22, 1779, leaving his widow Hannah, dau of Peter Arnot, with 8 ch. These fams lived in Goshen Precint, Orange Co., N. Y. Want information of previous residence, & ancestry of Joshua Sawyer, (Row, or Rowe), data of his b, d, & m, also official proof of his & his father's service in the Rev. and name of Peter Arnot's w with data of b, d, & m.—F. R. K.

6686. SOMMERS–CHAPMAN.—Isaac Sommers (or Somers) of Eng. ancestry, b in Bridgeport, Conn., abt 1790 or 1795, d 1837 in Northern O. on his way west. When a young man he went to N. Y. & in 1814 m Rebecca Chapman nr Saratoga. Issue: Rachel, b Feb. 3, 1815, Angeline, Caroline, Ann, Sarah Jane, Amos, Lucian, Cynthia & Julia. Who were his parents? Give the names & dates. Was there Rev. record? Rebecca Chapman was the dau of Ruth Rider & her mother's name was

Elizabeth. Who was her father & g-parents? Give names, dates, & Rev record. Rebecca Chapman had 2 sisters, Betsey & Celia, & a bro Samuel. Samuel Chapman came from N. Y. to La Porte, Ind., & from there went to Racine, Wis., where he practiced law. Betsey C. Ward & Celia C. Baily also lived in Wis. Rebecca's fam moved to La Porte, Ind.

(2) VAN DORN.—Isaac Van Dorn was an inhabitant of N. J., probably of the northeastern part. He had the following ch: John, a sailor drowned in East River, Isaac, Louis, Polly, Patty, & Nancy. What was Isaac Van Dorn's w's name? Was there a Rev. record? He moved to Onondaga Co., N. Y. Pattie Van Dorn m Dennis Rust in 1816. She was my g-mother.—J. A. R.

6687. LOVE.—John Love, b abt 1769 at Bridgewater, Conn., m Sally Rose, moved to Oneida Co., N. Y., previous to 1802 and from there to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1811. 2 bros, Richard & Alexander, also came to Chautauqua Co. Desire their other bros' names, & name of father of John Love & Rev. record.—T. R.

6688. EVANS–WILLIAMSON.—Jonathan Evans, b —, d 1817, m Nov. 12, 1764, Sarah Kirk, b Sept. 5, 1741; had 2 sons, William & Jonathan, & 5 daus, one of whom was Prudence, mother of Geo. B. McClellan, another who m John Frederic, & Sarah, b abt 1772, d 1855 (my g-g-mother) m abt 1792, Hyram Williamson, b Feb. 6, 1766, d. Dec. 26, 1843. Hyram was the son of James Williamson who presumably m Jane Davies Aug. 27, 1743. Issue of Sarah & Hyram Williamson; Jonathan d in infancy, Eli, Jonathan William b Feb. 6, 1799, Hyram b 1800, Sarah (my g-mother) b 1803, m Samuel Bleakney, Joshua and Polly. Tradition says James Williamson was a soldier in the Rev. and also that Hyram was a messenger boy for Washington and enlisted very young. Proof wanted. "Pa. Archives, V series, Vol. 5, page 747" gives Returns of Upper Darby, Delaware Co., Pa. Company, 1782, gives the names of Jonathan Evans and James Williamson. Both Jonathan Evans and James Williamson, my ancestors, lived in Upper Darby at that time. Does this Rev. service in the "Pa Archives" belong to these men?—W. B. P.

6689. WHITLEY.—My g-mother was Catherine, her mother's name was Sarah Gilpin or Galpin. Father's name (I think) George, sisters, Mary & Esther, bros, George & Phillip. Imagine there were others. He lived in Oswego, Candor Corners, Tioga Co., & Utica, N. Y.; was he b in Pa. or N. Y. She was b Jan. 15, 1819, m Ogden Barrett in 1844 Believe some are buried in Oswego, N. Y.

(2) GILLETT–GILLET–GILET.—Erastus Gillett, b March 6, 1812 in Litchfield, Conn., d in Lacon, Ill. Nov. 8, 1870. He had 3 bros, Miles, Chancy, Harvey. Were there sisters? He had 5 sons, Fred, Harvey, William, Henry, Rastus, 2 daus by a 2nd m, Mary & Elenora. Did Erastus have Rev. record?—E. C. B.

6690. THAYER.—Oliver Thayer, b June 7, 1752, d Aug. 5, 1823, m, 1774, Ruth Hunt, b Oct. 3, 1753, d July 24, 1833. Issue: Ruth b Feb. 25, 1775, Eliphalet b May 12, 1776, d Nov. 10, 1860, Oliver b June 9, 1777, d April 9, 1824, Jerusha b Sept. 12, 1778, d March 10, 1811, Zena b Sept. 11, 1780, d July 2, 1854, Elizabeth b Dec. 24, 1781, d Nov. 7, 1837, Phoebe b May 15, 1787, d Sept. 20, 1824, Mary b Apr. 3, 1789, d Sept. 17, 1881, Minot b Apr. 7, 1791, d 1857, Ludo b Apr. 1, 1793, d 1854, Lucinda b June 22, 1795, d 1872. The Thayers came to Braintree and old Plymouth Colony & moved to Williamsburg, Mass. Did Oliver Thayer render Rev. service or the father of Ruth Hunt? I am descended from Jerusha Thayer who m Joseph Hill.—M. E. T.

6691. HINCKLEY.—Gen of the Hinckley fam desired. Samuel Hinckley of Eng. came to U. S. in 1635, settled at Scituate, Mass. My g-g-father, Walter Hinckley, was b 1775 in N. Y. State. Rev. service with proof wanted. —M. H. D.

6692. PHILLIPS.—Wanted, date of d of Ebenezer Phillips, b in Hopkinton, Mass, Oct. 16, 1739. Believe he d in Hopkinton, Mass., but town records do not give date. He was son of Theophilus & Elizabeth Phillips; served as a corporal in Capt. James Mellin's Co., Col. Jonathan Ward's Reg't, Mass. Militia. Ref. "Mass. Soldiers & Sailors in the Rev." page 314, Vol. XII.—L. P. McC.

6693. HAZZARD.—Am searching for descendents and ancestors of the 3 Hazzard bros, Steward, James, & Robert, who settled in Fayette township (later called Oxford) Chenango Co., N. Y. in 1815. One of the bros had 2 sons names James & William who were b in or nr Russell, Hampden Co., Mass. in 1796 & 1798 respectively. William was my g-father & he, with his bro James, emigrated to Mich. in 1817. The father of the 3 bros, Steward, James, & Robert, I am sure, was Robert son of James Hazzard of Worcester, Mass., b 1701, m Jane Cook, Dec. 1735, d in Southhampton in 1785. I wish to know the wives & ch of the 3 bros & the dates of their m, b, & d. Were there Rev. soldiers in this fam?—B. L. J.

6694. PARKE.—Wanted data of John Parks (Parke) who lived in York Co., Pa., m abt 1758, moved from York Co. to Huntingdon Co., Pa. Had 4 sons, William, James, Robert, Arthur, & 2 daus, Margaret & Fanny. Want his birthplace & residence when he enlisted & dates of his b, d, & name of his w, also data of the other 2 men named John Parks. In

"Penn. Archives" 3 are given. The 1st mentioned is said to have served at Valley Forge.

(2) BRATTON.—Information wanted of James Brattin (Bratton) member of Col. Sam'l Miles Rifle Reg't. Pa. troops, name on list of men taken prisoners at L. I., Aug. 27, 1776. Wanted, dates of his b & d & res & when he enlisted? —E. M. S. P.

6695. JONES.—Amos Jones of New London, Conn., b 1746, sailed a vessel in the West India trade. Enlisted in Colchester, 1776, under Col. Heman Swift; was in the battle of Lake Champlain. In Feb. 1772, he m "Lydia —of Litchfield." Wanted, her surname.

(2) GREENE.—Gen of Bowen or Daniel Greene, sons of Nathan Greene of East Greenwich, Conn., desired.—A. E. W.

6696. BONNER.—My father was Charles Hapsley Bonner, b Mar. 18, 1841, in Mt. Pleasant, Pa., son of David Bonner & Margaret Phillips, Rev. service desired.—A. B. H.

ANSWERS

4998. WOODS.—Mr. Oscar Woods of Morrison, Ill., has a copy of the Woods history.—*Mrs. D. W. Low*, 104b Everett St., Dixon, Ill.

6039. CROCKETT, 6046 (2) Craighead, (3) Hill, (8) Waddill, 6051, Clark and Lanier.—I can give helpful information to the above inquirers.—*Mrs. Lily Doyle Dunlap*, Ansonville, N. C.

6263. GALBRAITH.—The Va. branch of the Galbraith fam. In a sketch I have is mentioned Arthur Gabraith taking up 150 acres of land in 1766 on Shavers Creek. Do you know where Shavers Creek is?—*Nellie Toolie Storey*, Talladega, Ala.

6288. MARTIN.—Amos Martin b Rudover, Mass., Oct. 5, 1761, d in N. H., Dec. 9, 1840; served in Rev. from Mass. in 1779 & later from Bedford, N. H., for Derryfield. His ch were: Nancy b 1791, m Daniel Barnes of Marshfield, Vt., Rebecca, b 1793, m Reuben Barnes of Litchfield, N. H., Orra, b 1795, m Peter Crowell of Londonderry, N. H. Pension Record, Rodney, b 1801, Osgood, b 1804, James b 1807, Sophia, b 1811, m Wm. Gardiner, Lorinda, b 1813, m Thos. Wells. Who was his w? —*Jennie I. Campbell*, Mankato, Kansas.

6351. (2) HART.—See "A Genealogical Naration of the Hart Fam," by Mrs. Sarah S. Young: S. C. Toof & Co., Memphis, Tenn., 1882. Also see "Kentucky Pioneer Women" by Mary Florence Taney: Robt. Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, 1893, and Collins' "History of Kentucky." Henry Clay's w was Lucretia, dau of Thomas and Susanna (Gray) Hart and grandau of Thos & Susanna (Rice) Hart. Thos senior was the son of Thos Hart who emigrated from London abt 1690.—*C. K. Shelby*, 306 Laurens St., Olean, N. Y.

6360. (2) CASS.—None of the descendants of Jonathan Cass of Exeter, N. H., have record of his parentage, but in 1909, Alfred Coolsman Cass of N. Y. City unearthed data which, with other evidence, indicates that Jonathan Cass' parents were Joseph Cass (b Kensington, N. H., Aug. 21, 1731) & Sarah Floudies, whom he m at Amesbury, Mass., Dec. 19, 1751. He lived probably much of his life in Salisbury, moving later to Epping, N. H., from Epping he moved to Raymond. He d at the home of his son, Benjamin, nr Boscowen. Sarah Flandies, b June 4, 1730, & d abt 1765, was dau of Jedediah and Eleanor (Barnard) Flandies (Flandies Genealogy by William Prescott-1873). The Cass lineage is as follows: John Cass came from Eng. in 1644 & settled in Hampton, N. H. He m Martha, dau of Thomas & Elizabeth Philbrick. Issue: 3 sons & daus. The 2nd son, Joseph Cass, b in Hampton, Oct. 5, 1656 served in King William's War. He m 1st Mary Hobbs and had 3 sons & 1 dau. He m 2nd Elizabeth, dau of Henry & Mary Green and widow of James Chase. Joseph had by her 2 sons and 1 dau. One of their sons, Jonathan Cass, b in Hampton, in 1698, m Tabitha, dau of John & Priscilla (Norton) Ring. He served in the expedition against Louisburg, d Sept. 13, 1745. They had 5 sons & 3 daus. The 4th son, Joseph Cass, was the father of Major Cass whom you ask abt.—*C. K. Shelby*, 306 Laurens St., Olean, N. Y.

6360. CASS.—In the will of Jonathan Cass, of Hampton, Mass., who d April 7, 1675, he mentions the following ch: Joseph & Samuel, oldest sons; Abigail, Mercy, Jonathan & Ebenezer. His w, Martha, & bros, Philip Lewis or Lews, & Thos. Philbrick, were to be executors, with w Martha, of his estate. (See Vol. I, N. H. Probate Rec.) Dau Martha & Mary had already rec'd their share of his estate. (Vol. II, N. H. Probate Records, pages 312, 314.) Jonathan Cass, of Kingston, yeoman, 1745. Adm on estate of Jonathan Cass, of Kingston, he granted to Tabitha Cass, of Kensington, widow, Nov. 27, 1745. Ch of Jonathan & Tabitha Cass, all b in Kensington; Apphia Cass, b Jan. 13, 1725; John, b March 29, 1727; Moses, b Aug. 21, 1731; A. Joseph Cass, d in Kensington, July 6, 1739; Benj., b Jan 30, 1738; Rachel, b March 3, 1741; Jonathan, (date of b not given). Jonathan Cass, of Exeter, Sergt., (Vol. 3, page 101, N. H. Rev Roll). Jonathan Cass, of Exeter, Ensign, (Vol. 3, page 178, N. H. Rev Roll) Nov. 8, 1776. Jonathan Cass, of Exeter, commissioned lieut., May 1, 1778. You must remember that Hampton, Exeter, & Kensington are not a great many miles apart & Kingston is nr by. Your Jonathan may have belonged to these families; they are all that are mentioned in "Vital Statistics of N. H.,"

excepting the ch of Jonathan Cass, Lt. "History of Exeter," by Bell, has the following (on page 5, I think): "Lieut. Jonathan Cass m Dec. 20, 1781, Mary Gilman, dau of Theophilus & Deborah Gilman." Following from "Vital Statistics at Concord, N. H.": Ch of Lieut. Jonathan Cass & w, Mary Gilman, all b in Exeter; Lewis Cass, b Oct. 9, 1782; Deborah Webster Cass, b April 16, 1784; George, b Jan. 25, 1786, d 1783; Polly, b Aug. 12, 1788; Chas. Lee, b Aug. 15, 1787; John Jay, b Feb. 28, 1791, d April 29, 1792. Lieut. Jonathan Cass, blacksmith by trade, emigrated to O., reentered the service & attained the rank of major; his son, Lewis, served in the War of 1812, 1st under Gen. Wm. Hull, then under Gen. W. H. Harrison, & participated in battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813. He became a brig. gen. in the regular army, March, 1813. From 1813 to 1831, was Gov. of the territory of Mich., & his name was one of the greatest in history of the Northwest. From 1831 to 1836 he was Sec. of War in Pres. Jackson's Cabinet. From 1836 to 1842, was U. S. Minister to France. Member of U. S. Senate from 1849 to 1857. In the latter year was Sec. of State in Cabinet of Pres. Buchanan. Lewis Cass resided many years in Detroit, Mich., where he d June 17, 1866. (See McLaughlin's "Lewis Cass" in the "American Statesman Series.") Would not the death record of Lieut. Jonathan Cass give his parents' names? He d in O., did he not? The Jonathan Cass who d in Kensington, N. H., Sept. 14, 1745, d of sore throat. Martha Cass, dau of Jonathan, d of same disease, in Aug., 1745. There is no record of the b of Lieut. Jonathan Cass on any town record in N. H. If so, the clerk has failed to make returns to Concord, N. H., where copies of all vital records are on file.—Mrs. Wallace Dana Smith, 126 Wibird St., Portsmouth, N. H.

6369. (2) WYATT.—Mrs. E. Robert Blaine (Fanny Browning Owen, b Maysville, Ky.) is a descendant of Francis Wyatt for whom you are inquiring. If you will write to her in care of Mr. Edward P. Browning, of Maysville, Ky., I am sure she will be glad to send you what you need.—Miss Eliza G. Browning.

6376. SANFORD GREENE.—There is a Greene Genealogy. "The Greene Fam & Its Branches, 1861 to 1904" by Lora S. La Mance. I found the book in the State Historical Library at Madison, Wis.—*Mrs. James O. Jensen*, 359 Huff St., Winona, Minn.

6390. BROWNING.—Record of John Browning. Parents: Francis Browning, Sr., b abt 1700, d 1775, & Elizabeth Lloyd, m 1723. Their son, John Browning, b 1728, m 1744, d 1803, b Culpeper Co., Va., m Elizabeth Demearest (a French Huguenot), Ch: James b 1745, m Susan Hickman; Joshua b 1746, Ann Scott; Enos b 1741, m Jane Trim; Francis b 1753, m Vermillian (1) Culentson, (2) Peebles; John Radnor b 1757, m ?; William b 1759, m ?; George, 1761, Eunice, 1762, Daniel, 1764, were not traced.—*Eliza G. Browning*, Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.

6393 (2) CUMMING.—It is possible Ann Cumming may have been a dau of Robert Cumming who m —Blair, sister of Rev. Samuel Blair (1712–1751), at one time pastor of the Pres. Church at Shrewsbury, N. J. Robert Cumming was b in Scotland, but m (Ann?) Blair in America. (In Pa. according to some.) This couple were ancestors of Rev. Alex. Cumming. Robert C. was an Elder in the Pres. Church. There are several Cumming genealogies, but none of them contain the Blair-Cummings line. I would like to find it.—*Eleanor Hustand Moore*, Philadelphia, Pa.

6440. WEST.—I believe our ancestors were bros, and were sons of Francis West, who came to this country from Eng., b 1606, d 1692. There is a little book printed by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, which can be procured for fifty cents. The title is "Francis West of Duxbury, Mass., & Some of His Descendants," by Edward E. Cornwall. Dr. Thomas West (Francis), b 1646, d Sept. 6, 1706, m Elizabeth—who d Feb. 10, 1728. He was in Plymouth in 1667–71, & after 1673 resided in Martha's Vineyard. His will, dated Jan. 15, 1697–98, mentioned his 6 sons, but not his daus who, however, were mentioned in a division of his real estate, 1722. His will also mentions "My bro, Nathaniel Skiff." Ch b in Martha's Vineyard: (1) Abner, b June 9, 1683, d 1756, m Nov. 17, 1707, Jean, dau of Thomas & Elizabeth (Bunker) Look, & widow of John Cottle. He was a carpenter in Martha's Vineyard. Among his ch was Rev. Thomas, who was the father of Rev. Samuel, D.D., b 1738 in Boston. (2) Thomas, d 1728 in R. I. from injuries received in a shipwreck. M Jan. 29, 1713 to Mary, dau of Stephen & Deborah (Skiff) Presbury. He was an "innholder," "mariner" & "pilot" in Martha's Vineyard. (8 ch). (3) Peter; (4) William; (5) Dr. Sackfield; (6) Judah; (7) Abigail; (8) Elizabeth; (9) Ruth; (10) Mary.—*Mrs. John R. Wilson Jr.*, North Lewisburg, Ohio.

6441. CALDWELL.—I have a large number of Caldwell Records of various branches and would be pleased to look them over if I have a little more definite information. I can think of a number of James Caldwells b abt 1755.—*Frank E. Caldwell, M.D.*, Box 1694, Salt Lake City, Utah.

6447. BRUN–DUTLON.—I have my Dutlon line back to the immigrant and quite a bit of Eng. Dutlons. If you could tell date and place of

b, it would help. Most of the branches have Johns. Five generations back of me Joseph Dutlon had a bro John b 1730, probably in Wallingford, Ct. Do you know where your Dutlons lived before going to Mo.?—*Mrs. L. W. Roscoe,* 238 Augusta Ave, Lorain, O.

6448. (4) MORGAN.—Information wanted abt Morgan line. I would be glad to correspond with anyone interested in the Morgan fam. I am a descendant of John and Lucy Morgan of Va. through their dau Katrina who m Major Horner, a sol in War of 1812, serving in Co. from Chesterfield Co., Va. John R. Ferrill was a descendant of Edmund Ferrill.—*Miss Laura Horner,* 618 W. Logan St. Moberly, Mo.

6454. BANNON.—"Thomas O. Bannon b 1739, d 1801, m Frances Jennings in Fauquier Co., Va., & moved to Barnwell Dist., S. C., soon after the Rev." This must be the same Thomas & Frances to whom you referred, but I should imagine he m earlier than 1778. I wish information of Anthony Jennings, b 1773, m Martha McBride abt 1794. His father was Wm. who m Catherine —— Wm. Jennings, b 1725 m Agnes Dickerson in 1746, third son was Wm. (I believe the father of my Anthony); have been unable to learn more of this Wm., & of Anthony, except that his father was Wm. who m Catherine. I think my Jennings came from Amelia Co., Va.—*Mrs. J. D. Abercromba,* Douglasville, Ga.

6455. DOUGLASS.—My ancestor was Sally Douglass. Her father was John & her mother Elizabeth Douglass. I have no record that he was a Capt. or a Rev. sol. John Douglass, b Jan., 1749; Elizabeth Douglass, b Dec. 10, 1752; Elijah b Sept. 23, 1774; Mehitable b Apr. 6, 1776; John b June 9, 1780; Hannah b Oct. 4, 1784; Sally b Aug. 14, 1787; Betsy b July 4, 1782; Grace b April 24, 1790; Esther b Apr. 10, 1793. John Douglass d Nov. 26, 1810; Elizabeth d Oct. 28, 1811; Mehitable d Aug. 24, 1824; Hannah Pickett d Oct. 28, 1829; Sally Murdock d Nov. 23, 1832. Eliphalet Murdock, b Nov. 28, 1786, in Renselaer or Kinderhook or somewhere nr Albany, N. Y., m Sally Douglass, Feb. 11, 1812 at Hamilton, N. Y.—*Mrs. F. E. Chaddock,* Le Roy, N. Y.

6457. BRIGGS.—Can you place Patient Briggs, b Aug. 10, 1755 or 56, d Apr. 13, 1820, m 1775 or 76, Rufus Hill, b Aug. 24, 1755 or 56, d Dec. 15, 1845. They lived at Sag Harbor, L. I., where my g-g-father, their son, Col. Joseph T. Hill, b Dec. 9, 1786. Their other ch were: John T. Hill, b July 4, 1805, Rufus R. Hill, Sarah who m Austin Avery. The name, Joseph Briggs Hill, was handed down in our line & that of another son. Joseph in a familiar name in the Briggs fam of Mass. Col. Joseph Briggs Hill m Harriet Hempstead of New London, they moved to West Stockbridge, Mass. where he had a marble quarry. Wanted lineage of Patience Briggs to the immigrant ancestors together with reference to service in the Rev., Colonial Wars, or connection with Mayflower ancestors.—*Marguerite Hinckley Cohn,* Peadleton, Oregon.

6461. (2) WHEELER.—Jedediah Wheeler. I am a descendant of Dr. Lemuel Wheeler & w Jerusha. (There were two Dr. Lemuel Wheelers.) Will you please write me as my ancestor had bro & uncle Jedediah.—*Mrs. E. W. Brown,* 596 North Ave., Bridgeport, Ct.

6465. HARRIS.—John Harris, & Indian trader in the early settlement of Lancaster Co., Pa., was a native of Yorkshire, Eng., b 1673. He came to America, settled first in Phila. & in 1705 settled in Paxtang Twp., then Lancaster Co., now Dauphin Co., as an Indian trader. He d at Harris' Ferry, Dec., 1748. He m Esther Say in Christ church, Phila. She m 2nd, June 1, 1752, William McChesney & d 1757. The ch of John & Esther (Say) Harris were: Elizabeth b 1720 m Sept. 15, 1744 John Findley; Esther b 1722 m June 3, 1748 Wm. Plunket; John b 1726 m 1st Elizabeth McClure, 2nd Mary Reed; William Augustus, b 1730, m Oct. 4, 1752, Margaret Simpson, Samuel, b May 4, 1733, m 1758 Elizabeth Bonner; David, b 1737, m Miss Mahon. John (2) Harris, b 1726, the founder of Harrisburg, lived at Harris' Ferry, served during the French & Indian Wars, & during Rev. gave money for the cause. "The History of Dauphin Co." will give his services in detail. He d July 22, 1791, in his 55th yr. He m 1st, May 3, 1749, in the Paxtang Church, Elizabeth McClure, dau of Richard McClure, b in Paxtang Twp., 1729. She d Jan. 20, 1764, at Harris' Ferry. Their ch were: Mary b Apr. 13, 1750, m Wm. Maclay; John b Aug. 20, 1751, d Dec. 31, 1775; David b Feb. 24, 1754, d Nov. 16, 1809; William b Jan. 23, 1756, d July 3, 1764; Elizabeth b Nov. 22, 1759, d. s. p. John (2) Harris m 2nd Nov. 1764, Marp Reed of Hanover. Their ch were: Adam b Nov. 7, 1765, d. s. p.; James (1) b Feb. 15, 1767, d. s. p.: Robert b Sept. 5, 1768; Mary b Oct. 1, 1770, m John André Hanna; Jean b March 18, 1772 d. s. p.; Joseph b Oct. 23, 1774, d. s. p.; William b. Sept. 1, 1776, d 1777; Read b Oct. 5, 1778, d. s. p.; Elizabeth b Oct., 1780, d. s. p.; James b 1782, d May 17, 1806 unm. (See "History of Dauphin Co., Pa." pp. 292; 300; 501; "Egle's Pa. Notes & Queries," 1st Series Reprint 1; pp. 9, 42, 161; Ibid 3d Series Reprint 1, pp. 259, 332, 351, 372. "Bio. Ency. of Dauphin Co., Pa." Further details of this fam are given in the above articles. There is no Wiley or Rainey fam connections shown. Another fam of Harris' lived in this vicinity, that of

William Harris of Paxtang, who was b 1701, d April 4, 1754, m Catherine Douglass. Their ch were: James b Jan. 16, 1739; Sarah b March 20, 1741; John b Nov. 20, 1746; William b Nov. 20, 1749; Mary b July 22, 1752; Robert b 1753. The male lines are carried out in article, but nothing is known concerning the 2 girls. In "Egle's Notes & Queries" 1st Series Reprint 1: 162 are the m by Rev. John Elder of Thomas Wylie, July 31, 1777, & James Wylie Apr. 14, 1776, but no women are given.

(2) CARMON OR CARMONT.—I shall be glad to communicate further with regard to this fam. "The History of Huntington Co., Pa." p. 493: John Carmon of Standing Stone Valley d Jan. 9, 1827, at an advanced age. Marriages Jan. 12, 1819, John Carmon and Martha Hemphill, p. 489; Dec. 23, 1819, Jane Carmon & Robert McGill, p. 490; Jan. 28, 1828, Robert Carmon & Catherine, dau of Robert Wray, p. 491. From the Probate office of Huntington Co., "Pa., Will book" 3, p. 208, has been copied the will of John Carmont, dated Jan. 3, 1827, probated Jan. 17, 1827, w Mary; dau Jane, now Jane Magill; g-dau Mary Jenkins when 21; Martha Carmont, widow, & her son John Peebles Carmont when 21; dau Agnes Carmont when 21 and her share at her mother's death; ch: James, Livingston, Alexander, Mary & Robert, to have shares of their mother's death. Two oldest sons James & Livingston executors, son Robert under age. Witnesses; Alexander Livingston & Samuel Miller. The above Mary, w of John Carmont, is supposed to have been a Livingston. Would like further information abt her fam.—*Mrs. E. M. Bamford*, 91 N. Franklin St. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

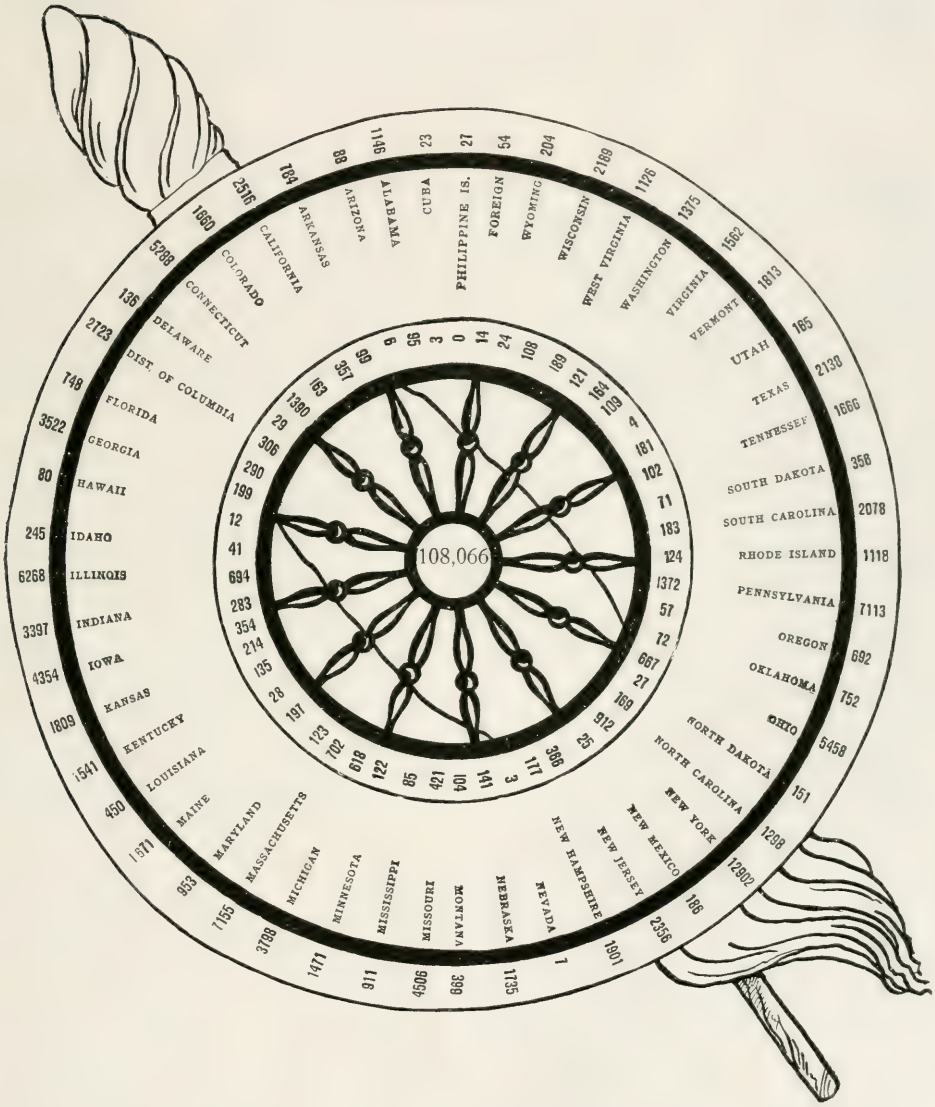
6482. CHEW.—I noticed your mention of James Chew & in the "Annual Report of the Va. State Library, 1911–1912," I find him among the Rev. sol listed thus: James Chew–Rev. O. Upper, 246; also Robert Chew, Lieutenant 1 Va. State Regiment War Department 21–1. I wonder if you have any data concerning Alcy Chew.

6483. HICKOX.—Sarah Hickox, dau of Stephen Hickox, of Williamstown, Mass., m Moses Rich, b 1767. I. B. H. The planters of Waterbury, Conn., bearing the name of Hickox, Samuel and Joseph, are supposed to have been bros, sons of William Hickox, of Farmington, one of the original proprietors and settlers. The latter d early. The names of Samuel & Joseph are on the list of proprietors of Farmington in 1672. Samuel Hickox, one of the original 30 who settled Waterbury, was called Sergeant as early as 1686. When the train band was organized, or reorganized, after their resumption of the Colonial Government under the charter, he was appointed sergeant. He held different official positions by appointment of the grand committee and proprietors, was townsman in 1682, etc. He was one of the leading men of the settlement & d at his post. His inventory was taken Feb. 28 1694–5, amounting to 434 pounds. Ch: (1) Samuel, b 1669, m in 1690, Elizabeth Plumb, had 10 ch. (2) Hannah, b 1671, m John Judd, of Waterbury, (3) William, b 1673, m abt 1696 Rebecca Andruss. Capt. William Hickox lost 3 sons in the great sickness of 1713. 1 son only, Sergt. Samuel, survived him, and had a family. (4) Thomas, b 1675, m Mary Bronson, d 1728. (5) Joseph, b 1678, m Elizabeth Gaylord. He had 2 ch, Joseph & Hannah. (6) Mary, b 1681, m John Bronson, d 1713. (7) Elizabeth, bapt Nov. 12, 1682, m John Norton (of Durham, previously of Saybrook). (8) Stephen, bapt Apr. 12, 1685, m Ruth Gaylord (dau of Joseph Gaylord). He was admitted a bachelor proprietor of Waterbury, Jan. 7, 1705–6, but soon followed his bro & father-in-law to Durham, thus losing his bachelor rights. He had a small interest after the decease of his father. He d before 1737–8. He had issue: Samuel, Stephen, Ruth, Johnson, & Sarah Spelman. (9) Benjamin, b 1686. He was living in Norwalk in 1735. (10) Mercy, bapt Apr. 8, 1689. (11) Ebenezer, b 1693, was in Danbury in June, 1722. (Record from the History of Waterbury, Conn.) I am a descendant of the Hickox family through Ebenezer, the 11th ch of Samuel Hickox, of Waterbury. The History of Waterbury has a gen of the branch living at that town. Some of my Conn. ancestors moved to Berkshire Co., Mass., abt 1754, & it may be possible that yours did the same. Durham, Conn., may give you your records.—*Mrs. Harriet B. Sibley*, Dallas, Poll Co., Ore.

6500. ROBINSON.—The wills of James Robinson of Chanceford Twp., York Co., Pa. pro in 1813 & of his son, James Robinson Jr., pro in 1822, are on file in the Probate Office at York, Pa. where copies may be obtained.—*Herbert C. Varney*, 743 Iglehart Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

6512. FORD.—I am a descendant of an Elizabeth Ford of Va. Correspondence requested.—*Mrs. Addie L. Booker*, Malta Bend, Mo.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



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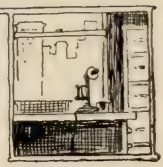
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Connecticut, at this date of publication, leads all States with 1390 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, February 5, 1920

A REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Thursday, February 5, 1920, at 10.05 a.m.

The Chaplain General spoke of the help that had come to all from the inspiration of the New Year services, of the month of January that was sacred to the memory of the Pilgrims, the noble men and women who braved all manner of hardships in order to be true to their ideals, the thought of the Pilgrims bringing to mind much that was fraught with significance to the Daughters who had entered into their inheritance, reading from the article entitled "The Spirit of the Pilgrims in the life of To-day." Miss Pierce referred to the indwelling of the spirit as the source of power, and read from John 14: 15–21, and Romans 8: 1–17. Following a fervent prayer the Chaplain General led in the Lord's Prayer, in which the Board joined.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members being recorded present: *Active Officers*—Mrs. Guernsey, Miss Blackburn, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Aull, Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Hume, Miss Coburn, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Heath, Miss Barlow. *State Regents*—Mrs. Buel, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Ellison, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Barrett of New Hampshire, Miss Broadhead, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Duvall, Mrs. Barrett of Virginia, Mrs. Heavner. *State Vice Regents*—Mrs. Schoentgen, Mrs. Chenault, Mrs. George.

The President General read her report.

Report of the President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

It is difficult to realize that this is the last regular meeting but one of the National Board of Management of the present administration; that one being upon Saturday, April 17, just before the opening of Congress on April nineteenth.

It is indeed difficult, for those of us who have served as members of this Board for the past three years, to realize that we are nearing the time when we will no longer be members of it, and, shall it be said, that cheerfully we will turn over our authority to others.

The pleasure is very great, to greet so many members of the Board to-day.

The President General is sure that you will feel repaid for the trouble you have taken to be here at this meeting and your presence assures her of your great interest in the work of our Society.

In these days of unrest and uncertainty we need to stand together and your President General is proud to say that most of the members have done so.

The time does come when *opinions* and *methods* of action may differ, but loyalty to the National Society must always come first in every opinion and every action taken. Every member of this Board has made a solemn promise to uphold the principles of and the laws laid down by the National Society, and we who have taken such an obligation should be able to so divorce ourselves from any personal feelings that when a decision must be made the only thing to be taken into consideration is what is for the Society's best interest.

We, as officers, are here to-day and gone to-morrow, but our beloved Society, we trust, will be here for all time and we sincerely hope our descendants will enjoy the benefits of this great organization we have been striving, for the last thirfy years, to build.

Since the meeting in October, just after the President General returned from France, many miles have been traveled by her in the interest of the Society. Two days following the Board meeting, in company with Miss Crowell, Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Johnston, Treasurer General, the President General left for Stockbridge, Massachusetts, a beautiful little village just at the foot of the Berkshire mountains to attend a state meeting of the Daughters of Massachusetts. We spent two delightful as well as profitable days with these Daughters, renewing old acquaintances and making new ones.

At the close of the meeting Mrs. Johnston

returned to Washington, and Miss Crowell and the President General, in company with Mrs. Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, visited a meeting of the Daughters in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

The following day, Mrs. Minor having returned to her home, Miss Crowell and the President General left for Kansas City, Missouri, to attend a three days' session of the State Conference. From there they journeyed on to Independence, where three days were spent. It was good to be home again after so long an absence even if it were only for so short a time.

After that brief visit they left, on November 3d, to attend the New York State Conference at Auburn. From there they returned to Washington for a few days and then went to Cheraw to attend the State Conference of South Carolina; returning to Washington from Cheraw. After spending several days attending to the routine work of her office the President General left for her home, arriving in time for Thanksgiving and there remained until the 3d of January. January 5th found her in Rock Island, the home of the Vice President General of Illinois, as the guest of the Fort Armstrong Chapter; coming direct from there to Washington, on January 7th, and she has been here ever since with the exception of two days spent in Philadelphia. On January 17th it was the President General's great privilege to be the guest of honor of the Quaker City Chapter of Philadelphia, the chapter to which Miss Crowell, the Recording Secretary General, belongs, who was also present as well as Mrs. Aull, Vice-President General from Nebraska.

It has also been the pleasure of the President General to attend several delightful chapter meetings in the District of Columbia since the meeting of our last Board.

The President General wishes to state again that she feels these visits to State Conferences and Chapter meetings are a great benefit to both the President General and the Daughters of the States and chapters. A personal contact is sure to create a closer relationship, and a better understanding of the work of the National Society is always the result of such meetings.

It is now the intention of the President General, before the opening of her last Congress on the 19th of April, to visit the State Conferences of Florida, Delaware, Rhode Island, Iowa and Illinois, as well as a chapter in Savannah, and two in Jacksonville, Florida. She will also have the honor of giving an address on February 12th, before the members of the Palmetto Club, and another at the Home Forum in Daytona on February 15th. She will attend the Florida State Conference at Eustis, Florida, February 16th to 18th and return to Washington in time to preside over the joint celebration of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution, in Memorial Continental Hall on the morning of February 23d.

The Society has had several bequests during this administration. A $1000 bond of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, by Mrs. Mingay of Saratoga Springs, New York. The bond has been turned over to the Treasurer General.

A painting representing a fight between the Enterprise and Boxer, and a painting of the home of Lafayette, by Elizabeth H. Swinburne, of Newport, Rhode Island. We have not yet received these paintings.

A chair used by Daniel Webster in the old Senate Chamber, and, the mate to the gold-lined silver goblet given by George Washington to Major Andrew Ellicott (now in the Museum of the National Society) provided John Reynolds, to whom this second goblet is bequeathed, fails in his turn to bequeath said goblet to a lineal descendant of his grandmother, Jane Judith Ellicott. These bequests are from Annie E. K. Bidwell, of Chico, Butte County, California. The estate is not yet settled.

Also $500, to be used toward reducing the mortgage on Memorial Continental Hall or any other way the Board may direct. Bequeathed by Jane Van Keuren of Peekskill, New York. This estate is not yet settled.

In the early part of November Miss Ellen Hardin Walworth sent to this Society a very beautiful letter stating that in accordance with the expressed wish of her mother she was turning back her Founder's pin in order that it might be in the custody of the National Society. In one of the cases of the Museum may now be seen the pins presented by the Society to three of its founders: Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Mary Desha, and Miss Eugenia Washington. The kindness of Miss Walworth is, I am sure, appreciated by every member of the Society.

The State Regents' attention is called to the credential blanks, which have been sent, in duplicate, to chapters. One to be returned to the Chairman of Credentials and one to the State Regent. The President General feels sure if those returned to the State Regents are carefully checked up by them they would be very much surprised at the glaring mistakes made in filling out these credential blanks, which necessitates the return, by the credential committee of a very large per cent. of them to the chapters.

The President General has often wondered how many of the State Regents endeavor to see to it that the chapters are instructed at State Conferences how to properly fill out not only credential blanks but all official blanks sent them from the National Society. She has attended many state conferences but recalls only one where on the program was any place made for such instructions. She feels sure much trouble would be avoided, not only in the offices at the National Society, but to the State officers if a certain time was set apart at state conferences for instructions and questions in regard to the work and laws of the National Society. It has been a great surprise to the National officers, the lack of *correct* information possessed by the average state and chapter officers in the Society.

The President General especially wishes to commend the State Regents who have taken the time and trouble to send out to the chapter regents of their states such fine state letters, of which she has received copies and she can assure such State Regents that their efforts have resulted in a greater efficiency in the state work and a keener appreciation of the reations between the chapters in those states and the National Society.

As has been the custom for a number of years Washington's Birthday will be celebrated again this year in our Hall, as previously mentioned, under the joint auspices of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the District Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the District Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and, this year the President General will preside.

Ever since the establishment of the custom of holding this joint celebration the question has been asked why the *National Society,* Daughters of the American Revolution should coöperate with the District branches of the other organizations in this way, and the question deserves thoughtful consideration. Because our National headquarters are here in Washington it is fitting that we should offer the use of the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall for the patriotic observance of the anniversary of Washington's birth, but it would seem that the details of the program and the just proportion of the expense of such a celebration should be met by the District Daughters, as it is by the District Sons.

To the minds of many has come the thought that the *National Society,* Daughters of the American Revolution, has no more right to combine with the local branches of the men's organizations and contribute from the National treasury to a celebration in the city of Washington than it would have to combine and draw upon the National treasury for such a celebration in San Francisco, Jacksonville or Bangor.

The recommendation made to the June board in 1913, "that we hold appropriate celebration of the 22d of February and July 4th" carries with it no binding obligation upon the National Society, as such, to hold special exercises upon those days, and, therefore, it will not be necessary to rescind that action in order to release the National Society from the obligation of holding such exercises. It is therefore recommended that at the completion of the exercises this year the District Societies of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution be notified that in future any plans for joint celebrations in the District will have to be arranged with the District Daughters and not with the National Society.

How many Daughters of the American Revolution realize their responsibility in helping mould public opinion in the right direction upon the vital questions of the hour, and are actually engaged in such work, or, are they safely and profitably devoting themselves to their own private affairs and leaving matters of politics and government in the hands of fate?

It is high time that we come to realize that we are in a death struggle which concerns the very existence of Every American family.

We *all* agree that no high office should be a matter of intrigue and self-seeking—yet on the other hand one should prepare herself to be not only able but willing to assume the duties of any high office which she may be called to fill.

Whether you will or not the time is now arrived when true, loyal American women must come forward and take their places in this new era of re-adjustment of the world, left in chaos by the World War.

Great responsibility rests upon them and they must see to it that they do their part in sending the right men to our State legislatures and the United States Congress, those who will place the country above all personal ambitions.

Do not misunderstand me. We are not advocating that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, forsake its objects, set forth in its charter granted by the United States Government, and become a *political* organization, but the intent is to say, that the members of such a Society as ours should *individually* do their part in helping to keep America what our fore-fathers made it.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH E. GUERNSEY,
President General.

The adoption of the report of the President General with its recommendation was moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried.

Miss Crowell read her report as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

Again I am happy to say the routine work of the office has been carefully attended to. The minutes of the regular Board meeting of October 18th and of the special meeting of December 17th were duly prepared for the Magazine and the proof read. Copies of the rulings were sent to all officers, and the notification cards to the new members admitted by the Board at these meetings were promptly mailed.

The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence in connection with the meetings were sent out promptly. The notices of the Board meetings and the meeting of Memorial Continental Hall Committee have been sent to members entitled to them.

The by-laws of many States and chapters have been carefully gone over to see that they do not conflict with the National Constitution and By-laws, and the model form approved by the Board was sent to every member of the Board and supplied to all members of the Society requesting copies.

Miss Sue M. Young, in charge of the Certificate division, after rounding out a term of service for a quarter of a century, resigned early in January. For all these years Miss Young personally prepared for the engrosser and sent out the certificate of membership of every Daughter admitted to the Society during that period. This means that more than 125,000 certificates have passed through her hands.

Certificates of membership numbering 1657 have been sent out since the last regular meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was approved. Moved by Mrs. Aull, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce and Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, *that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to prepare resolutions expressing to Miss Young the appreciation of the Board of Management of her faithful service, a copy to be sent Miss Young and to be spread on the minutes of this meeting.* Carried by a rising vote. The resolution follows:

WHEREAS, Miss Sue M. Young, after a quarter of a century in the employ of the National Society, has resigned her position as Certificate Clerk in the office of the Recording Secretary General, and

Whereas, During that long term of years Miss Young rendered valiant and efficient service at all times, personally compiling the data placed on more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand certificates of membership furnished members as they came into the Society.

Be it resolved, That the National Board of Management, at its meeting held February 5, 1920, desires to place itself on record as appreciating to the fullest extent the faithful and high quality of coöperation and service given by Miss Young, and to wish for her many years of happiness and contentment in the lines of work for humanity in which it is now Miss Young's privilege to engage.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General as follows, stating that she would present later a second and a third list of applicants.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 668 applications presented to the Board and 857 supplemental papers verified: permits issued for insignia 1453, ancestral bars 371, and recognition pins 725.

Papers examined and not yet approved, original 217: supplemental 98: papers returned unverified, original 5; supplemental 43; new records verified 592.

I desire to call the attention of the State Regents to two important matters of which they should apprise their Chapters. First, the ruling made by this Board at the October Meeting that all papers expected to be acted upon at any meeting of this Board should be in the offices of the National Society not later than ten days before the date of the meeting. Many papers are still being received in the last days before Board Meeting with pleas that they be made *special,* when hundreds of applications which have complied with the requirements, are still awaiting examination. The later papers cannot be examined without gross injustice to those received earlier. So please tell your chapters not to ask the impossible.

The other matter of which I wish to make note, is to impress upon your Chapter officers and members the necessity of *personal* signatures of Chapter officers and endorsers. An unusually large number of papers are being received on which one officer or one member has written the names of all the officers or all endorsers. This is a simple forgery and is as much a crime in an endorsement for membership in this Society as it would be on any

other document, and might prove, under certain conditions, an equally serious matter.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Miss Pierce moved *that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the 668 applicants for membership.* This was seconded by Mrs. Aull and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 668 applicants contained in the first list elected to membership in the National Society.

Mrs. Fletcher read her report as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

Your Organizing Secretary General presents for confirmation the newly elected State Vice Regent of Ohio, Mrs. William M. Wilson who fills the unexpired term of Mrs. John T. Mack who has resigned. She also presents for confirmation, the State Vice Regent of Oklahoma, Mrs. Miles C. Livingston.

Through their respective State Regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Annie Lou J. Fortson, Winder, Ga.; Miss Corinth Baker, Sparta, Ga.; Mrs. Mary Pace Wall, Murphysboro, Ill.; Mrs. Estella Armstrong O'Byrne, Brookville, Ind.; Mrs. Harriet Harwood, Strawberry Point, Ia.; Miss Hazel Lindermann, Emmetsburg, Ia.; Mrs. Genevieve F. W. Wolfram, Des Plaines, Ill.; Mrs. Julia E. Lewis Fish, Orange, Mass.; Mrs. Norma Howland Allen, Westfield, N. J.; Mrs. Lettie G. Brett, Ardmore, Okla.; Mrs. Frances Hagood Mauldin, Pickens, S. C.; Mrs. Annie Brooks Dobbin Gowens, Del Rio, Texas.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Miss Katherine Wright, Liberal, Kan.; Mrs. Mabel L. H. Barham, Nacogdoches, Texas. The reappointment of Mrs. Virginia Pocahontas Gray White has been requested by the State Regent of Missouri.

The following chapters are presented for official disbandment: The Lawrence Washington, Wash., D. C.; The American Eagle of La Plata, Mo.; Galvez, New Orleans, La.

The following chapter locations have been changed by request of the State Regents: Flag House Chapter from Media to Frankford, Pa. Col. William Feeter from Little Falls to Dolgeville, N. Y.

The following chapters have organized since the Dec. 17th Board meeting: Black Eagle at Great Falls, Minn.; Yadkin River Patriots at Albemarle, N. C.; Mayflower at Primghar, Ia.; Des Chutes at Redmond, Oregon, Hannah Lee at West Union, Ia., and Golden Spike, Ogden, Utah.

Organizing Regents commissions issued, 31; Charters issued, 2; Permits for National Officers insignia, 2; Permits for Regents and Ex-Regents bars, 57; Officers lists written for 200; Officers lists received 374.

The correspondence of the office and all routine work has been attended to promptly.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The report was received.

Mrs. Johnston read her financial report as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1 to December 31, 1919.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1919	$8,474.82
RECEIPTS	
Annual dues, $30,646; initiation fees, $2876; certificates, $2.10; copying lineage, $.75; D. A. R. Reports, $31.63; die of insignia, $2; directory, $2.54; duplicate papers and lists, $129.15; exchange, $2.54; gavels, $9; hand-books, $27; index to Library books, $10.24; interest, $58.50; lineage, $167.87; Magazine—subscriptions, $4744.30; single copies, $44.59; markers and creed cards, $11.37; proceedings, $6.29; remembrance books, $2.05; rent from slides, $9; ribbon, $8.06; rosettes, $1.75; sale of furniture, $30; sale of waste paper and old copper, $16.20; slot machine, $2.60; stationery, $14.37; telephone, $21.85; Auditorium events, $166.40; books for Library, $12; index to lineage books, $25.20; refund on expressage, $3.51. Total receipts	39,084.86
	$47,559.68

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, $417; initiation fees, $21	$438.00
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $796.17; cards, $25.75; repairs to typewriter, $15.50; rubber stamps, $.70; telegram, $.82;	838.94
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $645; officers' lists, $18.18; book, cards, paper, pencils and carbon, $42.23; telegram, $.25	705.66
Certificate: clerical service, $285; engrossing, $179.04; postage, $129; paper, $10.70; telegram, $.38	604.12
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $292.50; postage, $40; book and paper, $15.45	347.95
Registrar General: clerical service, $2558.40; postage, $70; binders, cards, erasers, pad, pencils and daters, $92.78	2,721.18
Treasurer General: clerical service, $3027.64; blanks, circulars, cards, bills and receipts, $301.50; rubber stamps and pads, $3.40; telegrams, $2.12	3,334.66
French Orphan Department: clerical service, $451.50; typewriter repairs and pads, $4	455.50
Historian General: clerical service, $595; binding books, $8; cards and erasers, $6.30	609.30
Director General, C. R. S. I.: clerical service and postage, $10; indexing 21st Report, $40; blanks, $35.15	85.15
Librarian General: clerical service, $588.63; accessions, $78.35; paper, $18	684.98
Curator General: clerical service, $232.50; engrossing, $10; book, cards and ink, $13; repairs to typewriter, $1	256.50
General Office: clerical service, $355.97; clerical service (Magazine), $282.50; messenger service, $105; stamped envelopes, $1186.29; postage, $5; model of State and Chapter By-Laws, $50.75; dies, $8.10; supplies, $707.56; flowers, Lafayette statue, $10	2,711.17
Committees: Americanization—circulars and creed cards, $25.50; Auditing—postage, $.50; Building and Grounds—clerical service, $15; telegram, $1.18; Bureau of Lectures and Slides—circulars, $12.25; postage and telegrams, $8.19; Conservation—postage, $.21; Finance—clerical service, $30; Insignia—telegrams, $1.55; Liquidation and Endowment—postage, $1; engrossing, $2.93; National Old Trails Road—postage, $10; telegrams and telephones, $2.70; circulars and letterheads, $19.10; Patriotic Education—clerical service, $3.50; postage, circulars and envelopes, $45.80; Reciprocity—clerical service, $65.05; folders and clips, $2.15	246.61
Expense Continental Hall: employees' payroll, $2170.50; electric current and gas, $89.15; 20 tons coal, $215.50; ice, $29.21; towel service, $16.29; water rent, $2.72; supplies, $175.53; elevator insurance and inspection, $117.92; elevator, furnace and roof repairs, $297.16	3,113.98
Printing Machine: printer, $120; electros, $4.25	124.25
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $80.13; postage, $129.20; traveling expenses, $53.20; telegrams and expressage, $7.10; receipts, slips, blanks, tray, $84.15; rent of typewriter, $9; Editor—salary, $450; postage, $54.70; cards, $4.50; articles and photos, $432.50; Genealogical Editor—Expense, "Notes and Queries," $90; postage, $10; paper, $1.80; printing and mailing October, November and December issues, $4447.16; cuts, $413.30	6,266.74
Auditing accounts	250.00
Auditorium events: heat, light, labor and refund	136.25
D. A. R. Report: refund	.35
Lineage: postage, $45; old volumes, $2	47.00
Furniture and Fixtures: 3 electric stoves	30.00
Remembrance books: 2000 copies, $252.25; clerical service, $50	302.25
Ribbon	30.00

State Regents' postage	$186.60	
Stationery	87.55	
Support of Real Daughters	648.00	
Telephone	128.23	
Twenty-ninth Congress: Credential Committee—clerical service, $12; blanks and letters, $64.75 postage, $44	120.75	
Total disbursements		$25,511.67
Balance		$22,048 01

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1919		$3,710.70
RECEIPTS		
Charter fee	$5.00	
Life membership fees	350.00	
Continental Hall contributions	378.50	
Liberty Loan contributions	4,331.42	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	21.45	
Commissions: Insignia $143.50		
Recognition pins 48.70		
	192.20	
Interest: Chicago and Alton bonds $45.00		
Bank balances 19.20		
	64.20	
Total receipts		5,342.77
		$9,053.47
DISBURSEMENTS		
Notes payable, Liberty Loan	$4,300.00	
Interest, Liberty Loan	219.50	
Interest, notes payable	600.56	
Chairs, Museum	144.00	
Repairs to clock; room, Iowa	10.00	
Repairs to clock; room, Ky.	5.00	
Refund, charter fee, S. C.	5.00	
Total disbursements		5,284.06
Balance		$3,769.41
Petty Cash Fund		$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	$1,994.33	
Disbursements	1,994.33	

PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D. A. R. SCHOOL

Balance at last report, September 30, 1919		$743.96

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance at last report, September 30, 1919	$50.01	
Receipts	274.90	
Interest	234.83	
	$559.74	
Disbursements, Liberty and Victory Bonds	200.00	
Balance		359.74

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance at last report, September 30, 1919	$139.00

RED CROSS

Receipts	$45.00	
Disbursements	45.00	

WAR RELIEF SERVICE

Balance at last report, September 30, 1919	$39,301.58	
Receipts	15,650.42	
Transfer from Tilloloy Savings Account	3,000.00	
	$57,952.00	
Disbursements	57,613.81	
Balance		$338.19
Total Special Funds		$1,580.89

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 9-30-19	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 12-31-19
Current	$8,474.82	$39,084.86	$25,511.67	$22,048.01
Permanent	3,710.70	5,342.77	5,284.06	3,769.41
Petty cash	500.00			500.00
Patriotic Education		1,994.33	1,994.33	
Patriots' Memorial, D. A. R. School	743.96			743.96
Philippine Scholarship	50.01	509.73	200.00	359 74
Preservation of Historical Spots	139.00			139.00
War Relief Service	39,301.58	18,650.42	57,613.81	338.19
Totals	$52,920.07	$65,582.11	$90,603.87	$27,898 31

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	$27,398 31	
Petty cash (in Treasurer General's hands)	500.00	
Total	$27,898.31	

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds	$2,314.84	
Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	100,000.00	
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	5,650 00	
		$107,964.84

INDEBTEDNESS

To National Metropolitan Bank—for purchase of Lots 12 to 16, no mortgage (due on demand)	$28,000.00	
To National Metropolitan Bank—to take up mortgages on Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11	19,000.00	
To National Metropolitan Bank—for Liberty Bonds, as per vote of Congress	16,200.00	
		$63,200.00

Respectfully,

(Mrs. Robert J.) Mary H. S. Johnston,
Treasurer General.

Mrs. Pulsifer as Chairman of the Finance Committee read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

During the months of October, November and December vouchers were approved to the amount of $90,218.11, in which was included $42,702.57, the sum forwarded to Paris pending its use for the work at Tilloloy, and $12,278.97 covering the Contributions to the French Orphans.

Other large items were for:

Clerical service	$10,258.54
Magazine	6,055.14
Patriotic Education	1,994.33
Postage	1,867.05
Real Daughters' Support	648.00

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Woodbury) Adelaide P. Pulsifer,
Chairman.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read by the Recording Secretary General in the absence of Mrs. Talbott, Chairman, who was detained at home by the illness of her husband and son.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and members of the National Board:

I have the honor to report that the Auditing Committee has held regular Monthly Meetings.

The October, November and December reports of the Treasurer General have been compared with the reports of the Auditing Company and they have been found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,
Bertha H. Talbott,
Chairman.

There being no objection, the report of the Auditing Committee was adopted, which carried with it the adoption of the report of the Treasurer General and Finance Committee.

The Treasurer General reported the total number of deceased since last meeting, 226; resigned 230; reinstated 104; and moved *that the ballot be dispensed with and the Recording Secretary General be authorized to cast the ballot for the 104 members for reinstatement.* Seconded by Mrs. Heath and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared them reinstated as members of the Society.

The Board rose in memory of the members who had passed away since the last meeting.

The Treasurer General presented the following recommendations:

Recommendations of Treasurer General

By vote of the last Congress, the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund was transferred to the Permanent Fund with the statment that when it became part of the Permanent Fund it could only be used for the Building or for payment upon the Land and it was also stated that the New York City Chapter of which Mrs. McLean was a member should be consulted regarding the use of this Fund.

After correspondence with the Chapter mentioned—the Chapter has requested that so much of the Fund as may be necessary be used for redecorating the Museum and that the balance of the Fund be retained for the purpose of keeping up the repairs on the Museum as may at any time be decided upon by the National Board of Management.

I recommend that the amount transferred from the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund to the Permanent Fund be used for the purposes above specified.

Owing to the changing conditions in France the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution is finding it impossible to carry on the work of the French Orphan Department to the satisfaction of the Society and the adoptors.

Some of the children adopted have become too old to need help, some of the mothers have remarried so that their children no longer need help from America—the French Government has decided that some of the children are now in a position to care for themselves and some of the children have died. In these cases it has become necessary for the Fatherless Children of France Society, Paris, to substitute children who need the help for those who for any reason may have become ineligible to receive assistance.

These conditions the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution can not change.

All of the money sent to the Society for French Orphans goes to the support of needy French Orphans, but we can no longer promise that the money will go to the orphan whom the adoptor may specify.

It seems necessary to leave this to the discretion of the Fatherless Children of France Society, Paris, which is on the ground and is thoroughly conversant with present conditions.

Since the close of the last Congress the work of handling the French Orphan Department has been one of the Departments of the Treasurer General's Office—for some time four clerks were employed in this work—a card catalogue of the Orphans adopted and of the

adoptors has been completed. There are now two clerks in this Department at a monthly expense to the Society of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

With conditions as they are it seems best that this Department be closed and I therefore recommend that the French Orphan Department of the Treasurer General's office be closed and that the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution act only as the medium through which the Funds contributed for this purpose he transmitted to the Fatherless Children of France, to be expended for such orphans as they may consider most needy, all Chapters and States being given full credit on our books for contributions and that the Treasurer General be ordered to notify all State Regents of the action taken on this matter—that she may give her Chapters such notice as in her judgment may be deemed advisable.

At a session of the Twenty-Third Congress held April 23, 1914, a Fund was presented to the Society to be known as "The Patriot's Memorial Fund." At the time the Fund was created it was specified that the money that might be raised for this Fund should be used for a school in the mountain districts of the South—but if at any time in the judgment of the National Board of Management the Fund could not be used for the purpose donated that the Board should so decide and the contributions returned to the Chapters making the contributions.

This Fund has been held for almost six years and it appears that it can not be used for the purpose designated—I therefore recommend that acting under the authority given the National Board of Management—that this Board decide that it can not be used for the purpose mentioned and authorize the return of the money to the Chapters contributing and that the accumulated interest on said Fund be transferred to the Current Fund.

A list of the contributors is hereto attached.

Women of 76 (N. Y.), $25, Woonsocket (R. I.), $25; Maria Jefferson (Florida), $25; Continental Dames (D. C.), $25; Columbia (D. C.), $25; Ruth Brewster (D. C.), $25; Eugenia Washington (D. C.), $25; Patriots Memorial (D. C.), $293; Waucoma (Iowa) $5; North Shore (Ill.), $5; Marquis de La Fayette (Vt.), $5; Manhattan (N. Y.), $30; Samuel Adams (Mass.), $10; Fort Harrison (Ind.), $2; California (Calif.), $25; Mrs. Cyrus Walker (Through Calif.), Calif, $25; Col. John Evans (W. Va.), $5; Deborah Wheelock (Mass.), $25; Baltimore (Md.), $10; Ot-si-ke-ta (Mich.), $5; Miss Grace K. Jenks, Regent Ot-si-ke-ta (Mich.), $1; Old Belfrey (Mass.), $5; Quivira (Neb.), $5; Old Colony (Mass.), $5; Pasadena (Calif.), $25; Owahgena (N. Y.), $10; Lake St. Catherine (Vt.), $5. Total, $676.

For full particulars regarding this Fund see pages 250 to 253—23d Congress.

At the November meeting of Jefferson Chapter, St. Louis, Mo., Mamie T. Wheless, No. 39462, asked to be transferred to "At Large" as she expected to remove to South America.

Through an error on the part of the Chapter Treasurer the name was reported as a resignation to the Treasurer General and the same was presented to, and accepted by the Board at the December 17, 1919 meeting. When the Treasurer made her January 1st report to the Treasurer General the error was discovered —The Regent—Recording Secretary—Registrar and the Treasurer of the Chapter have submitted records and have convinced the Treasurer General that the Chapter Treasurer made an error in reporting the transfer and upon request of the Chapter I recommend that Mamie T. Wheless be reinstated as a member of the Jefferson Chapter.

The Chapter has paid her dues for 1920 and she has withdrawn her request for a transfer and it appears that it is for the best interests of the Chapter that this error be corrected.

I recommend that the President General and the Recording Secretary General be authorized to execute a Lease for one year from July 1, 1919 for Lots 12 to 16 (known as the Simmons Tract) at the annual rental of $3000.

Owing to the fact that many members who in the past have for good reasons resigned from the Society and they now wish to be reinstated and retain their old number—and there being no provisions in the Constitution and By-laws for the reinstatement of resigned members—I recommend that this Board take such action in the matter as may be deemed advisable.

Respectfully submitted,
MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.

The recommendations were taken up one by one, and numbers one, two, three, four and five adopted. Referring to number six, it was pointed out that the member who resigned in good standing was now placed at a disadvantage if she desired to reënter the Society, being required to come in as a new member and meeting the latest requirements with regard to dates, etc., in her papers. After further discussion by other members it was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that resigned members be reinstated through Chapters or At Large as the case may be upon payment of dues for current year.* The explanation

was made that under a recent ruling of the Board a record once accepted should not be questioned unless it has been proved incorrect—that is, for the person originally accepted on that record—new people would be required to furnish additional data if they desired to come in on a record that did not now meet the latest requirements. The Treasurer General presented the names of six former members for reinstatement, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for those six members, whereupon the President General declared them reinstated as members of the National Society.

When the report of the Historian General was called for the Recording Secretary General stated that Mrs. Moody was ill, and that she had asked that the report be made informally for her that Vol. 50 of the Lineage Book was now in the building ready for distribution, and Vols. 51, 52, and 53 were in the hands of the printer and would soon be completed, and Vol. 54 was about ready to go to the printer. The report as made was accepted. The Recording Secretary General was requested to express the regret of the Board that Mrs. Moody was not well enough to be present.

Mrs. Heath next read her report.

Report of Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

Madam President General and members of the National Board:

The twenty-second Report to Smithsonian Institution, which makes my third report, is progressing nicely, and almost ready to send to the Secretary of Smithsonian Institution for his approval before it goes to the Congress. I have waited on some State reports as the parties responsible for these blanks and the data were unavoidably hindered in getting them to me earlier; and another reason, I have been unusually busy and embarrassed over the delay in the Printing office in Washington, relative to the Twenty-first report which I sent in February 1, 1919, and should have been out October 1919, but which is still somewhere in the Government Printing Office's custody. However, I hope my last inquiry as to its whereabouts, dated Jan. 28th, 1920, has at last uncovered its hiding place and that the 200 copies ordered for Continental Hall will soon be ready for distribution, and not only that, but meet with hearty approval of the Daughters, as it really contains much valuable information and data. The Connecticut Pension List of Revolutionary Soldiers, is one feature alone, well worth the price of the volume. Their reply to my inquiry of January 28th assures me the matter will be at once attended to, and upon this I build my hopes of a speedy delivery of said report.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. B. D.) Nettie M. Heath,
Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution.

There being no objections, the report was approved.

In the absence of the Librarian General the Recording Secretary General read the report and asked that the list of accessions be printed as usual.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management.

I am sorry that I cannot return from California to be with you to-day. Since my last report the following State Librarians have been elected:

Kentucky, Miss Emily G. Morrow, Paducah; North Carolina, Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham, Charlotte; Oklahoma, Mrs. Walter D. Elrod, Okmulgee; South Carolina, Mrs. Franck C. Cain, St. Matthews; Vermont, Mrs. Wilfred F. Root, Brattleboro; West Virginia, Mrs. George De Bolt, Fairmont; Wyoming, Mrs. A. H. Doane, Cheyenne.

The following books, pamphlets and periodicals have been received since the October meeting:

Books

Tercentenary of New England Families, 1620–1920. Boston. Presented by Mrs. Theodore C. Bates.

Fighters Young Americans Want To Know. By Everett T. Tomlinson.

The True La Fayette. By George Morgan.

Life of General Francis Marion. By Peter Horry. 1848. Gift of Miss Sara R. Callett.

A Sacrifice of "Seventy-Six." Ellen Morgan Fisher. Presented by Lucretia Shaw Chapter.

The Diary of Thomas Minor. 1653–1684. Presented by Mrs. Sidney H. Minor.

William Peters Hepburn. By J. E. Briggs. Gift of State Historical Society of Iowa.

The Beville Family of Virginia, Georgia and Florida and Allied Families. By Agnes B. V. Tedcaster. Presented by author through Virginia D. A. R. State Librarian.

Hollister Family of America. By L. W. Case.

History of La Follette Family in America. By J. H. La Follette.

Supplement to "*John Lee of Farmington and His Descendants.*" By Leonard Lee. Gift of Mrs. Lorenzo P. Lee.

Mather Genealogy. By H. E. Mather.

American Lineages of the Veach and Stover Families. By R. S. Veach. Given by Mrs. Charles H. Jonas.

Descendants of Andrew Warner. By L. C. Warner and J. G. Nichols.

Land Grant Papers. Vol. I. Presented by Mrs. Alexander M. Gormon. Typewritten articles by District of Columbia "Daughters."

The Turnpikes of New England. By Fred. J. Wood.

History of Buchanan County, Iowa. By Harry Church and K. J. Chappell. 2 Vols. Presented by Penelope van Princess Chapter.

East Hartford: Its History and Traditions. By J. O. Goodwin. Presented by Mrs. M. P. Spencer.

History of Frederick County, Md. By J. O. Williams. 2 Vols. Presented by Gen. Smallwood and Thomas Johnson Chapters through Maryland D. A. R. State Librarian.

Glastonbury, Conn., for two hundred years. By A. B. Chapin.

History of Green Lake County, Wis. By J. C. Gillespy. Presented by Mrs. R. W. Neale, Kansas State Librarian, D. A. R.

History of Haddam and East Haddam. By David D. Field.

History of First Reformed Dutch Church of Jamaica, L. I. By Henry Onderdonk. Given by Mrs. Leonard Schoonmaker.

Centennial Annals of Knox County, Ill. 1818–1918. Ed. by Ella Park Lawrence. Presented by Editor.

History of Labette County, Kans. By Nelson Case. Presented by Hannah Jameson Chapter through Kansas D. A. R. State Librarian.

Centennial of the First Baptist Church, Saratoga Springs. Presented by Saratoga Chapter.

History of Spencer, Mass. By James Draper.

South Dakota. Its History and Its People. Ed. by George M. Smith. 5 Vols. Presented by author through S. Dakota D. A. R. State Librarian.

History of Sussex and Warren Counties, N. J. By James P. Snell. Presented by Bergen Chapter.

Records of the Society or Parish of Turkey Hills, now East Granby, Conn., 1737–1791. Hartford.

History of Warwick, Mass. By Jonathan Blake.

Landmarks of Wayne County, N. Y. By G. W. Cowles. Purchased from the Ammon fund.

Vital Records of Westport, Mass. 1918.

Address Centennial Celebration of Town of Wilbraham, Mass. By R. P. Stebbins.

The following fifteen books were presented by Mrs. Lauren C. Eastman:

Legal and Political Status of Women in Iowa. By Ruth A. Gallaher.

James Baird Weaver. By Fred E. Haynes.

History Poor Relief Legislation in Iowa. By J. L. Gillin.

History of Education in Iowa. Two volumes. By C. R. Aurner.

Statute Law-making in Iowa. Ed. by B. F. Shambaugh.

Applied History. Ed. by B. F. Shambaugh.

History of Economic Legislation in Iowa. By I. L. Pollock.

Samuel Jordan Kirkwood. By D. E. Clark.

William Peters Hepburn. By J. E. Briggs.

Old Fort Snelling. 1819–1858. By M. L. Hansen.

Marches of the Dragoons in the Mississippi Valley. By Louis Pelzer.

History of Education in Iowa. By C. R. Aumer. Vols. 3–4.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics. Vol. 14.

The following fourteen books were presented by Miss Annie Sanford Head.

The Fisher Genealogy. By Pliny A. Fisher.

Genealogical and Family History of New Hampshire. Ezra Stearns. Ed. 4 Vols.

Biography of Matthew Gault Emory. By W. V. Z. Cox.

State Papers, etc., of Ex-Gov. Moody Currier.

History of Exeter, N. H. By C. H. Bell.

History of Franklin, Mass. By Mortimer Blake.

History of Medway, Mass. By. E. O. Jameson.

Fiftieth Anniversary Congregational Church. Medway.

Centurial History of Mendon Association of Congregational Ministers. By Mortimer Blake.

History of Scituate, Mass. By Samuel Deane.

History of Pembroke, N. H. By N. F. Carter.

The following thirty-two books were presented by Mrs. Robert Atwater Smith in memory of her husband:

Atwater History and Genealogy. By Francis Atwater. Two volumes, 1901, 1907.

Barnes Family Year Book. Vol. 2, 1908.

Brights of Suffolk, Eng. and some American Descendants. By J. B. Bright.

History of Society of Descendants of Robert Bartlet of Plymouth. By Marian Longfellow.

Family Records of George Clark, Daniel Kellogg and Edward Nash. By Albert Clark.

Families of Dickerman Ancestry. By E. D. and G. S. Dickerman.

Descendants of Thomas Durfee of Rhode Island. By Wm. F. Reed. Vol. 1.

Timothy and Rhoda Ogden Edwards. By W. H. Edwards.

Fisk and Fisk Family. By F. C. Pierce.

Records of Griswold, Crane, Paddock and Other Families. By A. R. Vance.

Hoadley Genealogy. By F. B. Trowbridge.

Descendants of John Johnson of Ipswich. By W. W. Johnson. Two copies.

Descendants of David Johnson of Leominster, Mass. By W. W. Johnson.

Smith Family. By Sophia S. Martin.

Tenney Family. By M. J. Tenney.

Trowbridge Family. By F. W. Chapman.

Tuttle Family. By G. T. Tuttle.

Whitney Family. By F. C. Pierce.

Yale Genealogy. By R. H. Yale.

Mount Carmel Parish, Conn., 1757. By J. H. Dickerman.

History of Goshen, Conn. By A. G. Hibbard.

Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary First Church, Milford, Connecticut.

History of Colony of New Haven, Conn. By E. E. Atwater.

History of Whately, Mass. By J. H. Temple.

History of Ancient Woodbury, Conn. By Wm. Cothren. Vols. 1 and 3. 1854, 1875.

Ninth and 19th Report of the *N. S. D. A. R.* 1907, 1917.

Lineage book, *N. S. D. A. R.* Vols. 2 and 3.

The following twenty-five books were presented by John C. Brown in memory of his mother, Mrs. John C. Brown.

American Historical Magazine. Nashville, 1896–1904. Nine volumes.

Tennessee Historical Magazine. Nashville. 1915–1917. Three volumes.

History of Middle Tennessee. By A. W. Putnam.

Old Times in Tennessee. By Jo. C. Guild.

History of Davidson County, Tenn. By W. W. Clayton.

History of De Kalb County, Tenn. By W. T. Hale.

History of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Tenn. By B. W. McDonnold.

History of Hardin County, Tenn. By B. G. Brazellon.

History of Methodism in Tennessee. By John B. McFerrin. Three volumes.

Early Times in Middle Tennessee. By John Carr.

Civil and Political History of Tennessee. By John Haywood.

History of Tennessee. By Garrett and Goodpasture.

Early History of Nashville. By L. P. Elliott.

From the Essex Institute were received in exchange the following twenty-six volumes of its publications:

The Essex Antiquarian. Vol. 1, 9–13, incl.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. 37–55, incl.

Vital Records of Ipswich, Mass. Vol. 3.

History of Cumberland Valley, Pa. By H. W. Stewart. Presented by author through Cumberland County Chapter.

Acts and Laws of the State of Connecticut. 1796. Presented.

Memorials of Dixie-Land. By L. L. Knight. Gift of Mrs. W. L. Wilkins, Georgia D. A. R. State Librarian.

Georgia History Stories. By J. H. Chappell. Gift of Pulaski Chapter.

Country Life in Georgia. By Rebecca L. Felton. Presented by author through Georgia D. A. R. State Librarian.

Sketches of North Carolina. By W. H. Foote.

History of Holland, Mass. By Martin Levering. Presented by the author.

Genealogies of Stratford, Conn. By Samuel Orcutt.

Centennial First Baptist Church, Saratoga Springs. Gift of Saratoga Chapter.

The following three volumes were presented by Mrs. Helen Maynard Lansing:

Tribute to Memory of the Pilgrims. By Joel Hawes.

Berkshire, Mass., Jubilee.

M'Fingal. By John Trunbull.

List of Genealogical Works in Illinois State Historical Library. By G. L. Osborne. Presented by the Library.

Genealogical Notes—First Families of Connecticut and Massachusetts. By Nathaniel Goodwin.

My Wife and My Mother. By H. H. Barbour.

Maltby-Maltbie Family History. By Dorothy M. Verrill. Presented by Paulus Hook Chapter, through New Jersey, D. A. R. State Librarian.

First U. S. Census, 1790, of Maryland, 1907. Presented by Janet Montgomery Chapter through Maryland D. A. R. State Librarian.

Brian Pendleton and His Descendants, 1590–1910. By E. H. Pendleton.

The Salzburgers and Their Descendants. By P. A. Strobel.

Spalding Memorial. By C. W. Spalding.

Old Time Stories of the Old North State. By L. S. McCorkle. Presented by Miss Cordelia Phifer.

Proceedings April 14–19, 1919. N. S. D. A. R. Continental Congress.

Pension Papers. Compiled in office of Registrar General. Vols. 50, 51, 52.

Rhode Island Pension Records. Compiled by Grace M. Pierce. Vols. 1 and 2.

New Hampshire Pension Records. Compiled by Bell M. Draper. Vol. 10.

Maryland Historical Magazine. Vol. 13.

Massachusetts Magazine. Vol. 10.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Vol. 19.

Somerset County, N. J., Historical Quarterly. Vol. 7. Gift of Gen. Frelinghuysen Chapter.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History. Vol. 6.
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. 26.
Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. Vol. 1.
Publications of the D. A. R. of Michigan, 1917–1919. Presented by Mrs. W. H. Wait.
Proceedings of the 20th Annal Ohio Conference, D. A. R., 1919. Presented by Mrs. Edward L. Harris.
Merion Chapter, D. A. R., 1895–1919. By Dora Harvey Develin. Presented by Mrs. Develin.
Proceedings General Society, Sons of the Revolution, 1917–1918. Presented by Brig. Gen. George Richards.
Cemetery Records of the Cobblestone Church, Rotterdam, N. Y. Compiled and presented by Beukendaal Chapter.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Vol. 50.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Vol. 73.
New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. New Series. Vol. 3.
Index to McWhorter's Border Settlers of Northwestern Virginia. By Alice Griggs. Typewritten.
History of Jones County, Iowa. Presented by Francis Shaw Chapter.
History of Labette County, Kansas. By Nelson Case. Presented by author through Hannah Jameson Chapter.
Transactions of the Kansas Historical Society. Vol. 10. Gift of Hannah Jameson Chapter.

Pamphlets

Dr. William Beanes. By Caleb C. Magruder. Gift of author.
The Howard Family. By G. L. Howard. Gift of Mrs. D. R. Wood.
The Kendall Family in America. Ed. by Wm. M. Clemens.
Some Descendants of Balthaser and Susanna Phillipina Loesch. By W. W. Lesh (Loesch),
Supplemental list to above by W. W. Lesh. Both presented by Mrs. Clara J. Kemon.
Ritter Genealogy. By Ezra S. Stearns. Completed by Carrie A. Ritter. Gift of Carrie A. Ritter.
Story of New Portland Branch of the Walker Family. By Augusta M. Stanley. Presented by author.
Stewart's Genealogical and Historical Miscellany. No. 2. By Frank H. Stewart.
Woodbury Creek Dam. By Frank H. Stewart. The last two presented by author.
Historiette of Midway, Ga. By Neyle Colquitt. Gift of Mrs. D. B. Small.
Westfield's 250th Anniversary. Gift of Mercy Warren Chapter.
Knox College Bulletin. Nos. 8 and 10—New Series. Both presented by Mrs. George A. Lawrence.
Missouri Historical Review. Oct., 1919. Gift of Mrs. Anna L. B. Korn.
John Franklin Meginness. By O. R. H. Thomson. Gift of Mrs. J. H. Krom.
Year Book for 1919–1920 of the D. C. S. C. D. A.
Year Book, D. C. Chapter, of the D. F. P. A. 1918–1920. The last three presented by Mrs. Francis A. St. Clair.
Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan. Oct. 3, 1918—April 21, 1919. By Mrs. Wm. H. Wait. Gift of Mrs. Wait.
Proceedings of 21st, Victory, Conference of Georgia Chapters, N. S. D. A. R., April, 1919. Gift of Mrs. James S. Wood.
Year Book, 1920, of S. R. D. C. Gift of Brig. Gen. George Richards.
The following four pamphlets were received from Mrs. Robert A. Smith:
Report of Bassett Family Association, 3 Vols.
Benjamin Family of Columbia County, N. Y. By R. M. Benjamin.
Sprague's Journal of Maine History presented the following five pamphlets by John Francis Sprague: *Bibliography of Piscataguis County, Me., Baron de Saint Castine, Sir Hiram Maxim, David Baker, Col. John Allen.* And the following two by H. O. Thayer: *Engagement of Enterprise and Boxer,* 1813, n. d.; *Loyalists of the Kennebec and one of them, John Carleton.*
Saratoga for Health and Recreation.
Saratoga Mineral Springs and Baths. The last two presented by Saratoga Chapter.
Stetson Kindred of America. Booklet No. 5, 1918. Presented by Mrs. D. B. Small.
Fiftieth Celebration, Founding of Oswego, Kansas. Presented by Nelson Case through Hannah Jameson Chapter.

Periodicals

Bulletin N. S. S. A. R. Oct.
Bulletin New York Public Library. Oct., Nov., Dec.
Bulletin Newport Hist. Collections. Oct.
Essex Institute Hist. Collections. Jan.
Genealogy. Oct., Dec., Jan.
Iowa Journal History and Politics. Oct.
Louisiana History Quarterly. Oct.
The Liberty Bell. Oct.
Maryland Historical Magazine. Oct.

Mayflower Descendant. July.
National Genealogical Society Quarterly. April–July.
News-Letter N. S. D. of 1812. Nov.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Oct.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Oct.
Somerset Co., N. J. Historical Quarterly. October.
Western Pennsylvania Historical Megazine. October.
Michigan Historical Magazine. Oct.
Sprague's Journal of Maine History. Dec.
N. Y. Historical Society Bulletin. Jan.
Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Oct.

The following list comprises 200 books, 36 pamphlets and 24 periodicals. 142 books were presented, 36 received in exchange and 22 purchased. 35 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. James M.) Eva Gross Fowler,
Librarian General.

The report was approved.

Miss Barlow read her report as follows:

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions received since the last Board Meeting.

Maine: Through the Mary Dillingham Chapter, candle tray and two snuffers; brass cow bell; presented by Mrs. R. C. Reynolds.

A towel woven and spun during the Revolutionary Period; presented by Mrs. C. D. K. Parsons.

Sampler worked by Lydia Brewster, 1798, presented by Mrs. H. R. Wright.

Unique snuff box, inlaid with silver; presented by Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter; Du Barry perfume bottle, presented by Miss Mary E. L. Hall, Frances Dighton Williams Chapter.

Pennsylvania: A pastel picture of Mrs. Mary McLean Barnitz, wife of a Revolutionary soldier, presented by Mrs. A. H. Osborne.

Paisley scarf, has woven in it a three-quarter length portrait of George Washington; presented by Mrs. Samuel S. Hill, Berks County Chapter.

New York: Founder's Medal, presented to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, by the National Society, after her death returned to the Society by Miss Eleanor Hardin Walworth.

Snuff box, presented by Mrs. Margaret Mullock.

The following collection is from Mr. M. F. Savage: Du Barry perfume bottle; two silver "jam spoons" marked Sharpless; fop glass, belonged to Maj. Joseph Savage, of Washington's artillery at Siege of Boston; two quills of Revolutionary period; collection of 22 Spanish and United States rare coins, dating from 1650 to 1794.

Rhode Island: A depilatory set used by "Ladies of fashion" in Massachusetts before the use of liquids, pastes or compounds; presented by Mrs. William L. Cook.

New Hampshire: China teapot formerly owned by a Real Daughter; ebony snuff box, inlaid with silver; china cream pitcher, cup and saucer from one of the first sets of dishes that came into New Hampshire; cup and saucer; copy book, owned by Lydia Smith, dated 1766; all presented by Mrs. Addie W. Gibson, Anna Stickney Chapter.

Missouri: Volume of Shakespeare published in Edinburgh 1792; snuff box; both presented by Mrs. Emma Birdsall Brown, Cornelia Greene Chapter.

Silver tablespoon dated 1796; presented by Mrs. Arthur McCluer, O'Fallon Chapter.

Connecticut: Sewing box attachable to a table; presented by Mrs. Frank A. Monson, Eve Lear Chapter.

Virginia: Grant of land dated 1767, Reign of George Third, has the Crown seal attached; presented by Mrs. David Spencer Bill, Patrick Henry Chapter. Center-piece made from a linen sheet, flax grown on farm of Abigail Wheeler's father; pink china lustre cup and saucer, from the wedding china of Abigail Wheeler; Lowestoft china cup and saucer, over 200 years old, belonged to mother of Abigail Wheeler; kerchief, over 200 years old made by the grandmother of Abigail Wheeler; presented by Mrs. A. G. M. Martin, Frances Bland Randolph Chapter.

Virginia currency five shillings, or sixty pence, authorized July, 1755; Virginia currency; four Spanish milled dollars, or their value in gold or silver, authorized Oct., 1777; one Spanish milled dollar; given in exchange at the Treasury of Virginia, dated 1777; Virginia currency, fifty dollars, dated 1780; Virginia currency, four hundred dollars, dated 1780; Virginia currency, two thousand dollars, dated 1781, has on it "death to counterfeit"; all presented by Mrs. R. D. L. Fletcher, through Northampton County Chapter.

Vermont: Two manuscripts, one a legal paper of a Daniel Moss, from Vermont signed by Joel Barlow; the other from Asa Owing, Conn; discharge of Revolutionary soldier, Daniel Moss, signed by George Washington; presented by Mrs. S. E. Smith, Rhoda Farrand Chapter.

Illinois: Large blue and white plate, Staf-

fordshire, willow pattern; presented by Mrs. Victor L. Cunnyingham.

Lustre salt cellar carried through Revolutionary War by Mrs. Sarah Matthews Benjamin, who nursed soldiers, and through whose services the donor is a Daughter; presented by Mrs. Almon Kidder, Puritan and Cavalier Chapter.

NEBRASKA: China cup and saucer, one of set which belonged to Mrs. Olney Pearse of Watertown, N. Y.; presented by Miss Elizabeth B. Stearns.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Green plate, Old Bristol; presented by Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins.

Iron hatchet 11 inches long, George Washington's head in bas-relief on the blade, souvenir of Washington's Inaugural, 1789; presented by Mr. C. H. Luengene.

Stocking spun and knit by Miss Phœbe Mosely Morton,

Plantation horn, originally owned and used by Capt. John Morton, Prince Edward County, Va.

MASSACHUSETTS: Four tiny silver teaspoons, formerly belonged to Elizabeth Arnold Colby, born Oct. 24, 1777; two spoons given in honor of Mrs. James Charles Peabody, and Ruth Arnold Peabody, also two in memory of Mrs. Henry E. Gaskill, and Mrs. Peter Balcome; presented by the Margaret Corbin Chapter of Boston.

MICHIGAN: Porcelain vase; presented by Mrs. Alice McPherson Spencer. Phillip Livingston Chapter.

WEST VIRGINIA: Book "Standard of the Quakers Examined" printed 1702 in England; presented by Mrs. M. L. B. Reed, Wheeling Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,
CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

Report approved.

Mrs. Pulsifer read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

I submit the following brief report of the work done in my office since October 1st. Two thousand and nineteen letters have been received and recorded and sixteen hundred and forty-six letters have been answered.

Supplies as enumerated below were mailed to the chapters and individuals making request for such service.

Application blanks	23,968
Constitutions	2,326
Leaflets "How to Become a Member"	1,844
Leaflets of General Information	1,833
Pamphlets of Necessary information to Chapters	485
Transfer Cards	1,292

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted as read.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

Your Chairman has the honor to submit the following report with the unanimous approval of the members of the Committee present.

We are especially pleased to report the acceptance of the Art Committee on the design for a Memorial tablet to Mrs. Donald McLean, former President General of the National Society D. A. R. and Regent for many years of the New York City Chapter. This tablet is to be placed in the Museum by the New York City Chapter. The contract has been placed with J. E. Caldwell and Co., and it is expected the tablet will be in readiness for the coming Congress.

The Art Committee has also approved the purchase of a painting by the well-known Kentucky artist, Robert Burns Wilson, for the Kentucky Room. Subject—"The Approaching Storm."

From the Superintendent we report two recommendations, both with the approval of the Committee (1) That Frank Chutterbuck having been in the employ of the Society for two years be given the same monthly pay as the other men *viz.*, $70.00 per month. (2) That instead of the fifteen days annual vacation now given the men, all of which is taken in the summer, that thirty days annual leave be granted; fifteen days to be taken during the summer months as at present, the other fifteen days to be taken at the convenience of the building. Sick leave and tardiness to be also deducted from this second fifteen days.

It is with deep regret the Committee reports the death of its valued and efficient member, Mrs. Alfred E. T. Hansmann, who passed out of life on Thanksgiving Day. For two and one-half years Mrs. Hansmann served the Committee as its Secretary and the Committee desires to make this public testimony of her service.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Chairman.

The report was approved without the recommendations. The recommendations were read

one at a time and their adoption moved by Miss Pierce, seconded and carried.

Mrs. Johnston read the following report of the Sub-Committee:

Report of Sub-Committee of Executive Committee

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

Owing to the fact that it has been impossible for the Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee to arrive at a decision regarding the re-arrangement of Clerks at this time in order that the work of our successors may not be hampered in their work, in time to allow of a meeting of the Executive Committee previous to this Board meeting—the Sub-Committee presents the following report directly to the National Board of Management, instead of through the Executive Committee:

In accordance with the agreement made at the time Miss Flora P. Fernald was detailed from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General to act as Private Secretary to the President General—we report that at the close of the coming Congress she will be returned to the office of the Corresponding Secretary General at a salary of $110 per month.

We present the following recommendations for your consideration; 1. We recommend that Miss Helen M. Collier—under date of January 5, 1920—be employed in the office of the Librarian General to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Adele Witzel—at $75 for the first month and $85 for February, March, and April.

2. We recommend that at the close of the coming Congress Miss Jean Jackson be transferred from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General to that of the Librarian General at the salary of $97.50 per month.

3. We recommend that Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh of the French Orphan Department of the Treasurer General's office be transferred to the Certificate Division of the Recording Secretary General's office to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Sue M. Young, at a salary of $85 per month from February 1, 1920.

4. We recommend that Mrs. Mary Comley be employed—under the usual rules—under date of November 24, 1919 in the office of the Registrar General.

5. We recommend that the services of Miss Margaret Wheiloch as Clerk in the French Orphan Department of the Treasurer General's office be dispensed with under date of February 15, 1920—but if deemed necessary she be retained at the same salary, $75 per month, to work in such departments as may be deemed advisable until the rush of work incident to preparing for Congress is over.

6. We recommend that temporary help be authorized in the office of the Registrar General—if needed to clear up the work before Congress.

7. We recommend that temporary help be authorized in the office of the Treasurer General.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Chairman.

On motions by Miss Blackburn, Mrs. Aull, Mrs. Duvall, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Harris, and Mrs. Hume, the recommendations were adopted.

At 12.15 P.M. the Board adjourned for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order at 1.50 p.m., with the Official Parliamentarian, Mrs. Anderson, present.

The Recording Secretary General read an invitation from the State Regent of Arkansas to attend the State Conference.

The request of the State Regent of Illinois was presented for permission for the Rev. James Caldwell Chapter to incorporate in order that it might hold property. Moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried, *that the request of the State Regent of Illinois be granted.*

The Recording Secretary General read a letter just received from Major Romauld Prochaska, late of the Austrian Army, reporting the death on January 20, 1919, at Castagnola, Switzerland, of his wife, Mary Grant Dickson, former Vice President General of the National Society, 1896–98. Major Prochaska enclosed with his letter his wife's commission as Vice President General, her certificate of membership, and other documents of value, together with certificates of shares of stock in two Southern enterprises, requesting that the latter be sold and the proceeds forwarded to him in order that he might place a stone at his wife's grave, which he had not yet been able to do on account of depreciation of Austrian money and the loss of his income. Miss Crowell said an effort was being made to fulfill his request, to ascertain the value of the stock, and the matter had been referred to the Chairman of the Advisory Board.

Miss Crowell read also a communication from Miss Millward, our Congressional stenographer, presenting a much-needed telephone stand and chair to the office of the Recording Secretary General, the New York room, and moved *that we accept this gift of Miss Millward and express to her in accepting it our appreciation of her repeated acts of courtesy and generosity to the Society.* This motion was seconded by Miss Barlow and carried.

Mrs. Aull, Chairman of Insignia Committee, reported informally that photographs of the special pins made by Caldwell & Company had been sent to the Hall by the firm neatly framed, and they would be hung in the office of the Organizing Secretary General, from which office permits for these pins are procurable. The President General announced that the contract with J. E. Caldwell & Company had been signed and was in the custody of the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Minor was then presented and read her report as Chairman of Magazine Committee.

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

When the present Administration took charge of the magazine it was an expense but not a magazine adequate to the high ideals of our Society. It is still an expense, but its character has wholly changed. Hitherto, it depended for its support upon the loyalty and good will of the Daughters of the American Revolution alone, without which it would have been a hopeless undertaking, but now it also relies upon its own merits.

It is impossible to have a good thing without paying for it, and while every extravagance has been carefully avoided, the essentials which cost money have been provided with greater and greater business liberality by the President General and the National Board. You all know how the price of printing and paper and labor has doubled and trebled within the last two years. Did the magazine cost no more than it cost three years ago, it would to-day be practically upon a self-sustaining basis.

Under our Charter we are compelled to print our Board minutes. To print and mail these minutes with *no return* would be a heavy charge upon the Society. Our magazine brings *out* the minutes while bringing *in* one dollar per subscriber toward expenses and $30 for advertising pages.

We have to-day 11,713 subscribers. It is interesting to note that last year your Chairman reported but 8,246 subscribers, and in 1918 but 7,792.

During the last year the magazine has made wonderful gains in subscriptions—and that in the very teeth of the high cost of living and labor. It has not been the policy to suggest any increase in the price of the publication which is, to-day, a high-priced journal given to subscribers at less than normal cost.

At present we are building up our reading public. To retrench and thus impair the quality of the magazine would be to lose the money already invested. The circularizing of former subscribers and sending special magazine literature to new members has been an unqualified success—6297 circulars were sent out at a cost of $390.65, including printing and postage and we had over 1000 returns.

To push on in the well approved method which is now being followed, and which has been followed by all the great and successful magazines of the country, will ultimately bring its own reward.

I desire to take this occasion to bring to your attention the very great service rendered the magazine in the conduct of its business by the Treasurer General, under whose care rests the subscription list in consequence of all monies going to her office, and also of my appreciation to our President General, our editor, and the magazine chairmen throughout the country.

Respectfully submitted,

ANN ROGERS MINOR,

Chairman.

There being no objection it was approved as read.

Miss Lincoln read her report as follows:

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

We have gained, since my last report to the National Board in October a number of new contributors to the magazine, among them Mrs. Henry W. Keyes, a writer of note and wife of the Senator from New Hampshire; Senator Ashurst of Arizona, Mr. Nelson Shepard, Major J. H. Spengler of the U. S. Quartermaster Corps; and Lieut. P. B. Whelpley, Archivist of the Navy Department.

Mr. Shepard's article in the December, 1919, magazine, "War Sketches of the A. E. F." has brought many commendatory letters to the editor, chiefly from soldiers of the A. E. F., who have written in for copies, stating that they wished the sketches of scenes in which they were actual participants. I am glad to announce that Mr. Shepard has contributed another article to the March magazine on Aviation insignia of the A. E. F. It will be illustrated with over 50 of these original insignia.

Regarding Mr. Fitzpatrick's able article in the current magazine, I would like to state that this is the first time any attempt has been made to give an account exclusively devoted to Washington's headquarters during the Revolutionary War, and it required much research for data and over six weeks' effort to secure the photographs used to illustrate the article.

We have in hand valuable articles yet to appear in the March, April, and May magazines, which will help to establish the magazine on the footing it has gained as an historical

and official publication of the Society. I have to report that of the fund set aside to pay for articles and photographs, I still have $191.50 in the Treasury.

Respectfully submitted,
NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

Report accepted.

Miss McDuffee, as committee of one to push the educational legislation designed to help in the Americanization work, reported on the status of the legislation and stated that it was specially desired that the Daughters write to Mr. Mondell, Mr. Mann, and Mr. Good in behalf of the bill shortly to be introduced in the House which would be equivalent to the one introduced by Senator Kenyon in the Senate. Miss McDuffee requested permission to circularize the different State Regents regarding this bill, which permission was amended to include also the Vice Presidents General.

The President General outlined somewhat in detail the plan of the Banquet Hall Committee for furnishing the portico adjoining the Banquet Hall and completing the project proposed by the Committee in their circular to all the chapters. While it was felt that the money would eventually come in to pay for all these, it was desired to have the plan in operation for this Congress, and therefore a few of the members had agreed to stand back of the plan and guarantee that no expense would fall upon the Society. The President General then offered the following resolution; *that the Banquet Hall Committee be authorized to make the proposed improvements to the Banquet Hall, and to raise the money necessary, provided that at no time shall the treasury be called upon to defray a deficit in case there should be one. The adoption of the recommendation* was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried.

The President General referred to the question concerning the interpretation of the By-laws which had been brought up by the Regent of the Mary Bartlett Chapter in the District of Columbia, and it had been found in consultation with counsel that *technically* certain points were not covered. Therefore, on the advice of counsel, certain amendments would be proposed by the Board to be voted upon by the next Congress. Before presenting the proposed amendments, the President General briefly reviewed the statement made at the last Congress by the Regent of the Mary Bartlett Chapter "that under no circumstances will the Mary Bartlett Chapter membership be increased to 25 during the year, and that if the right of the regent is denied in the next Congress or the next State Conference, arrangements have been made, even in case of my death, to have that tested in the laws of the land." This statement having been made, at the close of the Congress advice was sought and assurance was given that the amendment to Sec. 8, Art. IX. had been parliamentarily and legally adopted. In accordance with that understanding a statement was sent to all chapters affected that they would have to bring their membership up to 25 to be represented at Congress, and that the rule would also apply to representation at State Conferences. The question having been raised as to representation at State Conferences and Congress by the attorney for this Regent, the counsel for this Society stated that *technically* the point had not been covered as to State Conferences, but that his statement did not bar the Society from the right to go into court if it saw fit and take up the whole intent of the case, and he maintained also that the by-laws did cover without question representation at Congress. As the National Society has nothing to do with State Conferences until an appeal has been made to the Congress, no jurisdiction over the State Conferences would be exercised until questions were brought to the Society on appeal.

A letter setting forth this understanding, to which the signature of the President General was appended as approving, was sent by the Society's counsel to the attorney for the Regent of the Mary Bartlett Chapter, and had been published and sent out by two of the District chapters through their Regents with the statement that in view of these concessions and by advice of counsel "we are authorized to state that after consultation with various members of our chapters" they would forego litigation. The President General stated that no concessions had been made, simply an acknowledgment of the *technical* construction of the constitution and by-laws. Referring to the statement in the circular sent out "litigation suggested by the parliamentarian at the last Congress" the President General said that the statement attributed to our parliamentarian she was informed is without any foundation in fact.

Proposed Amendments to the By-laws

Amend Section 2 of Article IV. by adding at the end of said paragraph the words, "whose membership is in accordance with the requirements of these by-laws." So that said Section of said Article as amended will read as follows:

"Section 2. The voting members at the Continental Congress or at any other meeting of the National Society shall be the officers of the National Society; the State Regent, or, in her absence, the State Vice Regent, of each state and territory, the District of Columbia, and the Orient; and the Regent, or in her

absence, the vice regent, and delegates, or their alternates, of each chapter in the United States and foreign countries whose membership is in accordance with the requirements of these by-laws."

Amend Article IX. by adding a new Section thereto, numbered 17, which shall read as follows:

"Section 17. A chapter whose membership falls below the number specified in these by-laws as necessary for the organization of a chapter shall be given one year thereafter to increase its membership to the required number. If the required number is not attained within said period, such a chapter shall be automatically disbanded and its members transferred to membership-at-large. During the time that a chapter's membership is below the required number, it shall not be entitled to representation at the Continental Congress or special meeting of the National Society, or at any meeting of its State Conference."

Amend Section 2 Article X. by striking out the first paragraph thereof, which reads:

"The voting members of the State Conference at any state shall be its officers, the officers of the National Society whose residence is within that state, chapter regents, or in their absence, the vice regents, and the delegates or their alternates from the chapters of the state. The number of delegates from each chapter shall be determined by the rules for representation of chapters in the Continental Congress, except that the State Conference may increase this representation in a uniform ratio."

Substitute in lieu thereof the following:

"The voting members at the State Conference of any state shall be its officers, the officers of the National Society whose membership is within the state, and the regents (or in their absence, the vice regents) and the delegates or their alternates from the chapters of the state that are entitled to representation at the Continental Congress or special meeting of the National Society. The number of representatives from each chapter shall be determined by the rules for representation of chapters in the Continental Congress, except that the State Conference may increase this representation in a uniform ratio."

Said Section as amended will read as follows:

"Section 2. The voting members at the State Conference of any state shall be its officers, the officers of the National Society whose membership is within the state, and the regents (or in their absence, the vice regents) and the delegates or their alternates from the chapters of the state that are entitled to representation at the Continental Congress or special meeting of the National Society. The number of representatives from each chapter shall be determined by the rules for representation of chapters in the Continental Congress, except that the State Conference may increase this representation in a uniform ratio.

"Each State Conference is authorized to fix a time previous to its annual meeting when the number of delegates to which a chapter is entitled shall be determined."

The President General told of the eagerness displayed by chapters all over the country to bring their membership up to the required twenty-five, and of the incentive for better work with the increased number, and, assuming that the intent of Congress was to have these laws enforced as passed, it was proposed to submit these amendments in order that these laws would say exactly what it was the understanding of the Congress they meant. Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *that this National Board offers these By-laws to be acted on at Congress.*

Miss Fletcher, State Regent of the District of Columbia, stated that she had been requested to ask the Board to authorize the sending out of the following proposed amendment;

Amend Art. IX, Section 8, by striking out the first two sentences, and substituting therefore the following:

"Each chapter is entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress or special meeting of the National Society by its Regent, or in her absence, by its Vice Regent," and moved that the Board propose this amendment. There being no second, the motion was not considered.

The Treasurer General presented a supplementary report for the reinstatement of five members, and moved *that the ballot be dispensed with and the Recording Secretary General be authorized to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these five members.* The motion was carried, the Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for the five applicants for reinstatement, and the President General declared these five former members reinstated in the National Society.

Miss Crowell moved *that the usual appropriation of $150 be made for the celebration of Washington's birthday.* Seconded and carried.

The President General told of a Society called the National Industrial Conference Board, 15 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., from which literature for special days of the year might be secured at very small cost; Lincoln's birthday, 4th of July, Constitution Day, were some of the days for which literature was prepared.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the Committee on America's Gift to France referring to the colossal statue now being made by Frederick MacMonnies to com-

memorate the first battle of the Marne, and which it is desired to present to France as the gift of the American people, and in which project the National Society was asked to coöperate.

Mrs. Foster announced that on January 30th, she had mailed to every State Regent, every State Chairman, and every Division Director of the Conservation Committee a request that the report on conservation be made to her on March 1st.

Mrs. Harris told of the work the Ohio Daughters had been doing for the children of Tilloloy and of their difficulty in getting the boxes of clothes over to France, and showed some of the pictures taken by her son of the scene of the distribution.

The Recording Secretary General read a supplementary report of the Organizing Secretary General in the absence of Mrs. Fletcher, who had had to go home on account of illness.

Supplementary Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Rebecca Dobbs Sharp, Red Bluff, Calif.; Mrs. Blanche C. Dorman, Nashville, Ark.; Mrs. Anne Oliver Kendrick, Athol, Mass.; Mrs. Nellie Maria Merritt, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. Caroline M. Greene, Huntington, Pa.; Mrs. Rachel Fielding Springer, Middletown, Pa.; Mrs. Ella C. Bennett Viele, Carnegie, Pa.; Mrs. Lora Goodrowe Welch, Clarion, Pa.; Mrs. Ruby Gwenllian Phelps Newman, Minot, N. D.; Mrs. Dagmar Neely Keyser, Belington, W. Va.; Mrs. Edith Moore Coleman, Toppenish, Wash.

The authorization of the following chapters is requested: Colchester, Conn.; and Greenville and Ridgeway, Pa.

The following organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Virginia Boyd Henry Hope, Ark.; Mrs. Frances Gurley Adams Coulson, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Mrs. Mary Lillian Griffith, Harlan, Ia.; Mrs. Miriam Robinson Dingley, South Braintree, Mass.; Mrs. Lucy Day Jones, Dayton, Wash.; Mrs. Adelia Switzler Ferrell, Sunnyside, Wash.

The re-appointment of Mrs. Mary A. Soule of Baker, Oregon, is requested by the State Regent.

The resignation as Organizing Regent of Mrs. Lillie Mabel Dooley of Strawberry Point has been reported.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection the report was accepted. The question having been raised as to the organizing of a second chapter at Pine Bluff, in the absence of the Organizing Secretary General, Miss Crowell moved *that permission be granted to organize the chapter in Pine Bluff, Ark., if in the judgment of the Organizing Secretary General it has fulfilled all requirements.* This was seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Van Rensselaer Frazier asking on behalf of the Navy League the loan of the State Flags that hang in the auditorium of the Hall for use in a pageant to be given on February 12th by the Navy League, moving pictures of which were to be taken and exhibited throughout the country; the Navy League agreeing to meet all expenses and to be responsible for all damages in the moving of the flags. After some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Johnston *that in view of the statement that the Navy League will be responsible for any damage that may be incurred in moving the Flags, the request of the Navy League for use of State Flags be granted.* This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

The Recording Secretary General read an additional supplementary report of the Organizing Secretary General.

Supplementary Report of Organizing Secretary General

The George Sornberger chapter at Victoria, Ill., and the chapter at McMinnville, Oregon have been recorded organized.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The drawing of seats for Congress then took place, the Recording Secretary General drawing for those states not represented. The numbers drawn were to represent, as last year, not only the seating for Congress, but the order in which the State Regents would give their state reports. The drawing resulted as follows:

1, New Hampshire; 2, West Virginia; 3, South Dakota; 4, Arkansas; 5, Wyoming; 6, Arizona, 7, Indiana; 8, Wisconsin; 9, Washington; 10, Louisiana; 11, Mississippi; 12, South Carolina; 13, Maine; 14, District of Columbia; 15, Cuba; 16, Missouri; 17, Virginia; 18, Delaware; 19, Rhode Island; 20, New Mexico; 21, Montana; 22, Kentucky; 23, Maryland; 24, Florida; 25, Vermont; 26, Idaho; 27, North Dakota; 28, Oklahoma; 29, Tennessee; 30, Ohio; 31, Orient; 32, California; 33, Utah;

34, Nebraska; 35, Massachusetts; 36, Texas; 37, Alabama; 38, Michigan; 39, Hawaii; 40, Colorado; 41, Pennsylvania; 42, Illinois; 43, Iowa; 44, Kansas; 45, Minnesota; 46, Connecticut; 47, New York; 48, Oregon; 49, Georgia; 50, New Jersey; 51, North Carolina.

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented the following supplementary report.

Supplementary Report of Registrar General

Applications presented to the Board, 304.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded and carried, *that the Secretary cast the ballot for the second list of 304 applicants.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 304 applicants members of the National Society.

While waiting for a third report which the Registrar General was shortly to bring in, the Recording Secretary General read the minutes, which were approved.

The Registrar General presented the following additional report.

Supplementary Report of Registrar General

Applications presented to the board, 372; making a total of 1344. Total number of papers verified, 2201.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded and carried, *that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for these 372 applicants.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 372 applicants members of the National Society. The Board gave a rising vote of thanks to Miss Pierce and her force of clerks for the splendid work accomplished in that department in bringing in so many members, 1344 in all, within so short a time.

The State Regent of Virginia extended an invitation to the President General to meet with the Virginia Daughters at some convenient date between the date of the Board meeting and the opening of Congress.

At 4.45 P.M. the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

THE SERBIAN AID FUND

The Serbian Aid Fund, of which Madame Slavko Grouitch is Director and Mr. Otto T. Bannard, Treasurer, begs to extend its thanks to all chapters and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who have, through their Society, adopted Serbian orphans by the payment of six dollars ($6) a month, or seventy-two dollars ($72) a year. Madame Grouitch spoke before the D. A. R. Continental Congress in April, 1919, and also before the Michigan State Conference, in October, 1919, as a result of which many orphans have been adopted by different chapters.

The Serbian Aid Fund should not be confused with the Serbian Child Welfare Association, formerly called the Serbian Relief Committee, which is also appealing for the adoption of children.

The Daughters will be especially interested in the work of the Serbian Aid Fund because it is representative in this country of the Kolo Serbski Sestara (Circle of Serbian Sisters) which is an organization in Serbia corresponding to that of the Daughters of the American Revolution in this country. The headquarters of the Central Committee are at Belgrade, with chapters in every town or district of the Yugo-Slav country.

The Yugo-Slav Government singled out this organization among all others, for its splendid work in the past, to confide to it the Home for Invalid War Veterans (Invalidski Dom); and also the adoption of certain categories of Serbian orphans, to whom it is felt that the country owes particular attention because of the fact that their fathers were particularly distinguished in battle. By providing annuities for these children their mothers are relieved of the anxiety for their daily bread, and are therefore able to devote themselves with a freer mind to their training in the ideals of self-sacrifice, heroism, and endurance which have made Serbia the admiration of the whole world, and for which over one-fourth of her entire population gave their lives in the war.

Subscription for this work may be sent through the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R. either to Madame Grouitch, Legation of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, 2148 Woming Ave., Washington, D. C., or to the Treasurer, Mr. Otto T. Bannard, 26 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1919–1920

President General
MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1920)

MRS. JAMES BENTON GRANT,
700 Emerson St., Denver, Colo.

MISS JEANIE D. BLACKBURN,
718 Upper 11th St., Bowling Green, Ky.

MRS. FRED H. H. CALHOUN,
Clemson College, S. C.

MRS. SAMUEL MCKNIGHT GREEN,
3815 Magnolia Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. CHARLES E. LONGLEY,
87 Walcott St., Pawtucket, R. I.

MRS. SHEPPARD W. FOSTER,
711 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. WILLIAM H. TALBOTT, Rockville, Md.

(Term of office expires 1921)

MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS,
644 West 5th St., Winston-Salem, N. C.

MRS. ANDREW FULLER FOX,
West Point, Miss.

MRS. FRANK B. HALL,
27 May St., Worcester, Mass.

MISS STELLA PICKETT HARDY,
Batesville, Ark.

MRS. CHARLES H. AULL,
1926 South 33d St., Omaha, Neb.

MRS. BENJAMIN LADD PURCELL,
406 Allen Ave., Richmond, Va.

MRS. WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE, Dupont, Ind.

(Term of office expires 1922)

MRS. WILLIAM H. WAIT,
1706 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MRS. WILLIAM D. SHERRERD,
Highland Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.

MRS. ISAAC LEE PATTERSON,
Eola Road, Salem, Ore.

MRS. JAMES LOWRY SMITH,
Amarillo, Tex.

MRS. JOHN P. HUME,
539 Terrace Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

MRS. FRANK W. BAHNSEN,
1720 22d St., Rock Island, Ill.

MISS LOUISE H. COBURN, Skowhegan, Me.

Chaplain General
MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
The Portner Apartments, Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General
MISS EMMA L. CROWELL,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. WOODBURY PULSIFER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
MISS GRACE M. PIERCE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General
MRS. ROBERT J. JOHNSTON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General
MRS. EDMUND P. MOODY,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution
MRS. BENJAMIN D. HEATH,
Heathcote, Charlotte, N. C.

Librarian General
MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General
MISS CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Memorial Continental Hall.

STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE REGENTS—1919–1920

ALABAMA
MRS. ROBERT H. PEARSON,
Birmingham.
MRS. GREGORY L. SMITH,
Mobile.

ARIZONA
MRS. OTIS E. YOUNG,
Phoenix.
MRS. GEORGE L. REID,
Tucson.

ARKANSAS
MRS. FRANK TOMLINSON,
P. O. Box 584, Pinehurst, Pine Bluff.
MRS. CLARENCE E. WOODWARD,
2005 Scott St., Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA
MRS. CASSIUS C. COTTLE,
1502 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles.
MRS. OSWALD O. HARSHBARGER,
269 Mather St., Oakland.

COLORADO
MRS. WILLIAM H. R. STOTE,
Alta Vista Hotel, Colorado Springs.
MRS. HERBERT HAYDEN,
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SHANGHAI, CHINA.
MRS. TRUMAN SLAYTON HOLT,
MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,
MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY.

Honorary President Presiding

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL,

Honorary Chaplain General

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Honorary Vice Presidents General

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.
MRS. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIV, No. 5 MAY, 1920 WHOLE No. 334

TWENTY-NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

A SPIRIT of intense patriotism and 100 per cent. Americanism distinguished the 29th Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution which met in Memorial Continental Hall from April 19th to April 24th. The Congress had the added distinction of being the largest in the history of the organization, 2578 delegates being entitled to seats.

At the opening session of the Congress at 10.30 on Monday, April 19th, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, the President General, in her annual address struck a high note for the "Americanization of Women." Mrs. Guernsey's address was vigorously applauded. She pleaded for 100 per cent. Americanism and declared that American women should see that real American homes were protected and encouraged. In particular, Mrs. Guernsey said:

It is not the simple thing it is sometimes thought to be to transform a foreigner into an American.

It is a simple matter for a man from some distant country to land on our shores, take out his first papers, and in all too brief a time thereafter become a full-fledged citizen. It is one thing to become a citizen of the United States and quite another thing to become an American. We have citizens born on our soil who are not Americans, and we have true Americans who are yet in the process of becoming citizens. It is no easy thing to grow an American soul in the breast of a foreigner.

Recently the government has been transporting *out* of the country scores of men and women who, when transported *into* the country, never drew one single breath of the American spirit as long as they were permitted to remain here and plot against the government which had protected them.

To Americanize a foreigner is something more than teaching him English. Many foreigners speak English before coming here. We have thousands of Irishmen here who speak our language with a degree of intelligence whose hearts are so full of love for "Ould Ireland" and hatred for old England that there is no room left for any sort of sentiment for America other than a pur-

pose to exploit her in the interest of that part of the Emerald Isle which gave them birth.

To transform an alien into an American citizen is something more complicated than giving the man a new suit of clothes, or the woman a hat instead of the flaming kerchief which covers her head.

Emma Goldman wore an American hat on a Russian head for twenty years, and the other day sailed back home against her will, still wearing an American hat over her unaltered foreign head. A new shell, but the same old nut!

The Japanese possess the rare art of *appearing,* however they may *feel,* perfectly at ease in any costume they may choose to don. I presume no alien ever looks more sartorial from an American viewpoint than a fashionably tailored Japanese. But no other alien finds it so difficult to attain an American soul.

To transform a foreigner into an American involves a process which goes deeper than bodily tastes and idiosyncrasies. Anarchism has grown faster than Americanism among aliens who have forsaken the religious faiths in which they were reared. We will make a serious mistake if we assume that the Americanization process, whether it involves the men or the women, undertakes to destroy those vast treasures of racial assets which, under *careful* nurture and direction, would become invaluable assets in the development of American civilization. Each national and racial group of foreigners has its own inheritance of cililization. In the field of science, art, literature, philosophy, sociology, politics, each and all, display certain aptitudes which are not only worth preserving and adding to our store of achievements, but they should be used as a leavening element in securing new interpretations and new visions of American civilization.

The Americanization process involves an appreciation of our national institutions, which constitute our truest wealth and the source of our greatest pride. Americanization means that one has come to value free speech as something far finer than the mere freedom to say out loud anywhere what one thinks. Because there comes a time when free speech does not guarantee to every citizen the right to speak out when the rights of the citizens are involved, nor when the life of the nation is endangered.

This process involves the placing of a high valuation on our free school system. Our public schools come to be recognized by him as the chief implication of sovereign citizenship. He understands that universal franchise involves the necessity of universal intelligence. A Democracy demands education, an Autocracy may not need an educated subject, but a Democracy without intelligent votes is an impossible absurdity. Whenever the state has abandoned the high duty to educate its children, it has reaped a fearful harvest of ignorance, superstition, intolerance and eventual overthrow.

This process of evolving a new citizen involves the creation of a sense of personal obligation toward the maintenance of the government. To enjoy the privileges of the government involves the responsibility of protecting and preserving the government. In the breast of every foreigner who is qualifying for citizenship must be implanted this fine sense of personal responsibility for the maintenance of his adopted land by giving of his money and the dedication of his life.

Along with one's sense of obligation to the government must come a genuine love and loyalty of the land he now calls his own. He will not be blind to its faults, but he will love it still and seek to help remove them. Every genial and kindly process by which the foreigners may be led to love America must be employed. He must be met by welcome, patience, love, forbearance, kindness, helpfulness, neighborliness and confidence. Rare will be the alien who will not love the land where love leaps to uplift and lead him!

The whole question of Americanization has a peculiar and vital relation to women. A foreign woman's relation to our government is wholly in the hands of her *male* representative. In all justice, a foreign woman ought to be able to qualify for citizenship regardless of her leige lord and husband.

It is absolutely imperative that these foreign women should be Americanized. We must have in this land *American homes,* with the accent on American. Children of foreign parents cannot by such help as the schools may supply make the home American. They can help, but the home that is American must have in it an American woman. The mother will continue to be the chief moulding influence on the lives of children whatever "the future hath of marvel or surprise." How I wish it were in my power to give to every foreign-born woman in America the best possible gift she could receive—*a good friend,* in the person of some unselfish, helpful American woman—not a "friendly visitor"—that is too institutional. I mean a genuine friend.

The Daughters of the American Revolution will have increasing opportunities in this service. I know of no other organiza-

tion so well adapted for such employment. It is the genius of our organization. Not even the church has such wide and unprejudiced access to all classes and races.

In my humble judgment I want to say to you that this whole process of Americanization, especially as it relates to women, involves several great fundamental principles, which I have not the time to enforce and illustrate, but simply indicate. I firmly regard citizenship as a reward for having rendered some desirable service, rather than as a mere gift which has been duly and promptly applied for. I would not allow citizenship to be attained by all applicants in the same length of time. I think that each individual applicant for citizenship should be considered on his own merits. Some might obtain citizenship in a very short probational period and others should be kept on probation for a long period of years. I would insist that a woman could acquire citizenship independent of her husband, and I would make as an inviolable requirement for American citizenship a thorough understanding of the functions of American government, and I would forever abolish any restrictions of the ballot box based on sex.

It is fine in these days to be an American. It is finer to be an American woman. But it is the finest to be an American woman engaged in the Americanization of all our women.

After Mrs. Guernsey completed her inspiring talk, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General, greeted the delegates. Mrs. Scott reviewed the war work briefly and warned the Daughters that eternal vigilance on the part of Americans must be exercised to preserve national liberties. She spoke of the spirit of unrest in the world which seeks to obtain by might what can not be given by right. In ringing tones Mrs. Scott declared that no man is fit to be President who cannot point the nation to a path which leads to industrial peace.

Princess Lubomirski, wife of the Polish Minister to the United States, presented the thanks and greetings of Poland to the society. Vividly the Princess pictured the heroic sacrifices of Poland's Woman Battalion and her twelve-year-old soldier boys. She pointed out that there were women deputies in the Polish Diet, and two of these members served on the Constitutional Committee. According to the Princess, hunger stalks at will through Poland and one million children have as their chief meal daily soup supplied by American Relief Committees. Prince Lubomirski, who spoke later, claimed that Poland was the last bulwark of civilization from Eastern barbarism.

A bronze tablet in the Museum, placed in memory of Mrs. Donald McLean, President General from 1905 to 1909, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies at the close of the morning session. The tablet was presented by the New York City Chapter, of which Mrs. McLean was so long Regent.

Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, created great enthusiasm by her report which stated that 2578 women were eligible for seats in the 29th Congress.

The afternoon session was given over to the annual reports of the President General and her national officers. Before the reading of the reports, Mrs. Guernsey announced the personnel of the Resolutions Committee as follows:

Chairman, Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Harold R. Howell, Iowa; Mrs. William H. Talbott, Maryland; Mrs. George H. Minor, Connecticut; Mrs. John C. Ames, Illinois; Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Georgia; Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Massachusetts; Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Ohio; Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, South Carolina; Mrs. John P. Hume, Wisconsin; Miss Alice L. McDuffee, Michigan; Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, California; Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, Oregon.

In her annual report as Chairman of the National Board of Management and

of Memorial Continental Hall, Mrs. Guernsey reviewed the financial and other achievements of her administration. During the period of three years Mrs. Guernsey has visited forty state conferences and one or more chapters in 29 States. She has travelled many thousands of miles, crossed the continent twice, made five trips to the South, as many into New England and came to Washington from Kansas many times.

Mrs. Guernsey began at once after the 28th Congress to ascertain how many chapters would be affected by the Revised Constitution which provided that chapters to secure voting powers must have an active membership of twenty-five members at least. Out of 1662 chapters only 74 were affected by this clause. Thirty-four were in the District of Columbia, five in New York, four each in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, three in Virginia, two in Alabama, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, South Carolina, with one each in six other States. These chapters were notified that they would have until the 29th Congress to bring up their quotas. All but eight chapters of the 74 affected have succeeded in bringing their membership to the required strength.

The following condensed facts from Mrs. Guernsey's report contain items that must be the source of pride and of gratification to every Daughter.

Notes have been paid on land bought previous to 1917 amounting to $53,806.72. Notes for $25,000 on magazine have also been paid. Bills owing before 1917, amounting to $13,126.42, have also been paid, making a total payment of debts something over $92,000. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds were purchased, $182,282.25 raised for French orphans and $49,272.25 raised for the restoration of the French village of Tilloloy. The entire $82,369.87 owed on land purchased at the rear of Memorial Continental Hall has been paid and both the Hall and the land adjoining it are free of debt. This was paid from current income, not through solicitation from members. Twenty-one States are 100 per cent. in raising their quota for the Tilloloy Fund.

In order to arrange for the proper distribution of this fund the President General, accompanied by Mrs. Aull, Vice President General from Nebraska, went to France on August 26, 1919. A thorough inspection was made of Tilloloy and the subject considered from every possible angle. It was found that the French government coöperated splendidly with the Daughters and after much consultation it was decided that the D.A.R. fund should be used to erect a complete water system in Tilloloy and a Community House. This action was confirmed by the National Board of Management at the October meeting, which also provided for the converting of the dollars of the Fund into French francs at the prevailing favorable exchange. This was done and the money deposited in the American Security Bank of Paris.

Improvements and repairs on Memorial Continental Hall and grounds have cost $17,750 in the past three years; $5,046 of this amount has been furnished by different States for special state rooms in Continental Hall.

The membership has increased 24,050 in the past three years. One hundred and forty-five chapters have been organized and forty disbanded.

Subscriptions list for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE numbered 13,346 subscribers on March 31, 1920. Ten volumes of the Lineage Book have been issued.

Mrs. Guernsey recommended in her

report that plans be drawn for the erection of a modern office building on the land owned back of Memorial Continental Hall and that the National Board of Management be authorized to borrow a sum not to exceed $200,000. She also recommended that in order to relieve national officers of the routine features of their work that an Executive Manager—a trained woman—be appointed to carry out the policies of the society as formulated by the Continental Congress and the National Board of Management and to supervise the business of the Society as conducted in Memorial Continental Hall. This Executive Manager, if authorized by the 29th Congress, is to be under the direct authority of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Management and shall report to it.

Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, the chaplain general, reported that 740 Daughters had died during the past year, including five former national officers, and that the Society had issued two Books of Remembrance. She made the suggestion that Bible readings and prayers be a part of all chapter meetings. Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, Organizing Secretary General, gave interesting details of her work and said that 58 new chapters had been organized in the year and that there are now 1697 chapters; 1246 Daughters were married in the past year. The total admitted membership is 155,578, while the active membership at present is 110,410.

Miss Grace M. Pierce, the Registrar General, stated that during her seven years of service in that office she had verified, signed and approved the application papers of 55,000 members, more than one-third of the entire membership. Eleven thousand three hundred and forty-two papers were examined last year and nearly fifteen thousand letters written in reference to them.

The report of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, of Iowa, showed that the finances of the organization are in a flourishing condition. Total receipts for the year were $210,706.07, while the disbursements came to $118,207.28, leaving a balance of $92,497.78. Of this amount $57,000 was transferred to the Permanent Fund and $5000 to the Magazine Fund which left a balance on March 31, 1920, of $30,497.78.

Other reports were brought in by the Historian General, Mrs. Edmund P. Moody, the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath; the Librarian General, Mrs. James M. Fowler, and the Curator General, Miss Catharine Brittin Barlow.

Round after round of enthusiastic applause greeted the entrance of General John J. Pershing at the evening session. The leader of the American Expeditionary Forces in France appeared very appreciative of the sincere ovation, and made a brief speech in which he said: "The Daughters of the National Revolution compose an organization that stands for much in America to-day. No other society has so cherished and maintained the fine traditions of our ancestors. It is inspiring to all to realize what this splendid organization is doing and I am pleased to note that it is undertaking to Americanize the alien element in America which has too often failed to understand the principles on which this government is founded. There is no task more essential than this. It is not enough to say this ought to be done—all must put their shoulders to the wheel. The example set in this national meeting is bound to bear fruit in our country."

The Hon. Porter Dale, representative in Congress from Vermont, deliverd an address on "The Spirit of Freedom." He said in particular that the spirit of



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MONDAY EVENING SESSION OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, AT WHICH GENERAL PERSHING, SECRETARY OF STATE COLBY AND REPRESENTATIVE PORTER DALE OF VERMONT WERE THE SPEAKERS

Liberty which came to power in the American Revolution is deathless and the world will never lose it. But this power, according to the speaker, has not completely fulfilled its destiny. Poise and wisdom are needed by Americans now and the attention of the people must be fixed on the principles which lie in the Constitution of the United States. By keeping this spirit alive it will check the unrest —only as Americans hold to that power will they be able to resist the European socialist powers which endeavor to force their old systems on this nation.

The principal address was given by the Hon. Bainbridge Colby, the new Secretary of State. As this was one of his first public addresses since his appointment, great interest was manifested in it by the newspapers of the country. The Secretary declared that no work was more important than that of patriotic education. "There is a limit to the extent a nation can assimilate immigration," he said,

> Although there may be no limit to its hospitality, there is a limit to its national assimilative power. The test is ethnic and geographic unity. Unless efforts to mould the conglomerate mass of aliens into sound Americans are effected, we have reached the limit of our national assimilative power to impress upon the new citizens the significance of our institutions, the meaning of our history, the character of duties when they become members of the body politic.
>
> One of the most important parts of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to keep alive the glorious past. The great examples of the past should be studied and treasured. The friendly haze of time and distance adds to the impressive altitude of those figures. Your Society refreshes our vision of these great figures.
>
> We must see in our national life that sound partisanship does not degenerate into black faction—the struggle of parties must not dissolve into passion. Never was there a time in the world that calls for broader vision or a more generous spirit. America has given her pledge to the world and the world waits patiently and confidently for its redemption. The great ideals of America are to guide efforts in the service of mankind.
>
> I deplore the easy vicious tendency to denunciation of public servants. Let me remind you, students of history, that Washington was denounced as a man without principle after his monumental services as General and President, and a little later Lincoln was denounced by a prominent paper as a man whose dishonesty was susceptible of serious deception.
>
> I regret the ebullitions of national weaknesses. We must fight against them and cultivate superiority to the basest partisan instincts. We must serve our country regardless of party considerations.

One unexpected gift of a copy of the Houdin bust of Washington from the government of France was presented through a letter from the French ambassador, Jules Jusserand, whose absence from Washington prevented his attending that session of Congress. The Ambassador wrote that the Daughters of the American Revolution had won the lasting gratitude of France by restoring Tilloloy and adopting many French orphans who will live to repay their benefactors. The Ambassador also presented two Sevres vases to be placed in the Hall and expressed the hope that in happy as in gloomy days France and America may go hand in hand in reciprocal sympathy.

(The account of Congress for the week will be concluded in the June Magazine.)

NATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

ELECTED AT THE

TWENTY-NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

MARKED executive ability, thorough knowledge of the organization, and records of notable services for the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution distinguish the women elected to national office by the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress. The best traditions of the National Society are upheld in these new leaders, representing, as they do, practically every section of the country, and under whose strong and able management the progress and good of the organization will be continued.



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MRS. JOHN FRANCIS YAWGER
RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, of Waterford, Conn., is the first President General of the National Society from New England. She has the distinction of being among the few Presidents General elected without any opposing candidate for that office, and was nominated by acclamation. Mrs. Minor has already served the Society in a great many important positions, and comes to its highest office richly endowed with a comprehensive understanding of the purposes, needs, and problems of organization and its relations to the national life as well.

Mrs. Minor entered the Society through virtue of an illustrious line of Revolutionary ancestors which includes James Rogers, one of the first

settlers of New London, Conn., and Major James Chapman who was killed in the Battle of White Plains. She is also descended from the noted Baldwin, Beckwith, Holt, Hempstead, Avery, and Pierrepont families of Connecticut. It is worthy of note that Mrs. Minor was born and has lived all her life in that section of her state (Waterford and East Lyme) where her Colonial ancestors settled and resided for many generations.



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MRS. SELDEN P. SPENCER
CHAPLAIN GENERAL

The Lucretia Shaw Chapter of New London, Conn., the second oldest in that state, recruited Mrs. Minor for the Society in the early days of its existence. Her chapter record was a splendid one and she served as its regent from 1909 to 1913. The state then called upon her for service and she became State Vice Regent. During this period Mrs. Minor was instrumental in the publication by the Connecticut Daughters of the widely known "Guida," "Guide to the United States for the Immigrant," which, printed in four languages, ran through several editions. She also secured an appropriation from the Connecticut Legislature for the copying of pension records of Connecticut Revolutionary soldiers on file in the Pension Office at Washington.

In 1914 Mrs. Minor was elected Vice President General from Connecticut and served for two terms, at both elections receiving the highest majorities. She was appointed in 1917 by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, national chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine Committee, and under her able management the MAGAZINE developed and prospered.

Mrs. Minor has been prominent in the civic life of her state. She served as a member of the Committee on Delinquent Women of the Connecticut Prison Association which obtained legislative action for the establishment of a State Reformatory for Women and was later appointed by the governor one of its board of directors. Mrs. Minor was also connected with the directorate of the Connecticut State Farm for Women—

an admirable institution which has done valuable reclamation work.

The daughter of a notable American minister, the Rev. James H. Brookes, D.D., of St. Louis, Missouri, Mrs. Susan Brookes Spencer, the new Chaplain General, is well fitted for the duties of that office. Mrs. Spencer, who is the wife of United States Senator Selden P. Spencer of Missouri, has for several seasons conducted a Bible Study Class in Washington which has numbered many nationally known women in its membership. In St. Louis Mrs. Spencer held similar Bible classes in connection with the local Young Woman's Christian Association of which she was one of the directors. Selden Palmer Spencer, Jr., her second son, is a missionary in China under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.



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MRS. G. WALLACE W. HANGER
ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

Mrs. Spencer's work with the Daughters of the American Revolution has been chiefly identified with the St. Louis Chapter and she was included on many important committees. Since coming to Washington she has been appointed the chairman of the membership committee of the Congressional Club.

Mrs. Spencer was born in St. Louis, Mo., and was educated at private schools and at Lindenwood College. Her father was pastor of the Washington and Compton Church for more than a generation and was a man of world-wide reputation as a student of the Bible and religious teacher. Her mother was Susan Wade Oliver of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Closely identified with leading civic and patriotic societies of New York State, Mrs. John Francis Yawger brings a wealth of experience to the office of Recording Secretary General. Mrs. Yawger has done exceptional service for the Society as the National Chairman for the Preservation of Historic Sites and was for twelve years Recording Secretary of the New York State Daughters. Other positions which she has held are: General Federation Secretary, New York State Federation of Women's Club, Past President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, Past President, New York City Colony of the



MISS JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE
HISTORIAN GENERAL

National Society New England Women; Vice President, National Society Patriotic Women of America, Vice President, Minerva Club, Vice President, New York Medical College and Hospital for Women and Historian Woman's Forum. In addition, Mrs. Yawger is a member of the Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century, Washington Headquarters Association, and various local committees for Post War Reconstruction and Prison Reform work.

Of distinguished Colonial ancestry Mrs. Yawger, who was born in Albany, N. Y., and educated at the Albany Female Academy and Packer Collegiate Institution of Brooklyn, is a direct descendant of Philip Sherman who, with Roger Williams, settled Providence, R. I., and of Daniel Turner, one of the founders of New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger of the District of Columbia, the Organizing Secretary General, began her career of service in the Daughters of the American Revolution as the personal page of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, and served in that capacity during Mrs. Scott's entire term as President General. Mrs. Hanger has acquired a wide insight into matters pertaining to the Society and has rapidly advanced in leadership both in the District of Columbia and nationally. She was Regent of the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter of Washington, and successively State Vice Regent and Vice President General from the District of Columbia. During the war Mrs. Hanger worked indefatigably as the Director of the Eastern Division of War Relief Service and was Chairman of the Committee on National Service Schools which directed the sending of many young women to be trained for war service at these schools. She also acted as Director of the Eastern Division of the Americanization Committee, as Chairman of the Auditing Committee, and as a member of various standing and congressional committees.

The American Navy gives a member to the National Board of Management in Mrs. James S. Phillips, wife of Rear Admiral Phillips, U.S.N., of Shepherdstown, West Va., who is serving as Registrar General. Mrs. Phillips was



MISS LILLIAN MAY WILSON
REPORTER GENERAL TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

brought into the Society during its first years by Miss Eugenia Washington, and she was one of the charter members of the famous Mary Washington Chapter of the National Capital. She was also a member of the First Continental Congress. During an absence of twenty-five years in foreign lands, on account of her husband's naval duties, Mrs. Phillips kept up her membership in the Society. Upon her husband's retirement from the Navy, they went to Shepherdstown, Mrs. Phillips' old home. There was no chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the town, so Mrs. Phillips organized the Pack Horse Ford Chapter with a membership of ninety women. Later she became State Vice Regent of West Virginia and was a leader in the war service of the Society in that state.

Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, the Treasurer General, of Tidioute, Pa., is one of the most widely known business women in the United States, and has a high reputation for executive ability. Upon the death of her husband in 1902, an eminent banker, Mrs. Hunter took over the entire management of his estate and directed not only the banking business, but lumber, manufacturing, and other interests as well. This practical training in financial affairs has given her an experience that will be a decided asset in her new position.

Mrs. Hunter has among her Colonial ancestors Captain John Oliver, of Athol, Mass., Jonathan Willson, of Shoreham, Vt., and the intrepid patriot Rev. James Humphrey, first pastor of Athol, who in those troublous times preached to his flock with his gun at his side.

Mrs. Hunter, who was born in Cuba, N. Y., is the daughter of James Lafayette and Seraph Oliver Acomb. She is a graduate of Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, and is a member of the Kappa Gamma Sorority. Keenly interested in the educational problem, Mrs. Hunter has been a member of the School Board in Tidioute and was chairman of its building committee and directed the construction of a large school building.

For the last fifteen years Mrs. Hunter has been actively interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution and has rarely missed attending a Continental Congress. Graduating from the post of Vice Regent, she became Regent of the Tidioute Chapter,



MRS. GEORGE W. WHITE
CURATOR GENERAL

and capably filled that office for nine years. As a member of the National Committee on the Revision of the Constitution she gave valuable aid.

A Daughter of the American Revolution from North Carolina, Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane of Concord, has been given the post of Historian General of the National Society and she brings to the task years of experience in responsible positions. Miss Coltrane was president of the National College Woman's Sorority, Kappa Delta, for three years and was also business manager of its magazine, treasurer, and later president. During the war Miss Coltrane worked in the War Risk Insurance Bureau and assisted in organizing the Red Cross in her county.

Miss Coltrane was a charter member of the Cabarrus Black Boys Chapter of Concord, organized in 1914, and its first Secretary and later Regent. While regent she was elected to the office of State Recording Secretary which she held until the past Congress.

Of French Huguenot descent, her ancestors, Bartholomew Dupuy and his wife, Susanna La Villian, settled in Virginia in 1700. Miss Coltrane qualifies for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution by descent from Colonel Beverly Winslow of Virginia, her great-great-grandfather. The noteworthy Colonial services of Major General Smith, Major Robert Beverly, and Captain Beverly of Spottsylvania County, Va., admitted Miss Coltrane to the Society of Colonial Dames, and she is also a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy through the services of her own father.

A yearly report to the Smithsonian Institution is required by the Federal charter held by the National Society, and the compiling of this work has been placed in the hands of Miss Lillian May Wilson, of Pleasant Plains, Iowa, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution. Miss Wilson is a trained genealogist and has written for publication a number of articles based on genealogical research and is at present supervising the compiling of a genealogy of the Farwell family.

Although a member of the Deborah Avery Chapter for the past twelve

years, Miss Wilson has lived in Chicago. Recently she graduated from the University of Chicago, and since has obtained a Master's degree from that institution.

Miss Wilson is of New England and Virginia ancestry and is the daughter of Nelson Turner Wilson and Mary Payne Wilson. Among her Colonial ancestors are Henry Wilson, of Dedham, Mass., and Roger Williams. Other ancestral lines show descent from the Metcalf, Chapin, Fairbanks, Adams, and other Massachusetts families and from the Jones family of Virginia. Through her mother she is descended from the Payne, Huntington, Graham and other Connecticut families and from the Almy, Sayles, and Green families of Rhode Island.



Photo—Bachrach

MRS. FRANK DEXTER ELLISON
LIBRARIAN GENERAL

The rapidly increasing collection of Colonial and other relics in the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall have a faithful guardian in Mrs. George W. White of Mississippi and the District of Columbia, the Curator General. Mrs. White has long been interested in preserving the valuable evidences of America's historic past. She is the wife of the Honorable George Whitney White, president of the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington, D. C., who was several years chairman of the advisory committee of the National Society.

Mrs. White joined the Holly Springs Chapter in Mississippi on November 23, 1911, and has represented her chapter in the Congress ever since. She has also served on the Auditing, Credential, and Reception Committees, and has had experience in public service as president of the Young Woman's Christian Home of Washington and in the American Red Cross and Needlework Guild, and also as a member of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. White was born in Macon, Mo., the daughter of Mary Sophia Brush of Connecticut and John Thomas Clement of the District of Columbia. While a child she came with her parents to Washington in which city she has since resided and her home is one of the social centres of the National Capital.



MRS. LILY TYSON ELLIOTT
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL

After four years' notable service as State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Massachusetts, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison of Boston has become Librarian General and has under her care the Library at Memorial Continental Hall with its valuable collection of books dealing with genealogical and historical subjects.

Since 1903 Mrs. Ellison has been an active member of the Society and a delegate to the Continental Congress since 1904. She became affiliated with the Old South Chapter of Boston. She first held the office of Chapter Historian, and was Chapter Regent until elected State Regent in 1916. During the World War, Mrs. Ellison gave valuable service as Chairman of the Northern Division of the National War Relief Service Committee, also as State Chairman of the War Service Committee of the Massachusetts Daughters, and in addition was a member of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Committee Council of National Defense, Massachusetts Division, and of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Ellison is a native of Massachusetts and a descendant in seven lines from Revolutionary ancestors who were noted for their patriotism and devotion to duty. Through descent from John and Priscilla Alden, Mrs. Ellison became a member of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. She belongs to the Council of the New England Historic Genealogic Society and is a member of the Castilian Club, Daughters of Massachusetts, the Woman's Charity Club of Boston, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and the Belmont Woman's Club.

The newly elected Corresponding Secretary General is Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott, of Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. Elliott is of distinguished Maryland and Virginia ancestry and is a leader in the social and club life of Baltimore. For many years she was Regent of the Maryland Line Chapter of that city, and State Regent of Maryland for the past two years. She brings to her new office much experience and a wide knowledge of patriotic work. The war work of the Maryland Daughters under Mrs. Elliott's State Regency won

recognition in the annals of the Society.

Mrs. Elliott is the widow of A. Marshall Elliott, who held the chair of Romance Languages at Johns Hopkins University. Her parents were Harriet Jolliffe and James Elliott Tyson, of Ellicott City, Maryland, and she to-day resides at the beautiful Colonial homestead, "Warwick," of the celebrated Tyson family. Some of the most successful affairs given for the benefit of charitable organizations and the National Red Cross have taken place at her country seat which is famed for her rose gardens.

Mrs. Elliott is a great-great-grand-daughter of Andrew Ellicott who, with Major L'Enfant, the celebrated French engineer, laid out the plans for the city of Washington. Ellicott City, Maryland, is named in honor of her distinguished ancestor.



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MRS. JAMES SPILMAN PHILLIPS
REGISTRAR GENERAL



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MRS. LIVINGSTON L. HUNTER
TREASURER GENERAL

Just before this magazine went to press came the announcement of the election of the following seven Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, of California; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, of New York; Mrs. Henry McCleary, of Washington; Mrs. James T. Morris, of Minnesota; Mrs. Edward L. Harris, of Ohio; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Edward P. Schoentgen, of Iowa.

A detailed sketch of these newly-elected officers will be printed in the June issue of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE.

AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERIES IN FRANCE

By Lelia Montague Barnett

Mrs. Barnett, wife of the Major General Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, has written this article especially for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Mrs. Barnett presents valuable information supplied her by Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Pierce, Chief of the Graves Registration Service, War Department. The illustrations are reproductions of photographs taken by the U. S. Signal Corps.—EDITOR.

WHEN I went over the battlefields of France in November, 1918, less than a week after the Armistice, I tried to visit as many cemeteries as possible, and to see for myself just what had been done with our dead. It is impossible to describe with what emotion I went from grave to grave, finding here and there some dear familiar name, some lad who a few months before had been one of my own household, some earnest young corporal or sergeant—the enlisted men who had thrilled me with pride as I saw them in their wonderful preparation and superb youth and strength at Quantico, and I could only "look upward, standing mute, salute!"

Has our country done all that it could to repay the supreme sacrifice of its sons who lie interred in a foreign land? That is what the mothers are asking today, and a great cry has arisen: "Where is his grave?" "Will they bring him back to me?"

Those who wish full information as to how to proceed to secure their loved one's remains, which will be returned at government expense, should write to Lieut. Col. Charles C. Pierce, Graves Registration Service, War Department, Washington, D. C. He will willingly answer all questions. He has a working force at present of some two hundred and fifty clerks, and about twenty-five are stationed in the Paris office of the service.

The Graves Registration Service, or the "G. R. S.," as it is familiarly known, was organized immediately following our participation in the war and placed under the direction of the Quartermaster General's Department on May 31, 1917. Colonel Pierce, a retired chaplain and the chief specialist in mortuary affairs of the army, was called back into active service and placed in charge. This appointment gave him not only the command of the new division, but made him also general superintendent of all American military cemeteries in France.

On August 7, 1917, the completed plans of the General Staff for the organization of the G. R. S. Units were published, and Colonel Pierce began the recruiting of the first Unit from his Philadelphia home. Each Unit comprised



FILLING IN THE GRAVES AT FÈRE-EN-TARDENOIS CEMETERY, FÈRE EN-TARDENOIS, FRANCE

A DETAIL OF CO. A, 321ST LABOR BATTALION, IS HERE SHOWN AT WORK FILLING THE TRENCHES IN WHICH AMERICAN DEAD ARE BEING BURIED. THE BODIES ARE BEING TRANSFERRED FROM THE FIELD GRAVES IN WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN INTERRED BY THE REGIMENTAL BURIAL SQUADS

two officers and fifty enlisted men. Pending the establishment of the permanent organization a temporary Burial Department was organized by the army in France under the direction of the division along lines suggested by British experience. Later, the Burial Department was merged with the Graves Registration Service

To the Graves Registration Service was assigned all duties connected with the keeping of records, moving the dead, upkeep of cemeteries, and furnishing information to relatives. The first units of the service that went to France often worked under heavy shellfire, and it is due in large measure to the heroic conduct of these men that temporary cemeteries were established and proper burial given to the fallen. Citations for heroism for members of the units were most frequent and one incident in particular deserves special mention.

General Pershing sent the following letter of recommendation of the work and conduct of the members of the Headquarters Advance Group No. 1, Graves Registration Service, in which he describes the work performed by these men under heavy shellfire and gas on April 20, 1918, at Mandres:

On April 20th, 2d Lieut. Homer McCormick and his group arrived at Mandres and began their work under heavy shellfire and gas, although troops were in dugouts, these men immediately went to the cemetery, and in order to preserve records and locations, repaired and erected new crosses as fast as the old ones were blown down. They also completed the extension to the cemetery, this work occupying a period of one and a half hours, during which time shells were falling continually and they were subjected to mustard gas. They gathered many bodies which had been first in the hands of the Germans, and were later retaken by American counter attacks. Identification was especially difficult, all papers and tags being removed, and most of the bodies being in a terrible condition and beyond recognition.

During the progress of an engagement the men killed in action were, of necessity, buried where they fell. This meant that at the close of the war the graves of American dead were scattered over wide areas, often miles from railroads or even wagon roads—many in inaccessible and obscure places. Even with the most explicit directions and maps it would have been next to impossible for relatives to have located such graves after the war. Therefore, the policy was early adopted of gradually gathering the American dead in large cemeteries where the graves could be properly identified, cared for, and be readily accessible to relatives and friends.



TYPE OF SOLITARY GRAVE AND MARKING USED
FLAGS ARE PLACED ON MANY SEPARATE GRAVES

The first offices for the dead were usually performed by the chaplains and men of the combat forces. As the burial parties in a regimental sector were composed of men of the regiments who were caring for their own comrades, this meant special attention and the assurance that, as far as possible, all received a decent and a Christian burial.

Immediately before an engagement a detail of officers and men was assigned to the regimental chaplain to act as the burial party for the regiment. The burial party led by the chaplain, followed closely behind the attacking battalions. Its express duty was to collect, identify, bury the dead, and to properly mark the graves. Soldiers of Jewish faith have the distinguishing design of a six-pointed star built around the cross. The work was of an extremely hazardous nature and entailed as much personal risk as in the first line battalions, especially in general attack, when the enemy, failing to locate front-line positions, deluged back areas with high explosives and gas. Many chaplains and others received decorations in testimony of valor displayed while under fire on burial party duty.

Small cemeteries were established near definite landmarks, such as roads, houses, clumps of trees, in order to simplify subsequent location of graves. Frequently, heavy shellfire made it necessary to dig the grave close to the spot where the man had fallen. In order to obviate possible mistakes a strict order was issued that all removals of bodies, identification, and reburials must be done in the presence



IN THE AMERICAN CEMETERY AT COMMERCY ON THE MEUSE, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GRAVES ARE INTERMINGLED

of at least one officer. Every care was taken to carefully mark the grave and to record the location. One of his identification tags was buried with the body and the other was fastened securely to the cross above the grave. The chaplain plotted the location of each grave on a map, and an accurate description of prominent landmarks with their distances and directions was preserved. Photographs were made of the graves when possible.

Many soldiers lost their two aluminum identification disks, which, according to regulation, should have been worn around the neck. The loss of these disks intensified the difficulty in identification. In these cases, however, after every possible means had been exhausted, the words "Unknown Soldier" or "Unknown Marine" were printed on the grave and such records as they had were carefully filed in the event of further clues developing.

On the battle front space was chosen by American commanding officers for emergency cemeteries and the legal formalities with the French government arranged afterwards. Every courtesy was shown by the French in this regard, and tenderness for the American dead has distinguished the demeanor of the French people.

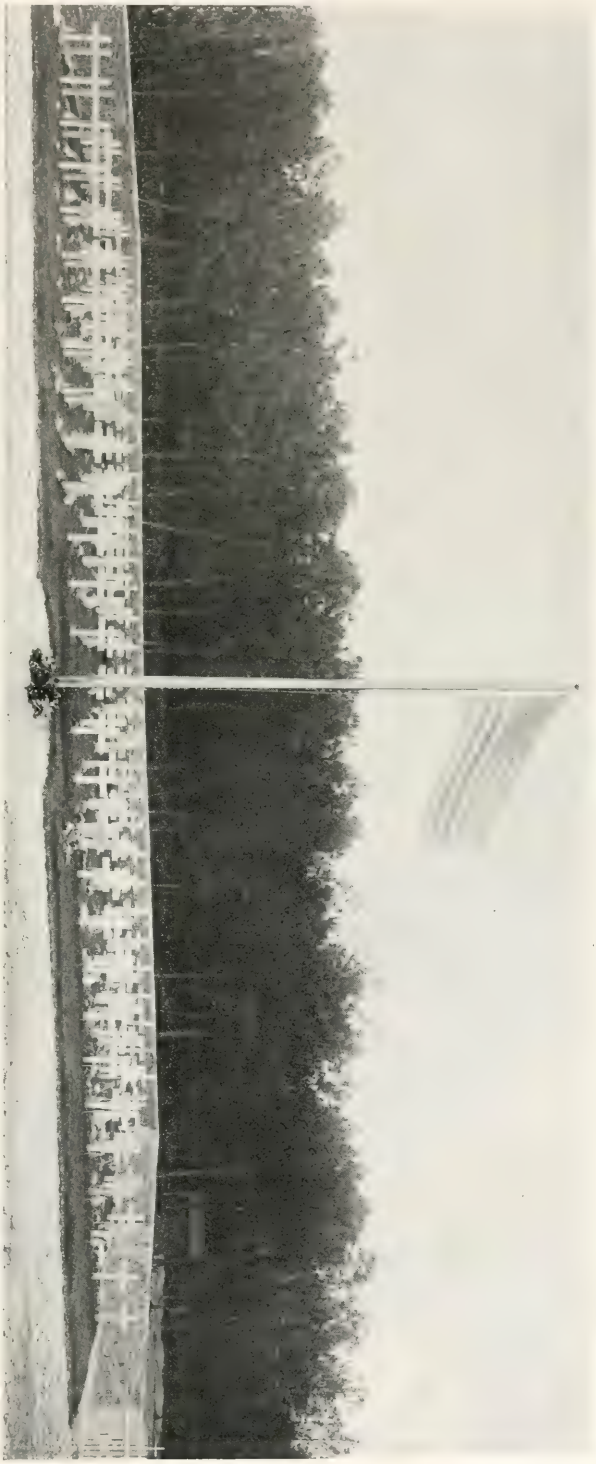
After each soldier was buried, an individual report giving all the facts of burial was immediately made out and forwarded through various official channels to the Graves Registration Service in Paris and Washington where the information was carefully indexed for future use. The Paris office of the Graves Registration Service will be kept open indefinitely to facilitate the visits of relatives to the soldiers' graves.

I was fortunate enough to obtain interesting details of the work carried on by the burial parties in the Belleau Wood sector where so many gallant Marines fell, as well as hundreds of brave soldiers of the American army.

In this sector the fighting was long continued and heavy, and the burial parties found their task an extremely difficult one. In the first place, for more than a month, no living person, no matter what his mission, was safe above ground within five miles of the German lines, because of the activity of enemy observers in balloons and other aircraft.

The number of troops to hold the line in that sector was not adequate and the regiments were spread out to cover the utmost amount of front, thus widely separating the units of the regiments. Yet, despite the almost impossible task, the burying of the dead was done with the utmost care and thoroughness, and the proof is shown in the relatively small percentage of "missing" among our forces. Parties of brave men would crawl across bullet-swept spaces right up to German machine guns in order to rescue the wounded and to bury their comrades; crosses would be made out of boughs of trees, or the picturesque soldier cross of a bayonet lashed to a rifle.

After the tide of battle swept by, the first care was to locate scattered graves



A TYPE OF CONCENTRATION CEMETERY NEAR A BATTLEFIELD
THESE GRAVES MAY EVENTUALLY BE MOVED TO FINAL RESTING PLACES AT HOME OR AT SURESNE, FRANCE



A PART OF CEMETERY NO. 13, BOIS DE CLEREMBAUTS
BURIED WHERE THEY FELL. ROUGH NEW-MADE GRAVES SINCE CHANGED TO PERMANENT RESTING PLACES

and to mark them permanently. As soon as the Germans withdrew from the Rheims-Soissons salient the work was begun. The war was still going on and neither men nor transportation were available on a large scale, therefore numbers of small cemeteries were placed at various points in the sector so the bodies could be borne the short distances by hand. To show the immensity of this work more than 1200 burial places were established in France during the war for the American dead, under the control of the Graves Registration Service, and more than four thousand men assigned to the field duty.

In these small cemeteries the graves were under the immediate supervision of the American authorities, and proper care was given to them until the time came to remove the bodies to the permanent cemeteries to be established later. Each cemetery was given a name and a number, and each grave numbered separately. Then, as now in the permanent cemetery, each grave was marked with a white cross bearing the man's name in black old English lettering, above which was placed the original identification tag, wired on securely. No distinction was made between officers and men, each grave being the exact counterpart of the other. So rigidly was this policy adhered to that the rule was made forbidding the



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CEMETERY AT SURESNE, NEAR PARIS

THE TRIANGLE TO THE LEFT IS ALREADY IN USE; THE BALANCE IS TO BE ADDED WHEN SECURED FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT



PLACING BODY IN TRENCH, AT SAME TIME PLACING TEMPORARY MARKER WITH I. D. TAG AFFIXED TO MAKE SURE OF IDENTIFICATION UNTIL CROSSES ARE ERECTED

placing of flowers on the graves unless enough was supplied for all.

In our cemeteries in France one of the outstanding features is the tall white flag-pole carrying the Stars and Stripes at its peak. This flag is visible for miles from the surrounding countryside. Coming from Château-Thierry, the first view of the cemetery is obtained where the road crosses a high hill, and at the distance of three miles the cemetery presents the appearance of a patch of snow with its "Crosses, row on row," against the green forestry of Belleau Wood.

To give an idea of the size of American cemeteries in France the following statistics are illuminating:

Cemetery	*Department*	*No. of burials*
Allerey	Saone et Loire	495
Bazoilles	Vosges	695
Belleau Wood	Aisne	2,045
Bony	Aisne	1,766
Chaumont	Haute Marne	540
Fismes	Marne	1,712
Lambezellec	Finistere	1,740
Le Mans	Sarthe	855
Libourne	Ardennes	744
Ploisy	Aisne	1,954
Romagne sous Montfaucon	Meuse	23,061
Seringes et Nesles	Aisne	3,792
Thiaucourt	Meurthe et Moselle	4,233

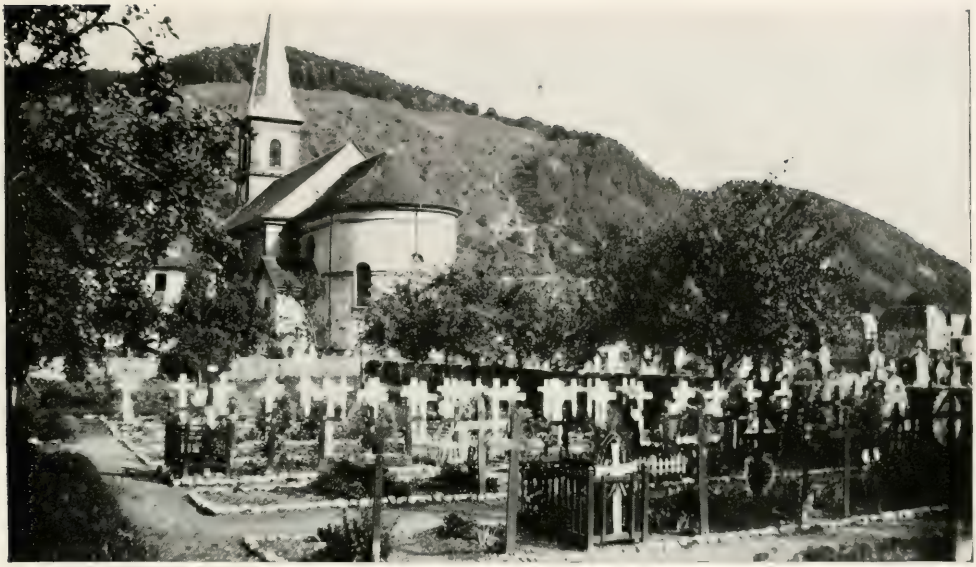
Every piece of available lumber was salvaged and used for crosses and for coffins. Old barracks were torn down and German prisoners set to work to make the rough boxes and the sacred markings for American graves. Let no one resent the crudity of these caskets —they are more glorious than the most magnificent sarcophagus could ever be.

It is interesting to note that the Marine Topographical Detachment sent a party of two officers and two men to map Belleau Wood. Every foot of the ground was traversed and during the eight days spent in that tangled and shell-wrecked forest they found only four battle graves of American soldiers which were missed by searching parties. Each of the four graves was marked by a colored disk of cardboard, one-quarter of the disk being stars on a blue background, and the remaining three-quarters displayed the red and white stripes; the aluminum identification disks were there also, dangling from a rustic cross.

The topographical party also found at least a dozen shallow graves of Germans in Belleau Wood. The wild boar, while foraging through the underbrush, had uprooted the German bodies and nothing was left of the Boche save bones, shoes, and the metal accoutrements of their uniforms.

As zones of fighting were abandoned the Graves Registration Units began their work of searching for and assembling the dead. Each unit was flung out in skirmish formation and was required to pass over every square inch of ground. Every crevass was investigated and every shell hole, which was partially filled up, was opened in the search. All unmarked graves and all that were marked "Unknown," were opened and further efforts made to identify them. Sometimes identification has been established through finding the manufacturer's name on the woven strap of the soldier's shoes, or some peculiar coin or trinket in the pockets of the uniform, or even by reason of the marked leggings which he had borrowed from a comrade and which bore that comrade's name.

To demonstrate this care in identification I have some personal testimony to offer. In the Bois de Belleau on November 15, 1918, I found in a grave from which a body had just been removed a letter to those "at home," and a small Testament. I wrote to the brother and received a wonderful letter in reply.



AMERICAN CEMETERY AT KRUTH

EVEN IN ALSACE OUR GRAVES ARE CARED FOR AND PROTECTED. THE FRENCH GRAVES HAVE HEAD WREATHS AND IRON MARKINGS, ACCORDING TO THE USUAL FRENCH CUSTOM



CEMETERY WHERE MEMBERS OF THE LOST BATTALION WERE INTERRED



ARGONNE CEMETERY, SHOWING G. R. S. PERSONNEL STENCILLING INSCRIPTIONS ON CROSSES

The dead boy had promised his mother to carry that Bible until death and he had "kept the Faith."

The Graves Registration Service has disinterred the bodies from isolated graves with the utmost care and tenderness and carried them to concentration cemeteries. The usual method is to place the body when exhumed on soft burlap laid upon the ground, then another wrapping is placed around this, and securely tied. The body is then ready to be laid in its coffin.

The government has done everything humanly possible to dissipate the great fear of American mothers that should they have their sons' bodies returned to this country, mistakes in identification might occur. Every precaution has been taken to guard against such a contingency.

Another duty of the Graves Registration Service was to notify the nearest of kin of the death of their soldier boy. Despite the urgency of the work this notification was "humanized," and although the numbers sent were so great as to require the use of form letters, yet a touch of sympathy kept them from being entirely official and gave the very information most craved.

That these letters were appreciated is evidenced by the replies. One such reply, which I shall quote here, shows the heroism of the mother as well as of the son.

Your kind and sympathetic letter in regard to my son's death, burial and grave location was received yesterday. Your letter is a great support to me * * * * * * My son was all I had—he and I were pals. I am enclosing a check for ten dollars, and ask you to place such flowers on his grave as you can. I would like a lily if you can get one (he always bought a lily for my birthday on April 12th). If you have any money left, use it for the graves of some of the boys who have no mothers to send checks * * * * * * Will you



CARRYING CROSSES TO ROMAGNE CEMETERY



GERMAN PRISONERS PAINTING CROSSES

please put a card on the flowers for Memorial Day, saying that they are from Dad and Mother.

The Graves Registration Service is arranging a large national cemetery at Suresne near Paris. This will be divided into the Bois-de-Belleau sector, the Marne, the Argonne, Soisson, and others. A Fine Arts Commission has made the plans for the cemetery which will be kept in perpetuity by the United States Government as are Arlington and other American National Cemeteries.

To December 1, 1919, 75,636 graves of American dead were registered, distributed over eight countries of Europe. Cards were sent out to the next of kin requesting their desires as to the disposal of the bodies. The answers came back as follows:

Requests for return to United States, 43,909; requests for retention in Europe, 19,499; requests for reburial in other countries than the United States, 300.

To the relatives who desire their dear ones brought back and interred in this country I counsel coöperation with the Graves Registration Service. Knowledge, honesty of purpose, and skilled organization are at work, and reports by individuals of cases of neglect should be discounted.

For instance, I know of one cemetery at Fleville which was flooded and the crosses from the graves floated on the water. It was a scene of utter desolation, and alarming reports could easily have been made about it. The men of the G. R. S. built a dam, drained the field, removed the bodies with great care, and reburied them on higher ground. They salvaged old gasoline pumps to do this work, and waded breast deep in water for days and nights, but they *saved the bodies.*

I think if my boy, who saw service with the 5th Marines overseas, had gone from me, I would have asked the wise and skilled men in charge of this last duty to our dead to have had his remains cremated. The thought at first comes as a shock—but, after all, does not the burial service say, "Ashes to ashes," as well as "dust to dust"?

TE MORITURI SALUTAMUS

By Jeanie Gould Lincoln

Aye, leave them where they fell,
That brave and gallant band,
Who brought their youth across the sea,
To save another land.

No foreign land was France erst held;
Our forefathers have told
How brave French hearts came o'er the sea
To us, in days of old.

Oh, give "Old Glory" to the breeze,
Which swept, at their behest
Above those gallant, brave young heads;—
Leave God to do the rest.

We gave to France our bravest, best,
The old, but simple story,
Oh, leave them where they sleep at rest,
Beneath their crowns of Glory!

A GRANDMOTHER AMONG WOMEN'S CLUBS

By Anna Phillips See

WE discovered it in a quaint little seaport tucked away in a corner of the Maine coast. Never had two women enamored of the antique stumbled on anything more interesting or in a more perfect state of preservation. It was not a pink lustre tea set, a Queen Anne chair, or a century-old London umbrella with silver ribs and an ivory handle, though Wiscasset contains more of such treasures than any one place has a right to possess. Our find was a "Female" club one hundred and eleven years old, organized by women who carried foot-stoves to the unheated church, who cooked at the fireplace, who read by candle light; a real live club, still doing business according to the constitution adopted by its charter members. A woman's club in the year 1805! The idea fascinated us. We did not, however, feel the real thrill until we learned that "The Female Charitable Society of Wiscasset" is one of the very oldest of woman's clubs in the United States.

The ancient port is a fitting home for this grandmother among clubs, for here the clock of commerce stopped more than a century ago. Unlike Rockland on the east and Bath, next-door neighbor on the west, Wiscasset has not been awakened by the present demand for vessels of all kinds; it still sleeps peacefully on. The old mansions with their beautiful doorways; the powder-house and fort, witnesses to the troublous times of the War of 1812; the many piers rotting beneath the tide of the Sheepscot, all breathe of a long-vanished prosperity. The benevolent women, who lived in the lovely old houses under the elms are long dead, but the society they founded lives to perpetuate their memory.



JUDGE SILAS LEE

HUSBAND OF "TEMPE" LEE, MEMBER OF CONGRESS AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR MAINE, 1805. FROM A ST. MEMIN ENGRAVING OWNED BY THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART

Some delving among dusty records, some talk with antiquarians versed in the history of the seaport, acquainted us with the personality of the charter members of the club and the life of the period. In 1805 times were prosperous in Wiscasset; the shipping, which sailed all seas, brought to the owners great returns and made the place the wealthiest of its size in New England. The people lived richly, even extravagantly, and what more fitting than that charitable women should remember their less fortunate sisters in the community? Those who signed the original articles of the organization agreed to join themselves into a "society" by the name of the "Female Charitable Society." To quote from the yellowed pages of folio I:



MRS. "TEMPE" LEE, FIRST HOSTESS

FROM THE ORIGINAL CRAYON DRAWING BY C. B. FEVRET DE ST. MEMIN, NOW OWNED BY BOWDOIN COLLEGE

The first meeting of a female society——was held at Judge Lee's the 18th day of November, 1805, 30 ladies were present and admitted as members——seventy-eight dollars were subscribed.

The association was essentially modern in its constitution, for the record reads:

And we further respectfully agree to pay to the Treasurer of said society that shall be chosen, whenever she shall require the same, the sums severally affixed to our names—

That for the due collection and management of the funds of said society and the proper government of this institution there shall be annuallychosen on the third Monday of November by a majority of the members present at a meeting to be duly notified, a Presidentess, six Directresses and Treasurer and a Secretary—

That it shall be the duty of the Secretary to notify all meetings—and to record all votes —and to collect all monies—and to pay the same to the Treasurer.

That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to ——receive all sums paid——and to render an account thereof as often as directed—

That the Presidentess and Directresses shall have the sole management of the funds and prudentials of said Society, any four of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business—

We were present at that first meeting of the Female Charitable Society; that is, in fancy, on that November afternoon in 1805, we stepped over the threshold of the stately house on High Street where lived Judge Silas Lee, one-time member of Congress and now district attorney of Maine. Mrs. "Tempe" Lee received us cordially

with a manner that was truly genteel, for had she not mingled with the highest society while her husband was in Congress? As we greeted our hostess, we had a feeling that we had seen her before; the French coiffure, the necklace, the ear rings, all were familiar. When we caught a view of her portrait over the chimney-piece, we remembered that we had met the lady in the art gallery of Bowdoin College!



MRS. SALLY SAYWARD WOOD, PRESIDENTESS, 1805–1810
FROM A PICTURE ENLARGED FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE AND OWNED BY THE MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

After our introduction to the thirty richly dressed women who were present, the meeting proceeded with great decorum. The balloting resulted in the election as Presidentess, of Mrs. General Wood who received twenty-three votes. We had particularly noticed Mrs. Wood because of the imposing proportions of the cap which framed her strong countenance, and had judged from her manners and the deference paid her that she was a great lady. How great she was, we did not know until a neighbor whispered all in a breath, that before her marriage to the rich Abiel Wood she had been Sally Sayward Barrell Keating; that she had been brought up in the elegant home of her grandfather, Judge Sayward, of York, next to Sir William Pepperell, the wealthiest man in Maine, and that she had enjoyed all the social advantages of York, Kittery and Portsmouth! Moreover, and my neighbor mentioned the fact with awe, Madam Wood was an author; the first woman writer in Maine, and had just published a book in Baltimore under the title of "Ferdinand and Elmira," a Russian story by a lady of Massachusetts, author of "Julia," "The Speculator," and "Cornelia."

The meeting adjourned and we rose with real regret, in spite of the fact that our perpendicular chairs had by this time become seats of penance. As we passed into the elm-bordered street, we turned for a farewell word with our hostess and lo! the years had rolled away and we were standing in the sunshine of a summer morning in 1919! Our interested eyes regarded the same square mansion, but it was enlarged and beautified; no longer was it the



THE "GOVERNOR SMITH HOUSE"

FORMERLY THE HOME OF JUDGE LEE, WHERE, IN 1805, THE FEMALE CHARITABLE SOCIETY WAS ORGANIZED. IN THIS HOUSE BLANCHE WILLIS HOWARD WROTE "ONE SUMMER"

"Lee house," but the "Governor Smith house," now occupied by the descendants of that old-time governor of Maine. Moreover, a new interest had augmented the old, for here Blanche Willis Howard, whose sister had married a son of Governor Smith wrote her romance of Wiscasset called "One Summer."

We *were* awake; it *was* 1919, yet were we haunted by the recollection of the "First woman writer in Maine!" In what connection had the sonorous name, Sally Sayward Barrell Keating Wood remained in our consciousness? Straightway there flashed through our minds the story of the "Sixteen Silver Porringers," and we had located the first Presidentess of the Female Charitable Society. She was a personage indeed! Any author who has the heroism to make a bonfire of her seven published novels together with miscellaneous writings, when superior works of a like nature appear, is a remarkable person. We had read that this Madam Wood, on the publication of the Waverly novels, collected and destroyed all her own productions. This was hard on the author, but harder on the historian and biographer. The fiction, we imagine, could be spared, but the loss of the personal reminiscences and sketches of Colonial life was a calamity. And here is the connection between



HOME OF "PRESIDENTESS" OF THE FEMALE CHARITABLE SOCIETY, 1919

Madam Wood and the "Sixteen Silver Porringers"—for on that story she had been brought up, so to speak, in her grandfather, Judge Sayward's house at York.

At the time of the destruction of York by the Indians, Judge Sayward's Aunt Hannah, then a child, had been carried captive to Canada. Here she was ransomed and adopted by a wealthy French woman of Quebec. The little girl was educated in a convent. When she grew up she became a nun, inherited the wealth of her patron, and was made Lady Abbess. It chanced one day that a stranger visited the convent and told the abbess that his home was in York, Maine; whereupon she related her own story and asked for tidings of her kindred. On the man's return to York he brought with him sixteen silver porringers for his sixteen nephews and nieces. One of these became the property of Judge Sayward, and thus his beloved granddaughter Sally often ate her bread and milk from the historic bowl, while her imagination fed on the romantic tales of the early days in the Colonies. Little wonder that the historian weeps when he remembers what records were destroyed in Madam Wood's literary bonfire!

In a setting which was remarkably picturesque for a New England village



OLD BLOCKHOUSE OF FORT EDGECOMB, A REMINDER OF TROUBLOUS TIMES OF 1812

of that period, the Female Charitable Society flourished. It is interesting to note that in the earliest days it received from one of the first "directresses" the gift of ticket number 3416 in the ninth class of the Amoskeag Canal Lottery. This ticket, alas, drew no prize.

In 1809, "thirty dollars were appropriated to Charitable uses, three dollars of which to be laid out in Books to be presented to the Female children, who attend the town school, as rewards."

During the troublous times of the War of 1812, it is recorded in 1814 that "at the annual meeting held at Mrs. Lee's on the first Tuesday of September a few of the members only being present, & the state of our town at that period presenting a scene of much confusion, in consequence of an attack upon our port is in hourly expectation, & measures of defense adopting by our citizens created such alarm, so that 'twas agreed to wait the calling of another meeting without attending to any business save paying the yearly tax." Clearly the secretary shared the agitation of the times.

The organization was early incorporated under an act of the Massachusetts legislature by the name of the "Wiscasset Female Asylum" for the purpose of "relieving the wants and improving the morals of such indigent females as may appear to them objects of charity." The name "Female Asylum" was, however, never used. It was whispered to us that later in the club's



OLD POWDER HOUSE, WISCASSET, MAINE, BUILT 1813

history, the "indigent females" of the town refused aid from so public a source. The money thus accumulated was invested and to this day the society has a good balance in the bank. The funds were always safeguarded, not only by the constitution but by provisions. At one time, we read in the minutes, it was voted that all dues be paid in *cash,* and that the husbands of the officers be made personally responsible for the club monies in their wives' hands! What this implies is a matter of interesting conjecture, but it is certain that no breath of scandal has ever touched the Female Charitable Society.

It appears that the men of Wiscasset, a century ago, did not allow their wives to monopolize club privileges; they, too, had their organization founded in 1801 for fire protection, "The Wiscasset Fire Society." Doubtless there were no objections made when a husband powdered his hair and donned his blue coat with brass buttons preparatory to the quarterly meeting at *his* club. The meeting was always followed by a supper, for, true to masculine ideals, the Fire Society obtained regularity of attendance by the regularity of the feasts. This society also is alive, but like its leather buckets and engine of 1803, it is a curio, whereas the Female Charitable Society still carries on the work for which it was organized.

The regular meetings of the woman's club are now held but once a year, in August, though special conferences are often called. As a matter of sentiment we attended the annual meeting and enrolled ourselves in this ancient club. As we sat in reality this time in the parlors of the "presidentess," the contrast between the stylishly gowned members and our mental picture of the club founders, added a piquant interest

to the occasion, an interest which was intensified by the thought that this very house was the home of a charter member in 1805.

Our interest deepened into a very real appreciation as we called to mind the gracious charities performed by this club during one hundred and eleven years of helpful effort.

From its foundation to the present day the society has received many gifts and disbursed them wisely, as the records bear witness. During all the changes of more than a century there has been no break or lapse of any kind in the organization and, as was declared with pride at the centenary, there has been no dissension. Truly, this is in more ways than one a rare female society.

Could this grandmother among clubs see her offspring, the woman's club of to-day, the old lady would exclaim, "The child certainly favors *me!*" And she does. The modern club resembles the old charitable society in methods and constitution, as we have seen, and also in aim. That aim has broadened from the assistance of respectable indigent females into all forms of service for the sisterhood of the community.



NOTICE TO CHAPTERS

Volumes of the Lineage Book are distributed free to Chapters upon request and the payment of fifteen cents postage on each, until the edition is reduced to one hundred copies, at which time these remaining copies are retained for sale *only*. At present date Chapters are entitled to Volumes 43 to 51 *free*.

New Chapters are entitled to the volumes, but request must be made, the same as by other Chapters, before the supply of free copies is exhausted.

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TREASURER GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R.,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Price on Volumes 43 to 51 to members is $1.15 each.

DANIEL BRAY, PATRIOT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Joseph F. Folsom

MANY patriots who, in the long struggle, did less for their country's freedom than Daniel Bray are to-day more honored and sung, although he, through many perils, gathered by night the fleet of boats by which Washington crossed the icy Delaware. Even had the battle of Trenton proved a disaster for the Americans, instead of the glorious victory it actually became, the dangerous descent of the swiftly flowing river, from the mouth of the Lehigh to Malta Island, a journey of fifty miles through long wintry nights accomplished by Captain Bray and his compatriots, should at least give his name a place beside those of Paul Revere, Sergeant Jasper, and Molly Pitcher.

It has remained for history to set in proper light his service, and history has given him but a paragraph. If this brief sketch shall do no more than lead to an examination of the facts and traditions concerning this New Jersey Revolutionary soldier, it will have accomplished its immediate purpose. Afterward a just verdict will follow.



OLD BARN, BUILT BY DANIEL BRAY ON THE HOMESTEAD, KINGWOOD, NEW JERSEY

Meanwhile, in the old-fashioned but well-cared-for cemetery at Rosemont rest the remains of General Bray, marked by a well-preserved marble headstone, bearing only this too modest inscription:

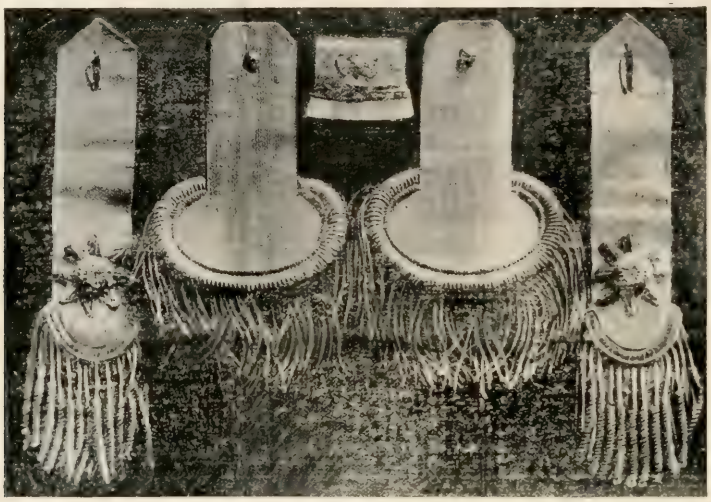
> Sacred to the memory of Daniel Bray, born October the 12th, A. D. 1751, and departed this life December the 5th, A. D. 1819, in the 69th year of his age.

No military title is prefixed to the memory of a patriot who performed heroic deeds in one war, and in the second war with Great Britain, in 1812, stood in readiness to go when called.

Next to him lies his wife, who died in 1840. The headstones are such as well-to-do people of the early part of the Nineteenth Century had placed above their graves, and were it not for the prominent part this soldier played in his country's history, no just complaint could be made about his last resting-place, but in view of what he did, his services should be better memorialized.

Captain Bray, afterwards General Bray of the New Jersey Militia, was a native of Kingwood, and was familiar with every boat and crossing along the river. This service was assigned to him and to Capt. Jacob Gearheart and it was most successfully accomplished.

An affidavit of John Clifford on file in the War Department, Washington, D. C., states that he assisted Captain Bray in gathering twenty-five boats, and that the party met at Baptistown,



FLINT AND EPAULETS BELONGING TO DANIEL BRAY, 1776

Capt. Thomas Jones. They collected all the boats on the upper water of the Delaware and Lehigh, and brought them down to Coryell's Ferry. The boats were hidden behind Malta Island, just below what is known as "The Mills" on the Pennsylvania side. The island was densely wooded, so that the boats could not be seen by a reconnoitering party of the enemy, as it looked down the New Jersey heights. These boats were thus secured for the famous crossing of Christmas night.

To procure these boats, to conceal their plans from the Tories who were lurking about and who would betray them at the first opportunity, to cut out these flat boats in the darkness of those cold winter nights, to float them down amid the rocks and rapids, to keep them from being crushed or swamped, was a task most difficult and hazardous. But Hunterdon County, N. J., to make their plans for that object.

Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties," also Dr. George S. Mott's "First Century of Hunterdon County" refer to Captain Bray's services in this enterprise.

These passages embrace about all that history has said about this patriot, but enough has been presented to prove that he was the leading spirit in the special work of securing the boats.

There are sworn affidavits on file in Washington showing that Captain Bray was in service at Paramus, Passaic, Woodbridge, Passaic Falls, Springfield, Monmouth (where he fought in the battle), Byers Mill (where he helped capture about ninety wagons with plunder), Elizabethtown Point, New Brunswick, Quibbletown and Germantown. Two of the affidavits refer to his

being a captain at Monmouth. It is evident that he was a very active soldier from the beginning to the end of the war.

The office of the Adjutant-General of New Jersey contains the following record of Daniel Bray, who so gallantly carried out his orders to secure



DANIEL BRAY'S HOME, BUILT ABOUT 1800, KINGWOOD, NEW JERSEY



MARY WOLVERTON BRAY'S GIRLHOOD HOME, BUILT ABOUT 1734

the boats on the Delaware River in 1776 for the use of Washington:

Daniel Bray was commissioned second lieutenant, Company of Foot, Second Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey Militia, Colonel Joseph Beavers, August 31, 1775; lieutenant, Captain Gearheart's company, Second Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey Militia, Colonel Joseph Beavers; first lieutenant, Captain Growendyke's company (Second Company, Kingwood) of Foot, Second Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey Militia, Colonel Joseph Beavers, June 30, 1776.

In command of his company detailed to collect boats and other river craft on upper Delaware River, for General George Washington's army on their retreat through New Jersey from New York, fall of 1776. He was at battles of Milstone, New Jersey, February, 1777; Germantown, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1777; and Monmouth, New Jersey, June 28, 1778; captain of Fourth Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey Militia, Colonel John Taylor, October, 1778; captain Second Regiment, Hunterdon County (New Jersey) Militia, Colonel Joseph Beavers, June 30, 1779; captain Sixth Company (Kingwood), Second Regiment, Hunterdon County (New Jersey) Militia, April 12, 1780; captain company of New Jersey State Troops; served to the close of the Revolution.

A brief biography of his life is timely.

Daniel Bray was born October 12, 1751, married May 14, 1772, and died December 5, 1819. His family was of Scotch origin. His father was James Bray, who lived near Baptistown, and who in a will recorded at Trenton in 1758, mentions a son Daniel (a minor) to whom he bequeathed land. His grandfather was Rev. John Bray, who is mentioned as serving on a jury in Middletown, Monmouth County, in the year 1684. This clergyman and his wife, Susanna, conveyed land to the Baptists at Holmdel, where a church was built, and where he preached in 1711.

James Bray aided in establishing an "Old School Baptist Church" at Baptistown where young Daniel Bray attended as a boy, as he afterward did as a man. It is said that he spent several years on the river as a "waterman" handling boats. This experience was valuable to him in after life. He was popular and energetic and early known as a leader in the cause of freedom. He married on May 14, 1772, Mary Wolverton, daughter of Dennis Wolverton, whose house still stands, far down the lane back of the Kingwood Methodist Church. They drove to Ringoes for

the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Mr. Fraser of the Church of England, who at that time resided in Ringoes, township of Amwell, Hunterdon County. Soon after the wedding they settled on a tract of timber land west of the King's Highway, in Kingwood, where both lived until death.



MASONIC MARK BELONGING TO DANIEL BRAY, 1776. HE WAS AN OFFICER OF UNITY LODGE

The children of this union were: Elizabeth, born January 24, 1775, married Edward Rittenhouse December 18, 1791; Delilah, born February 1, 1777, married Jonathan Rittenhouse July 10, 1796; John, born May 25, 1779, died January 29, 1818; Jonathan, born June 25, 1781, married Elizabeth Kuhl, February 14, 1805; Hannah, born April 28, 1783, married Jonathan Blackwell, October 25, 1801; James, born August 2, 1785, died March 16, 1786; Susanna, born December 6, 1786, married Israel Bateman, May 20, 1820; Andrew, born December 12, 1789, married Sarah, daughter of Elisha Rittenhouse (date unknown); Sydney, born December 15, 1791, died June 2, 1803; Wilson, born December 21, 1793, married Mary West, daughter of Thomas West, December 4, 1816; Daniel, born July 30, 1795, married Elizabeth Kirk, of Philadelphia, February 1, 1827; Garner, born December 15, 1797, died January 15, 1798; and May, born October 10, 1801, died on April 25, 1812.



MARY WOLVERTON BRAY, WIFE OF DANIEL BRAY

Mrs. Susan Sargent, a granddaughter of General Bray, once described him as being of striking appearance, and dignified; a very large man, not tall, but powerfuly built. She remembered seeing him "in his military suit, with his epaulets and brass buttons on his coat, with sash and sword at his side, and with his high-topped boots and spurs, and his military coat thrown back over his shoulder, with his cocked hat set on his beautiful white hair, he was a magnificent looking man." He wore a seal on his watch fob.



REVERSE SIDE OF MASONIC MARK

The epaulets here spoken of were for years owned by Miss Elizabeth K. Bray, a granddaughter, together with his captain's epaulets, his flint and his Masonic emblems. He was an officer of Unity Lodge in 1788, and the first lodge of Hunterdon County is said to have met in his house. It is believed that a painting of General Bray exists.



GRAVE OF DANIEL BRAY, AT ROSEMONT, N. J.

NOTE.—This article was contributed to D. A. R. MAGAZINE through the courtesy of Mrs. Elizabeth Waldron Gray Davis, a great-granddaughter of General Daniel Bray.

STATE CONFERENCES

ARKANSAS

The Twelfth Annual Conference of the Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Pine Bluff, February 26-27, at Hotel Pines. The announcement that our dearly beloved State Regent, Mrs. Frank Tomlinson, could not be with us, as she was quite ill, was received with sincere regret. She sent with her greetings and regrets a handsome basket of carnations tied with the national colors. The conference expressed to her its love in a growing plant to cheer her convalescing hours.

Mrs. Clarence Woodward, State Vice Regent, thus called unexpectedly to the chair, opened the session, and presided throughout with grace and dignity. Mrs. A. M. Barrow, Regent of John McAlmont Chapter, and Mrs. E. A. Peck, Historian of Pine Bluff Chapter, cordially welcomed their guests, and Mrs. S. S. Wassell, Honorary State Regent, responded gracefully on behalf of the visiting Daughters.

After the invocation, patriotic features of the opening exercises were the singing of "America," reciting the American's Creed, and the flag salutation—this last led by Mrs. George Gill, Gilbert Marshall Chapter. One of the pages unfurled a beautiful flag as "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung.

Greetings from the National Society were graciously expressed by Miss Hardy, Vice President General from Arkansas. By request from the State Regent, Mrs. H. C. Anderson told of the impressions and inspirations received by her while an official guest from Arkansas at the last State Conference of Missouri. Mrs. James H. Stanfield brought warm greetings from the Illinois D. A. R. The Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs was represented by the State President, Mrs. A. W. Troupe. The report of State Officers made a fine showing of work accomplished. The chapter reports, limited to three minutes, told of wonderful achievements and a growing interest in all the objects fostered by our great society.

The awarding of the magazine prize of $10 given by our State Regent served to stimulate the interest of all in getting subscriptions for this notable publication. The State Chairman of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE Committee, Mrs. J. N. Belcher, Little Rock Chapter, made the award to the Francis Francure Chapter, Searcy, stating that the Magazine is in every home represented in that chapter. This is one of the new chapters, and has made an excellent showing along all lines. The Historian, Mrs. Hubert Smith, in accepting, expressed her surprise and delight, and plans to purchase histories for the chapter library with the prize.

Through Mrs. Henry Leigh, Little Rock Chapter, State Chairman of Patriotic Education, the Conference formally presented a handsome collection of books to the Boys' Industrial Home.

An important item of business was the revision of State By-Laws to conform to the new National By-Laws adopted last April. Mrs. S. P. Davis, Past State Regent, Chairman of the Revision Committee, had prepared her report so thoroughly that it was adopted with but few changes, and those of a minor nature.

One of the patriotic celebrations reported was the planting of "The Liberty Tree" by the Arkadelphia Chapter. The Historian, Mrs. Thomas A. Sloan, was the "author and finisher" of this tribute to the soldiers and sailors of our nation. Many of the Daughters in other States who read this, will feel that they had a part in this tree, as soil from every State was contributed—most of it from historic spots. Our esteemed President General showed great interest by bringing from Belleau Wood and Tilloloy packages of soil for this Liberty Tree. Each year, on Washington's Birthday, a victory wreath of laurel will be hung on its branches.

Mrs. C. W. Pettigrew's report on Genealogical Research was interesting to all. Each year she, as chairman of this important committee, collects and submits most helpful data. The Chairman on Preservation of Records, in reporting on the War Records sent to the Historian General, called attention to the record of a very young sailor, Fred McRae, who enlisted at the age of thirteen years and three

months. His mother is a member of the Robert Rosamond Chapter, of Eldorado. The Historian General has had, so far, no report of a younger man enlisting in either army or navy. The Arkansas Daughters will take under consideration the adoption of the "War Orphans" of the State.

The hostess Chapters, John McAlmont and Pine Bluff, proved to be adepts in the art of entertaining. On Thursday night a banquet was held in the spacious dining hall of Hotel Pines. On Friday afternoon we were taken to the Country Club, where tea was served. We brought home from the conference many new ideas and enthusiasms that will tell in the work of the coming year.

The following is a list of State Officers elected for two years, viz.: State Regent, Mrs. Clarence Woodward; Vice Regent, Mrs. A. M. Barrow; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry Leigh; Historian, Mrs. H. C. Anderson; Librarian, Mrs. R. D. Jarratt; Curator, Mrs. Hubert Smith. Term of office expires 1921; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Nellie H. Trevathan; Treasurer, Miss Florence Leiper; Auditor, Mrs. W. T. Woolridge; Registrar, Mrs. C. W. Pettigrew; Parliamentarian, Mrs. Louis Flickinger; Chaplain, Miss Clara B. Eno.

(Mrs. H. C.) Mary Lumpkin Anderson,
State Historian.

GEORGIA

The Twenty-first State (Victory) Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Georgia, was held at Albany, April 1, 2 and 3, 1919, the guest of Thronateeska Chapter. Mrs. James S. Wood, State Regent, presided.

The conference was called to order by the Regent of the hostess chapter, Mrs. John Randolph Whitehead, who, after extending cordial greetings to the visiting delegates, presented the gavel to the State Regent, she making an excellent address, the keynote of which was our gratitude for victory. Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Vice President General from Georgia, was a distinguished member present, and extended in a delightful manner greetings from the National Society.

Seventy-six delegates, officers and chairmen representing the sixty-eight chapters, attended the Conference, and all were imbued with an earnest desire to advance every department of work for which our splendid organization stands sponsor.

Among important resolutions adopted was one of appreciation of the splendid qualifications of our President, Woodrow Wilson, and his untiring efforts to bring democracy to the world. Also an endorsement of a request to the President of the United States, "that every man and woman in the country of foreign extraction be so Americanized that all will know and speak the English language."

The Daughters of the American Revolution being the first organization in Georgia to petition the State University to open its doors to women for higher education, and this having been granted the past summer, the conference voted to maintain a D. A. R. loan scholarship for this course, to be given to a girl of D. A. R. ancestry.

Medical inspection of school children and a movement for better physical development were strongly endorsed. Also the work of erecting suitable memorials to "Our Boys of 1917," was urged, and a clearly defined and comprehensive flag code adopted.

A resolution was enthusiastically passed expressing appreciation of the splendid executive ability of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, and the wonderful war work accomplished during her regime, and also renewing our pledge of loyalty to her as President General of our National Society.

An interesting feature of the conference was a lecture and exhibition of Indian relics by Mr. Henry T. McIntosh.

Many beautiful social affairs were tendered the visiting Daughters by the Thronateeska Chapter and other local organizations. Thus closed one of the most delightful annual meetings of the Georgia Daughters.

(Mrs. Max E.) Gertrude T. Land,
State Recording Secretary.

MICHIGAN

Americanization was the keynote of the Nineteenth Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan, held at Lansing, October 7, 8, 9, 1919.

In behalf of the State, Hon. Albert E. Sleeper, Governor of Michigan, extended a gracious welcome to the Daughters. He thanked the organization for the excellent service done during the war, and declared that it had been his privilege to see the activities of the various organizations, and that none had accomplished more than the D. A. R., and few had done as well.

The Daughters spent a most interesting hour with Governor and Mrs. Sleeper at the Capitol, and saw what had been accomplished in their name, through the investigation of Mrs. James H. Campbell, Regent of Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, of Grand Rapids. They were shown the valuable Constitution of 1835 (found in the vaults of the Capitol); also the original Great Seal of the State of Michigan,

presented by Lewis Cass to the First Constitutional Convention, June 2, 1835 and the first State flag. This flag was presented to the Brady Guards of Detroit by our first Governor, Stevens T. Mason, eighty-two years ago.

But for the D. A. R., the work of the restoration of the Great Seal of the State, the adoption of a State Flag Law, and the rectifying of the incorrect seal on the pedestal of the Cass statue in the Hall of Fame at Washington might never have been undertaken or achieved.

The Lansing Chapter, through their Regent, Mrs. Edward D. Rich, cordially welcomed the Daughters, and extended most gracious hospitality. The meetings were held in the Woman's Club House, and luncheon was served to the Daughters during the conference in the dining room of the club.

The State Regent, Miss Alice Louise McDuffie, presided. The invocation was given by the State Chaplain, Mrs Albert W. Senter, who asked Divine blessing on the work of the D. A. R., and gave thanks for the return of the American troops and the cessation of hostilities.

Miss McDuffee in her address made a stirring appeal for a practical patriotism and consecrated service in this new era. She forcefully presented the problem of the Americanization of the foreigner, with the foreign woman as the special charge of the Daughters. She declared that the organization was standing on the threshold of opportunity, that it is for us to interpret America to the newcomer to our shores.

Michigan Daughters are justly proud of their war work, and the fine report given by Mrs. William Henry Wait, Vice-President General and Honorary State Regent, showed that 53,000 Michigan women were enrolled as war workers. That while Michigan ranked ninth in membership in the National Society, she held sixth place in capacity for war work and patriotic service. Michigan was one of six States that went over the top in the Tilloloy Fund and Liberty Loan. This report, covering the period from October, 1918, to April, 1919, was printed and a copy presented to each State officer. On account of her father's illness, Mrs. Wait was unable to attend the Conference, and the State Regent paid her a personal tribute for the splendid work accomplished.

Forty-two chapters were represented. Seven chapters had no representation. The voting body was 116. Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, former State Recording Secretary, told briefly of the work by the Michigan D. A. R. toward making more comfortable the soldiers and sailors in the New York Hospitals. General Frank D. Baldwin, Adjutant-General of Colorado, and hero of five wars, was given an ovation when he greeted the Daughters. Only four soldiers have been twice given the Medal of Honor—Lieutenant Thomas Custer and Major-General Frank D. Baldwin. These two sons of Michigan are the only commissioned officers twice awarded.

Mrs. Charles Sumner Lobingier, State Regent of the Orient and a former Michigan woman, brought greetings from the Far East. Dr. George N. Fuller, of the State Historical Commission, presented the work which he is doing, and explained the Weissert Bill for the carrying on of the historical work in the counties of the State. Mr. Herbert Adolphus Miller, Professor of Sociology at Oberlin University, presented the Americanization work among the foreigners, from a new viewpoint. He spoke on "The Paradox of Americanization." An interesting program featured the closing session. Miss Flora McIlhinney explained the work being done in America among the Finnish women.

Dr. Rhoda Grace Hendricks told of the Scottish Women's Hospital in France and America's place in the immediate future was brought to the attention of the audience by Mrs. J. E. Owen Phillips. Mrs. Burritt Hamilton brought greetings from the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Charles T. Lowton, State Corresponding Secretary of Ohio, from the Daughters of the neighboring state. Dr. Marie B. Coolidge spoke on "Sanitation," and gave her experience when, as Lieutenant, she was in constant attendance upon the wounded during the battle of the Argonne. Madame Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Minister and Director of the Serbian Aid Fund, spoke on "Women's Responsibility in Foreign Affairs." She made an earnest appeal for a closer understanding between the women of America and their sisters across the seas.

An impressive memorial service was held for our members who died during the past year.

The following State Officers were elected: State Regent, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Kalamazoo; State Vice Regent, Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, Grand Rapids; State Chaplain, Mrs. Albert W. Senter, Hubbell; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Addison D. Kent, St. Joseph; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles K. White, Jackson; State Treasurer, Mrs. William B. Williams, Lapeer; State Historian, Miss Sue I. Silliman, Three Rivers; State Corresponding Registrar, Miss Edith M. Runnels, Port Huron; State Librarian, Miss Florence M. Holmes, Coldwater; State Di-

rectors, Mrs. Walter H. Sawyer, Hillsdale, and Mrs. Orien A. Jenison, Lansing.

An invitation was accepted to hold the Twentieth Annual State Conference in Grand Rapids, the guests of Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter.

(Mrs. A. D.) Kate Stratton Kent,
State Recording Secretary.

MISSOURI

The twentieth State Conference of the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution met in Kansas City at the Grand Avenue Temple, October 28, 29 and 30, 1919, with the Elizabeth Benton and Kansas City Chapters as hostesses.

On Tuesday, October 28, 1919, to the music of the march, the processional started, consisting of the National officers, State officers, State Chairman, hostess chapters, regents and pages.

The conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss. After the invocation by Bishop Sidney C. Partridge and the "Americans' Creed" by the Daughters, there followed "The Star Spangled Banner" and the flag salute. The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. W. S. McLucas. Greeting on behalf of the S. R. was extended by Mr. W. W. McKnight. Greeting on behalf of Elizabeth Benton Chapter was eloquently extended by Mrs. Albert Bonsteel Bates, after which Mrs. Gilmer Meriwether charmingly expressed the greetings of Kansas City Chapter. Greetings from Presidents of State Organizations were next scheduled on the program.

Mrs. H. C. Anderson, State Historian, representing Arkanas D. A. R. expressed the good will and appreciation of our neighbor state. Following a response by State Regent, greetings to the President General and to the Recording Secretary General were extended by Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, and responded to by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, and Miss Emma L. Crowell, Recording Secretary General.

A beautiful feature of Tuesday's program was the Service of the Service Flags. A rededication of 26 service flags, and of the *State Daughters' of the American Revolution Service Flag* with 1135 gold stars.

"As each chapter's name was called, a member came forward with the chapter's service flag and announced the number of blue and gold stars thereon. The flags were then hung around the auditorium and a short service was held in connection with the patriotic service of the chapter members and near relatives represented by the stars on the flags." Thus, our President General afterwards described it.

As a part of these ceremonies, Mrs. Ray Alexander Burns of St. Louis, Regent of Cornelia Green Chapter, recited her "*Ode to Our Service Flag.*" These proceedings appropriately led to the presentation of service flags by the regents.

After memorial chapter roll call, a memorial address completed the program. On Tuesday afternoon the reports of the State officers followed an interesting talk on the "Final Settlement of Our Liberty Loan Quota," by the State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss. Report of our "Loan Fund for Disabled Soldiers," prepared by Mrs. J. P. Higgins, Chairman, was read, which closed the day's exercises. Tuesday evening a reception was held at the Hotel Muehlebach.

On Wednesday morning, the various committees made their reports in parliamentary order. A notable feature of Wednesday afternoon was the address on the "Thrift Campaign" by Miss Emma L. Crowell, Recording Secretary General. Four minute verbal reports by chapter regents were delivered and Honor Roll certificates were presented by the State Regent. During Wednesday afternoon's session we paused for a moment from business, to view the beautiful sword being made for General Pershing who belongs to Missouri.

On Wednesday evening after an organ number, the meeting was called to order by Mrs. John Trigg Moss. "America" was sung, flag salute was given, when the expectant audience was greeted with an eloquent and patriotic address by the President General who had but just returned from overseas. She vividly described the details of her trip and the conditions in France. An address by Mr. Bagdasar Bagdigian on "Americanization" set forth the claim of foreigners and foreign Americans to our consideration.

The latter portion of the Wednesday evening program was arranged and given over by the State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, to voting on the D. A. R. choice of a state flower and to the reading of the prize essay and that which received honorable mention written upon the subject, "A Contest in the Kingdom of Flowers." Mrs. William B. Kinealy of St. Louis was the winner of the prize (a twenty dollar gold piece) offered by State Historian, and Mrs. Frank C. Leach of Sedalia received honorable mention. The prize was offered with a view to having the D. A. R. name Missouri's state flower. The daisy was the choice of both Mrs. Kinealy and Mrs. Leach, and received the vote of the State Conference but was ultimately changed to the haw (blossom and berry) to be presented at next session of the Legislature. The conference closed on Tuesday at noon.

With grateful appreciation on the part of all to our hostess chapters, the Kansas City

and Elizabeth Benton, who had lavished such generous hospitality and courtesy, and with the expressed opinion that notwithstanding its hills, and its late October rain, Kansas City is the most delightful city in the United States.

(Mrs. W. L.) Mabelle Brown Webb,
State Historian.

PENNSYLVANIA

The twenty-third Pennsylvania Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, met in Pittsburgh, November 10, 11, 12, 13, the guests of the Pittsburgh Chapter. The meetings were held in the William Penn Hotel.

The Pittsburgh Chapter, of which Mrs. John Brown Heron is Regent, has arranged a preconference patriotic meeting for Monday evening, the opening portion of which was designed to portray the work done by the local chapter. Therefore, after Kipling's *"Recessional,"* sung by the students of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, greetings from the State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, the program was given over to the Children of the Republic Clubs. Mrs. Marcellin Cote Adams, Third Vice-Regent of the chapter, and Chairman of Patriotic Education, introduced the boys of the Anthony Wayne Children of the Republic Club by explaining that the exhibition had been arranged to present one of the regular methods used by the chapter, with the coöperation of the boys and girls, in the work of Americanization. A hundred foreign-born children representing the eleven Children of the Republic Clubs, took part in the demonstration. Questions pertaining to the historic, social, economic and political conditions in our own and other countries were asked, discussed and answered. Mrs. Adams told of the request made by the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburgh that the chapter assist the corporation in the work of Americanization by forming a Children of the Republic Club in its small town of Preston, where, of the three thousand families, only two were of American birth. Following the exhibition, flags, in memory of Mrs. Edith Darlington Ammon, were presented to the Clara Barton and the Anthony Wayne Children of the Republic Clubs. Pennsylvania Daughters were honored at this meeting by the presence of Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut, whose interesting address contributed much to the pleasure of the meeting. Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, State Regent of Virginia, spoke on *"Revolutionary War Compared With the Recent War."* And Dr. John P. Donahoo, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, told of the War Memorials in Pennsylvania.

The Conference was formally opened Tuesday morning, November 11, by the State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook. After the singing of *The Star Spangled Banner,* and the invocation by Dr. Edward S. Travers, Rector of Trinity Church, addresses of welcome were extended to the delegates by Hon. Edward Vose Babcock, Mayor of Pittsburgh, Hon. George S. Oliver, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. James A. Wakefield, Vice-President of the S. A. R., and by Mrs. Heron, the Regent. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, ever happy in her speech, expressed for the State Conference its appreciation of the cordial greetings. The 11th of November, being the first celebration of Armistice Day, Dr. Samuel Black McCormick, Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, made an address on this subject. During Dr. McCormick's words, the bells of old Trinity, and the Presbyterian Church, close by, from school and chapel, pealed forth in joyous anthem. *"Peace lies like a shaft of light across the land."*

Although but chance, yet so opportune was it, that for an appreciable second, one caught a glimpse of the ordained. The members of the Conference rose; reverently they sang. *"Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."*

Tuesday afternoon, Miss Florence Dibert, President of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, addressed the conference. Greetings were also extended by the Honorary State Regents, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazier, Mrs. Alan Putnam Perley, and Miss Minnie Mickley, Ex-State Vice Regent.

The Credential Committee reported 367 delegates registered, and 70 of the 87 chapters in the state represented; thus making the Conference the largest held in the history of the state.

At the evening session, Mrs. Robert E. Wiles was delightful in an address on Americanization, while Hon. Orrin Lester, Director of the Savings Division, U. S. A., spoke on *Thrift,* and how possible it was for the high cost of living to be reduced by women.

The regular reports of the various State officers, chairmen of state committees and chapter regents were given, all showing an increase of interest.

Mrs. Vida McCullough McClure opened the Wednesday morning meeting with a solo. Dr. Maitland Alexander, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, invoked the Divine Blessing. The Revision of By-Laws was next in order, Mrs. Robert T. Reineman presenting each by-law separately. It was well done, and it was done quickly. The Chairman of the Magazine

Committee's report was most gratifying, Pennsylvania now having to her credit 1015 subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

The Rev. Jacob S. Payton, minister of the Ben Avon Methodist Episcopal Church, gave the invocation on Thursday morning. The election of State officers followed. The Chairman of tellers reported as elected: State Regent, Mrs. Edwin Earl Sparks; State Vice Regent, Mrs. John Brown Heron; State Historian, Mrs. Rowland N. Brown; State Librarian, Mrs. George H. Stewart. Directors: Eastern District, Miss Elizabeth Getz; Western District, Mrs. Samuel Grumbine; Central District, Mrs. Clarence G. Crispin.

The Pittsburgh Chapter counted itself fortunate in that it was able to arrange for the placing of a tablet at the Block House redoubt of Fort Pitt during the conference. This tablet, the gift of the late Mrs. Edith Darlington Ammon, was in honor of the French occupation of the Forks of the Ohio under the Governor General of New France (now Canada).

Nor was the social side of the conference left entirely to chance. Mrs. Mortimer Miller, First Vice Regent of the Chapter, was hostess on Tuesday afternoon at a tea. Wednesday evening the Pittsburgh Chapter entertained with a reception at the Twentieth Century Club. The banquet held in the ballroom of the William Penn Hotel on Thursday evening marked the closing of the conference. Mrs. Edward S. Lindsay, ready of wit, was toast-master.

The cordial spirit that existed throughout the meetings will not end with the close of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania State Conference. "The days that make us happy make us wise."

MARY T. LAPSLEY CAUGHEY,
Historian of the Pittsburgh Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND

One of the most notable conferences of the Daughters of the American Revolution ever held in Rhode Island was on March 2, 1920, when, through the efforts of the State Regent, Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2d, several of the most prominent Daughters of the National Society were guests of honor. These included Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General; Mrs. George M. Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee; Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Vice President General from Massachusetts; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent from Connecticut, and Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, State Regent from Massachusetts.

The 26th conference was held in the Central Baptist Church. Mrs. Calder, in her report, expressed her deep appreciation for the splendid coöperation, the prompt response of the chapters and the successful development of work undertaken, all of which tended not only to a profitable but to a pleasant term of office. She urged and felt assured that the same loyalty and support would be given her successor.

The report of the treasurer showed satisfactory balance of $259.25. The By-Laws, as revised to conform with those of the National Society, were unanimously adopted, the principal changes being to raise the per capita tax and to establish a State Regent fund.

At the election of officers Mrs. Nina H. Davis, Phœbe Greene Ward Chapter, Westerly, R. I., was elected State Regent. On her presentation, Mrs. Davis paid tribute to Mrs. Calder, who, as War Regent, she said, had held an ardorous and responsible position. She also referred to the love entertained for Mrs. Calder by the various chapters. Mrs. Davis asked only for the same coöperation and support as had been given her predecessor, the loyalty of faithful Daughters of the American Revolution.

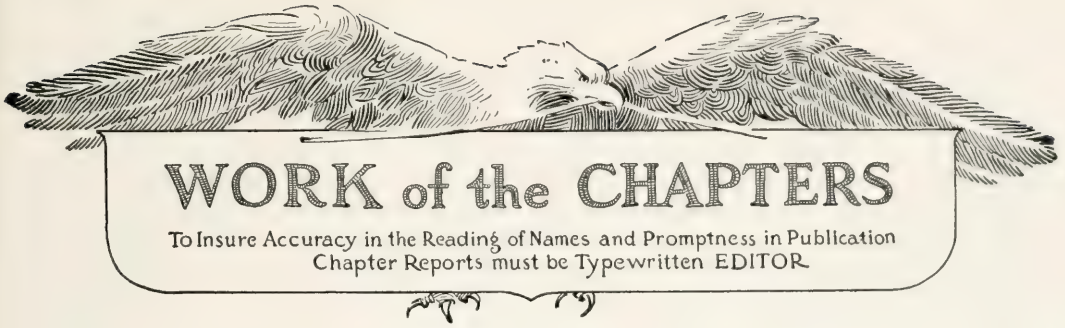
After a busy morning session came the luncheon and the brief social hour to exchange greetings and meet the guests of honor.

At the afternoon session an address of marked interest was given by Rev. Arthur H. Bradford on the subject, "Pilgrim Fathers and the Relation of Their Spirit in the Affairs of To-day." Colonel H. Anthony Dyer spoke briefly on the need of Rhode Island responding to the call to make up its quota for the Rhode Island bay in the chapel of the Washington Memorial at Valley Forge. A collection was taken for this purpose.

Mrs. Guernsey was given a rousing welcome by Rhode Island Daughters, all of whom felt a thrill of pride as the President General, in her brief outline of her trip to France, complimented the Rhode Island Chapter on its 100 per cent. war record. Mrs. Minor, whom Mrs. Calder next presented, dwelt upon our magazine and its value to the individual members.

"Patriotic Education," discussed by Mrs. Hall, won the keenest attention of her audience. She urged the responsibility of individuals. In discussing the Bolshevik propoganda, the danger of illiteracy in the United States and other timely topics, she gave interesting and illuminating statistics. She was followed by Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Ellison, both of whom brought greetings from their respective States. A reception completed the afternoon's program, the guests carrying gifts of American Beauty roses.

(MRS.) M. E. B. BALDWIN.



Christopher Harrison Chapter (Salem, Ind.), has had a successful year under Mrs. Harvey Morris, Regent. The membership has grown steadily from fourteen organizing members on July 18, 1917, to thirty members in February, 1920, with five applications, on an accepted ancestral record, pending. This last is unusual, being that of a mother and four daughters. Our programs have been very interesting, being a study of the Constitution and the Monroe Doctrine. The Year Books, from Caldwell & Co., were purchased and made out by each member.

The Chapter has always been represented at the State Conference by the Regent and one delegate. Last year, because of the distance to South Bend, no delegate was sent, the Regent representing the Chapter. The Chapter was represented at the Congress of 1918 by the Regent and one delegate.

Lincoln's Birthday was celebrated as a guest day at the home of Mrs. Heber Crim, our Secretary. Mrs. Williams, from Indianapolis, brought Mrs. Boyd of Franklin, for a splendid musical program. The house was artistically decorated for the occasion. The Regent gave a very interesting talk on Lincoln, and also read the Gettysburg Address. Washington's Birthday was observed as guests of the Woman's Relief Corps, with the War Mother of Washington County. The American Creed Cards were presented by the Chapter and read in concert.

The Chapter sent $10 to Mount Berry, Ga., for scholarship fund; $10 for State Americanization Fund; $5 for Banquet Hall; $5 to be applied on frame for picture of the Gold Star Soldiers of Washington County, which is to hang in the Court House. Constitution posters have been put in public places. Fruit was sent to a Washington County soldier in the hospital. A box of clothing for destitute Poland is being prepared. A list of the Gold Star Soldiers and their children is being kept by the Historian. They will be helped by the Chapter if aid is needed. A scrap book is being kept by the Historian. In this book are kept all clippings concerning the organization and work of the Chapter, reports and programs of conferences, and subjects of historical interest to our county.

Our press correspondent, Mrs. F. P. Cauble, has faithfully reported the work to local papers, and also to the State Publicity Chairman, Mrs. Mindwell Compton Wilson.

The marking of the graves of the Revolutionary Soldiers of our county is to be a part of our spring work. Many graves are marked, but the Chapter hopes to mark those that are not as soon as possible.

The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is taken by twelve of our members and very much enjoyed. It is being used in connection with the programs.

The Chapter looks forward to another year of successful endeavor.

BELVA ANN RUDDER,
Historian.

Wyoming Valley Chapter (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.) was represented at the State Conference held in Pittsburgh in November by one delegate and one alternate.

A report of the year's work was read at that time. At the National Congress held in Washington, April, 1919, four members of the Chapter were in attendance. Since the Armistice, the activities of the Chapter, previously devoted to war problems, have been turned to peace problems, educational work and helping new citizens to become Americans. A great amount of energy has been displayed by the Committee on Americanization in distributing the Creed and copies of the "Catechism of the Constitution in Twelve Lessons," by placing them where we hope their study will incite readers to greater patriotism and love of country. *We have 6 new subscribers to our Magazine.* A subscription to the magazine was donated to our Public Library by our Regent, Miss Maffit. We have 92 Members, 2 Life Members, 1 Associate Member, and have lost 2 members by death since June. We are over 100 per cent. on the National Liberty

Bond. Have given $25 to the Martha Berry School, at Georgia; $5 to the Pine Mountain School, in Kentucky; $5 to the Philippine Scholarship; $50 toward entertaining members of the Reserve Militia who assisted in the flag presentation. The State and National flags given by members of the Chapter to the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia were formally presented on March 14th, in the Armory. Colonel Eyer, with a number of officers and companies, gave the occasion considerable military ceremony. Rev. F. W. Sterrett, of the Episcopal Church, made the presentation address, and the Chaplain, Rev. A. E. Piper, accepted the flags on behalf of the regiment. A patriotic song service preceded the ceremony.

The request that pictures of all markers placed by the Chapter since its organization, with specific explanation and date of placing, be sent to the National Society to be displayed at Washington was immediately complied with. Duplicates have been sent to the State Regent and State Historian, where they will furnish interesting State history.

On October 19th the Chapter held a public meeting to commemorate the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. Lieutenant Colonel E. G. Smith had been asked to talk on the Constitution and tell of some war experiences. The paper he had prepared on the Constitution was given to the Chapter for use at some future time. The report that the American soldiers' graves in France are being neglected has caused much adverse comment, and Colonel Smith suggested that all patriotic societies like the Daughters should investigate the report.

Several Polish folk songs and two Slavonic songs were given by women of those countries.

ANNETTE C. LINE WELLS,
Recording Secretary.

Belvidere Chapter (Greenville, Miss.) was organized in 1912 under the auspices of Mrs. J. H. Wynn, with fourteen members. We have since had as Regents Mrs. Harley Metcalfe, Mrs. E. H. Moore, Mrs. A. G. Payne, with Mrs. Wynn, our Organizing Regent, serving a second term for 1919. Our name was chosen from the name of John Steel's home near Natchez, Miss., Steel having been a Colonial Secretary of Mississippi.

The activities of Belvidere during these years have been varied and the coöperation of the members of the Chapter remarkable. We stood 100 per cent. in all drives, national and state. The French War Orphan Committee placed 53 during the years 1917 and 1918, and at one time led every State in the Union in the number of orphans adopted. This work has now passed into the hands of a State Committee of the "Fatherless Children of France," the Chapter retains its own orphans, as have all the other members, through the county committee.

A special work of the members has been to increase the reverence for the flag. The Chapter presented a flag to a local company of Militia when it left for the Mexican border, a flag to the High School, another to an English ship which landed at our wharf, and numerous flags have been placed on public buildings through the solicitation of the Chapter.

The Chapter gives yearly a gold medal to a student of the public schools of this county for the best historical essay. We secured and entertained two public speakers, first, Sergeant Major Brooks and Chaplain Hogg. On this occasion a $125 contribution was made for athletic goods for the 87th Division. Later, the hero of Bar Du Lac, General Beaumont B. Buck, while the guest of his relative, Mrs. A. G. Payne, gave a most interesting lecture.

The war work record of the members of the chapter was amazing when compiled for publication by our efficient Secretary, Miss Bessie Bell. It showed bonds sold by members amounting to $130,850; bonds owned by members, $147.900, with large contributions in United War Work, and members serving at clinic, Red Cross nursing service for state drives, for county drives, for Liberty Bond drives, Liberty Bond work and state drives for Victory Bond work, with members serving on all important county and city committees for war work.

It is the ambition of Belvidere Chapter to own a building dedicated to the use of women, hence a fund has been started for this purpose. The Chapter at the present time has its headquarters in the Greenville Public Library, which has been attractively furnished by its members.

The work for Belvidere during 1919 was the compilation of all work done by the organization during the war, and the record of individual soldiers and sailors. This work was completed in four months and was given the recognition of sharing the honor of first prize by the Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi, with Mississippi Delta Chapter, of Rosedale, Miss. The handsome leather book containing these records was donated to the State Department of Archives and History.

The Chapter has eleven war mothers, with sixteen soldiers for veterans, and two revered and cherished gold stars.

Our last honor is the regency of the state for 1920–1921, this coming to us through Mrs.



BELVIDERE CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R., GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

J. H. Wynn, the present Chapter Regent. We feel with Secretary Lansing, who said, "Daughters of the American Revolution, you have come into your own," that Belvidere has come into her own, and we hope our review herewith given will deserve publication in our Magazine. In our chapter there are 25 subscribers to the Magazine.

(Mrs.) Olive Metcalfe,
Historian.

Colonel Benjamin Harrison Chapter (Monroe, Wis.), was organized on May 9, 1919, by Mrs. Martha G. Relf as Organizing Regent, but we were not granted a charter until October 18, 1919.

Our Chapter is the infant of the State, and was named complimentary to our Regent, Mrs. Relf's Revolutionary ancestor. There were 15 charter members, 10 of whom were transferred from the Rhoda Hinsdale Chapter, at Shullsburg, Wis. Since organization we have added 19 new members, and interest in the work is increasing, and we will endeavor to take our place among the Daughters and do "our bit" to "carry on" the work so nobly started by our ancestors.

We meet the first Wednesday of each month. Although we have held but five meetings, each proves more interesting than the one previous. We held our first social event at the home of one of our members celebrating Washington's Birthday. Each member came in Colonial costume, and a "Ye Olde Tyme" banquet was served at 6.30, guests finding their places by dainty place cards symbolic of the story of Washington and the cherry tree. Our Vice Regent presided as toast-mistress, and responses were given by our Regent, paying tribute to George and Martha Washington, one to Our Flag and the future of our Chapter.

The evening's entertainment was a program of songs, readings and instrumental solos by the young daughters of our members, who were our guests.

We are young in the service and inexperienced, but hope to take up some line of work that will not only be profitable to us and the National Society, but will live through the years as a monument to our Chapter and future generations.

(Mrs.) Charlotte Barr Miller,
Historian.

Marie Therese Cadillac Chapter (Cadillac, Mich.). We have 36 members, 4 new members have been received into the chapter, 5 members have been transferred to other chapters, 3 have been taken by death—Mrs. Stella Van Auken Barton, Mrs. Abbie J. Clark Turner, Miss Mary Emily Burns. Mrs. Barton was Chairman of the Magazine Committee; her death was by accident; she was very much loved and esteemed. Mrs. Turner, the oldest Michigan daughter, having received the gold spoon, passed away in her 94th year. She was a remarkable woman, having seen the eighth generation. She was active in mind and body, working for the Red Cross to the last. A sketch of her life was given in the October, 1917, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Miss Burns was a valued charter member and our first historian, who held office for several years. She, too, was a loyal and loved member.

We did our full quota of war work. We have contributed to Tilloloy, have purchased $50 in Liberty Bonds and individual members $28,000. Have supported 9 French orphans, a private member and the Chapter have adopted a Serbian orphan. A special gift of $81 was received from Chapter Members. The Chapter served Thanksgiving dinner to the soldier patients at the Wexford Tuberculosis Sanitarium. They get very lonely, and the people of Cadillac try to make it as pleasant as possible for them.

Walter Streit, a hero of north Russia, who distinguished himself to such an extent that a Croix de Guerre was awarded him by the French Government, returned home without a scar, but on Thanksgiving Day he lost an arm by accident. Our Chapter furnished him with transportation to Chicago, and our Vice President General, Mrs. William Henry Waite, interested herself in getting Mr. Streit entered in St. Luke's Hospital, in Chicago, where he will receive treatment and will be fitted with an artificial arm. The Cadillac Y. M. C. A. and community are interesting themselves in giving this young man a course in telegraphy at Ferris Institute of Big Rapids, Michigan.

A picnic luncheon was held in commemoration of Washington's Birthday, and a patriotic program was given. The Chapter has purchased and donated to the Public Library the last six Lineage Books; Philanthropic calls have been made and needs supplied in our community. Flag Day exercises were held at the Park of the Lakes, one of our local summer resorts. Picnic luncheon was enjoyed, after which annual reports were heard and new officers elected. December 6, 1919, our eleventh anniversary, we entertained our State Regent, Miss Alice McDuffee, with a luncheon, and she spoke charmingly of the work of our Michigan Daughters. In the near future, probably our next Flag Day, we are planning to have Dr. Mary Belle Coolidge with the legion, and to have an outdoor public celebration.

Our Michigan poet, Edgar A. Guest, enter-

tained us by reading some of his verses. A pleasing patter of stories and amusing little glimpses into the Guest home is woven into the verses. The gross receipts were $176, which will be used with our other earnings from bake sales, etc., to carry on the good work of the chapter, which is small in number, but we are making an effort to increase our membership and hope to do more for our country.

(Mrs.) Mary Alden Hecox,
Historian.

Dial Rock Chapter (Pittston, Pa.) was organized October 14, 1896, at the home of Mrs. Harriet S. Coward. Our next meeting was held in Tunkhannock. Our dues were to be $2 the first year; all members added must pay $3 for membership and $2 for dues. Our name was then discussed at some length; three names were proposed, and *Dial Rock Chapter of the Wyoming Valley* was chosen and ordered spread upon the minutes and the name sent to Washington. On February 19, 1897, our regular meeting was held. Our souvenirs were a card picture of Dial Rock and a red carnation. A very fine program was rendered and a large flag was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Langford and was accepted by the Regent, Mrs. E. A. Fear; also two volumes of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania by Hon. J. A. Buckalew, and a gavel made from the old foundation wood of the Col. Jenkins house, the first house built on this side of the river after the Massacre. It was decided that the main object of our chapter would be to mark historic places.

Our first real work was the marking of Jenkins Fort, which was constructed in 1776 and burned in 1778. On October 12, 1900, the dedicatory exercises were held at the Monument and were very interesting. The cost of the marker was $261.27. The stone was given by Col. Watres, and delivered to the foundation in West Pittston. Our next work was the marking of Pittston Fort, with the help of Mr. Patterson. The stone was obtained at the cost of $372.99. A Memorial was erected to the memory of Benjamin and Stuckely Harding. A bronze tablet was placed in the new High School Building with appropriate exercises. The tablet was uncovered by two great-great-grandchildren, lineal descendants of Judge John Jenkins, who was the first school teacher in the Wyoming Valley. The tablet was made by a son of one of our members at a cost of $60. We have assumed the care of Gardner's Cemetery, at Ransom, Pa., paying $3 each year for the care of it. Jenkins Fort has been enclosed with an iron fence costing $83; Pittston Fort has also been enclosed at a cost of $90; we also enclosed the Harding Boys' marker at a cost of $97.

We then took up the work of having a book of the Wyoming Valley, "Mary Derwent," reprinted, and about 500 copies were sold, netting us a nice sum with which to replenish our treasury. A new national anthem was written by C. S. A. Chapman and was used a long time as our anthem, endorsed by the N. S. D. A. R. We have given prizes for the best essays on historical work by the eighth grade of our public school to the amount of $10. We have also given flowers for eighteen years to the G. A. R. Memorial work amounting to $136. For our Memorial Flag pole we gave $10; for our Pennsylvania State Flag for Continental Hall, $1; for the Piano Fund for our High School, $10. We contributed $10 annually for Continental Hall until it was paid for. For our sick and deceased members we have paid out almost $1200. Including all this, we have expended nearly $2000.

A Red Cross was organized in our city and nearly all of our members joined. One of our members gave her services as a Red Cross nurse, another member was an excellent Four-Minute speaker and demonstrator in canning fruit and vegetables and making bread with substitutes. Our Chapter purchased Liberty Bonds to the value of $700. Individual Daughters purchased Liberty Bonds to the value of $15,650, and War Stamps to the value of $1000. We are also on the 100 per cent. list for the Tilloloy and National Society Liberty Loan funds. This is just for work accomplished, without counting the expense of running our chapter year by year.

Our National number is 280. We have at present 72 members.

(Mrs.) Elvira A. Fear,
Historian.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6697. QUINTARD.—Isaac Quintard, the French Huguenot refugee, came from Poiton, Province, France, & settled at Stamford, Conn., where his descendants are still living. Family data desired (other than that contained in Huntington's "Hist. of Stamford, Conn.," or Baird's "Huguenot Emigration to America") as to names & places of b of the parents of Isaac, the Huguenot emigrant, & if there is an authentic Quintard "coat of arms." Rev service with proof desired.—M. W. B.

6698. BARCLAY.—Were the ancestors of the bros, Wm., Chas. & Robt. Barclay, in the Rev? Wm. Barclay (my ancestor) m Mary Perlee. Issue: Daniel & Jesse, both b in N. Y. City. He m 3 times & emigrated to Wayne Co., N. Y., abt. 1800.

(2) PERLEE.—Information wanted in regard to the relationship between Mary Perlee & Edmund Perlee, paymaster in the Rev.

(3) AUSTIN.—Wanted, ancestors of Moses Austin, b abt 1777 in N. J. or Duchess Co., N. Y., d in Lyons, N. Y., abt 1859. He was in the War of 1812; was m 3 times, 1st, Ruth Colburn; 2d, Ann Seward; 3d, Ann Crosby. His bro Jonah settled nr Paw Paw, Mich.—C. E. A.

6699. GEBHARDT.—Wanted, the parentage of these sisters of Berks Co., Pa.: Magdalenia Gebhardt, m Jacob Shade; Anna Mary Gebhardt, m 1786 Jno. Michael Shade, bro of Jacob.—F. F. V.

6700. FOREMAN.—Was my g-g-father, Jos. Foreman (called Alex) who m Polly Lauder in Bourbon Co., Ky., Nov. 25, 1799, a son of Capt. Foreman, killed by Indians nr Wheeling, W. Va., & to whom the Marshall Co. Court erected a monument? What was Capt. Foreman's given name & the names of his ch? Rev service desired.—H. B. B.

6701. POULTNEY.—Wanted, the lineage of Henry Poultney & Elizabeth Petit his w, who lived in Sherburne, N. Y. Issue: Oscar, Susan & Sarah Adaline. Henry had bros Chauncey & Luther, who called themselves "Pudney," & bro Jno. named "Purdney." Chauncey & Luther each had a son Hiram. Elizabeth Petit had bro & sister Sal (Sally), who m Manwaring, & Eliphlet. Have no dates.

(2) WADLEIGH.—Wanted, ancestry of Sarah Wadleigh, who m Benjamin Cilley, Oct. 29, 1788, & lived in Andover, N. H., & Turnbridge, Vt.

(3) BURNHAM.—Ancestry wanted of Hannah Burnham, b 1721, Sharon, Conn., d April, 1808, Vt., m Daniel Hunt in 1750 (?).

(4) CLARK.—Wanted, ancestry of Abigail Clark's parents, Jno. Clark and Elizabeth Clifford, of Kingston, N. H. Abigail Clark m Jno. Cilley, July 15, 1761, & lived in Turnbridge, Vt. Have no dates of parents.

(5) HALE.—Want information concerning Sarah J. Hale's parents, Wm., who m Lydia. Issue: Lydia, Wm., Israel, Sarah J., Cornelius, Anna, & Polly. Sarah J. was b June 1, 1763, Beverly, Mass., & d March 26, 1857.

(6) CALKINS, JUDKINS.—Wanted, ancestry of Mehitable Calkins & her husband, Joel Judkins, who lived in Salisbury, N. H. Their son Leonard m Sarah Cram Aug. 6, 1763. Have read Joel was in Alarm List. Want proof.

(7) COSTON.—Wanted, ancestry of Ebenezer Coston, b Londonderry, N. H., Sept. 10, 1764, d Feb. 17, 1814, in Lysander, N. Y., m Sarah Jane Hale Jan. 14, 1783. He served in Rev as a private & member of Washington's bodyguard.—C. L. B.

7701. HOPPIN.—Gideon Hoppin, of Guilford, Conn., had son Samuel, b in 1775, m Elizabeth Curtis, dau of Thaddeus Curtis, of Lanesboro, Mass. Was there Rev services in the Curtis family? Ancestry of Gideon Hoppin & w desired with Rev service.—H. P. B.

7702. TEAGUE.—My ancestor, Jno. Teague, of S. C., enlisted March 5, 1778, his name last appears on a muster roll of the 1st Co. S. C. troops from March 1 to May 1, 1783, dated May 14, 1783; also appears on a roll of the 6th Co., 2d S. C. Regt. He was transferred prior to Dec. 77, 1782, to 1st Co. of S. C. troops, commanded by Capt. Felix Warley. He did not receive a pension, but a landgrant, Warrant No. 12,632, for 100 acres of bounty land. This was allowed Oct. 7, 1795. It has not been possible to locate this land. The State of S. C. issued land grant of 200 acres to John Teague for Rev service, dated May 2, 1785, situated in the District of Ninety-six, on the head of Generostee Waters or Savannah River. No record of his w, nor date of m. I am the g-dau of Elizabeth Teague Fitch, who was the dau of John Teague, the patriot. Supposed that Jno. & Wm. were bros from Laurens District, S. C., & were in the Rev. Elizabeth Teague Fitch d in my mother's home Dec. 2, 1884, at the age of 85 yrs. These Teagues must have gone to S. C. from Md.—W. M. S.

7703. FELLOWS.—Joseph Fellows was in battles of Bunker Hill, White Plains, Brandywine, Stony Point & Yorktown; had 9 ch: Samuel, Perkins, Jacob, Jos., James, Ephraim, Mary, Sarah, Marion, Perkins, b Oct. 4, 1789, served in War of 1812, was in battles of Lundy Lane, Fort Erie & Plattsburg; lived in Haverhill, N. H., m March 2, 1814, Elinor Clement, b July 25, 1792. Desire name of Jos. Fellows' w, with dates of b, d & m, also ancestry of Elinor Clement.—H. L. S.

7704. NOYES–ROBERTS.—Wanted, the parentage of Nathan W. Noyes, b May 17, 1774, m Phila Roberts, b May 14, 1776. They settled in what is now Oswego Co., N. Y., then Oneida, in 1813 or earlier. Issue: Alonzo, b April 27, 1797; Geo. W., b Aug. 12, 1799; Amos Roberts, b Aug. 22, 1802; Rhoda Roberts, b April 19, 1804; Phila, b April 3, 1806; Bernice, b April 26, 1808; Chas., b Feb. 24, 1810; Betsey, b July 3, 1811; Nathan Noyes, b July 2, 1813; Ira, b Oct. 3, 1815; Sally Maria, b Jan. 26, 1818. Nathan W. was lieut. of mil in Oneida Co., N. Y., 1808, & was capt. in 1810. Nathan W. Noyes lived in present towns of Richmond & Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., N. Y. Is he related to Amos B. Noyes (son of Jno. Noyes & Mercy Breed), b 1758, who m Eunice Walworth & settled in Ellisburg and Sandy Creek, N. Y., about 1803?—I. N. M.

7705. BULL.—Wanted, parentage of Abraham Bull, a Rev soldier of Orange Co., N. Y., who had ch: Abraham, Jr., Rebecca, Johnson, Benj. & Martha, who was b abt 1765, & m John Ingersoll, probably in Hoosick, N. Y., settling in 1804 in Richland, N. Y. (This may have been in New Milford Conn.) Believe that Martha was a 2d w m at Hoosick. If so, who was Jno. Ingersoll's 1st w, whom he m at New Milford, Conn., from which place he enlisted in the Rev? Name of w of Abraham Bull also desired.

(2) INGERSOLL–BRIGGS.—Daniel Ingersoll, b 1716 at Stamford, Conn., son of Jno. Ingersoll, Jr., & —— (name desired), m either at Stanwich Parish, Conn., nr Stamford, or at Bedford, N. Y., in 1741, Martha Briggs, & had issue: Jos., 1742; Philip, 1744; Sarah, Daniel, Martha, Anna, Jno., 1758; Briggs, 1760; Joel, Isaac. Six of these sons were soldiers in the Rev and possibly all. Proof desired that Martha Briggs was the dau of Capt. Daniel Briggs & his w Elizabeth Newman, of Stamford, Conn.

(3) SAMPSON.—Name desired of the w and ch of Sylvanus Sampson, b March, 1732, at Duxbury, Mass.

(4) DAMON.—Gen wanted of Noah Damon, b 1780, probably at Scituate, Mass. He is cited "lately of Scituate" in deed given at Springfield, Vt., in 1795; he removed from Springfield, Vt., in 1805 to Orwell, N. Y., with his family, having been m in 1799–1800 to Elizabeth —— (name desired). It may have been Balch, as this family was known to be related to the family of Timothy Balch, also of Springfield, Vt., or Orwell, N. Y. There is an older line of Noah Damons of Milton, Mass., but does not coincide with "lately from Scituate." Was Noah Damon, b 1760, Milton, Mass., the father of my Noah? In 1790, according to the U. S. census, he had a son under 16, & the Noah of Milton went to Vt., "after the War" to Woodstock, Vt.

(5) HONEYWELL.—Where can the record of the 1st, 3d or 4th generations descending from Roger Honeywell, of Saco, be obtained? Supposed that the Honeywells of Westchester, N. Y., belong to Roger's line, as the same names are found in each. Information wanted of the 3 bros. (possibly more), b in Fredericksburg, Dutchess Co. (Now Putnam Co.), N. Y. Isaiah, 1752; Israel, Rice, 1760.—H. J. M.

7706. WARREN.—Lou Chauncey Wheeler, dau of Moses Edwin Chauncey, b 1809, d 1884, & Mary Haitson, b 1843, d 1917, m 1871. The said Moses E. Chauncey was son of Moses Chauncey, b ——, d ——, m —— Mary Warren Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y. Give date of b, m, d, also name of Jno. Warren's w, with war record of Jno. Warren.—L. C. W.

7707. RICE.—Wanted, gen of Wm. Rice, of Boston, who m Lydia Townsend, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., whose sons settled in New Orleans, La. When Chas. E. Rice (a g-son) d in New Orleans the notice stated they came from Vt. The above g-son was son of Chas. Rice, of New Orleans, son of said Wm. Rice, whose gen I wish, with dates.—H. G. R.

ANSWERS

3594. DUNHAM.—Is my g-father, Azariah Dunham, a descendant of your g-g-father, Col. Azariah Dunham? My g-father m Mary Hand, & his dau, Jane K., who m Edw. Jewell, was my mother. Other Children of g-father Azariah were Eli, Rhoda, James, Mary, Eliza & Johnson. My other g-father, Ebenezer Jewell, m Anna Jones. Her father was in the Rev, but I do not know his given name.—*Mrs. Emily Jewell Clark,* 1033 Lake Drive, S. E., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

4837–4854. CORDELL.—George Edwards Cordell was a son of Rev. John Cordell, whose military service is given in Saffell's "Records of the Rev War," page 391; also in Heitman's "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army," page 135. Desire to complete Cordell family records.—*Allan S. Humphreys,* Harrison Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

6178. KIMBALL.—For information of the Kimball family write to Mrs. Doris R. Head, 222 East Water St., Princeton, Sebson Co., Ind. She will be able to tell you if any of the Kimballs are still living in Princeton.—*M. F. R.,* Evansville, Indiana.

6185. REED-SCHUYLER.—See books on "Albany Co., N. Y." One Elizabeth Schuyler m Alex. Hamilton.—*Mrs. Cora March,* 1010 Grant Ave., Rockford, Ill.

6372. WATKINS.—Moses Watkins (d 1814), w Margaret, had ch: Aaron, m Elizabeth Helm, Nov. 26, 1801; Robert m Hannah Pugh, April 8, 1790; Jane Watkins (d 1828); Reece, m Rachel Martin, March 11, 1802; Moses, no data; Sarah, no data; Matthew Watkins, no record. Members of his family removed to Oglethorpe, Ga. Moses, Jr., had son Reese (m Nellie Young), who lived in Lexington, Va. This family is Welsh.—*W. S. Morton,* Charlotte C. H., Va.

6398. REID-MILLER.—There is recorder in one of the Va. cos a deed in which John Reid & James Miller are represented as "both late of Ireland." They were merchants in partnership from Sept. 7, 1782 to July 7, 1791, at which time this relationship ended.—*W. S. Morton,* Charlotte C. H., Va.

6458. TUTTLE.—For Rachel Tuttle, who m Garrett Berry see Sussex Co., N. J. My uncle, Samuel Covy m Rebecca Tuttle, N. J., 1839. She was b 6-16-15, Sparta, N. J., Samuel D., d 1-27-47. Ch: Charlotte, m Jos. Boss; Zopher, Samuel, Jr., Charlotte m Jas. Boss. Ch: Arthur, Martha, m Bray, N. J; Thomas, Eddie.—*Mrs. Esther Covy Goodwin,* 418 Harrison Ave., Charleston, Ill.

6474. PETERSON.—Mrs. C. R. Peterson, of University Place, Neb., has the service of Wm. Bleakney, of Cumberland Co., Pa., and has much valuable data of the Bleakney family.—*Mrs. Ira W. Kinyon,* Winfield, Kan.

6478. STORM.—Perhaps the Storm of Stormsbridge, now Elmsford, had a son who went north.—*Mrs. Cora March,* 1010 Grant Ave., Rockford, Ill.

6487. ELLIOTT.—I suggest that you write to R. A. Orbison, Esq., of Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co., Pa. Mr. Orbison is a descendant of Benj. Elliott, and may be able to give you the information.—*Mrs. Wm. R. Hoch,* Hathaway Park, Lebanon, Pa.

6487. ELLIOTT.—I also belong to same family. My g-grandfather was James Elliott, of Huntingdon, Pa.—*Mrs. Jane F. Hughes,* 326 Main St., Latrobe, Pa.

6487. ELLIOTT.—One Benj. Elliott lived at Welsh Run, Franklin Co., Pa., on what is now the Davis Kuhaus place along the creek. He had son Jno., who had son Maxwell. This Benj. is probably the private in the Co. of Capt. Walter McKinney "The Pa. Archives" give a Benj. Elliott in the German regiment. I am descended from Johnston Elliott, who m Rebecca Maise, and have been trying to trace the father of Johnston. There were two Johnston Elliotts in this vicinity. I thought it might be possible that Daniel Elliott, of Bedford, might have been the ancestor. Early and entries—Fannett, 1761 (Patte Salley) Wm. Elliott, June 17, 1763—neighbors were Jno. Elliott, Benj. Elliott, etc. Land between Round Top Mt. & Tuscarora Creek. Taxables 1786 in Montgomery Twp. were Johnson Elliott, Geo., Benj. This was probably the Benj. under Capt. McKinney. A Benj. Elliott (later date) m Nancy Zuch or Zug, of Welsh Run, near Md. line, & went west. Nancy Zuch was a sister of my g-mother (b 1800) Catherine (Zuch) Angle.—*Mrs. C. Fendrick,* Mercersburg, Pa.

6487. ELLIOTT.—In 1769 widow Elliott had ch: Ben., Jean, Susanna, Barbara, Geo., members of the Upper West Conococheague Church, now Mercersburg, Pa. Benj. Elliott was elected sheriff of Bedford Co., Pa., in 1784 (Pa. Archives). Will of Benj. Elliott, of Bedford Co., Pa., dated 1791, mentions Bro Jas. Elliott's son Jno. Elliott, of Longhnagan, Kingdom of Ireland; sister Elizabeth Bard, bro Matthew Elliott, of Letterkinny, in Kingdom of Ireland; Margaret Ramsey, w of Wm. Ramsey; nephew Jno. Ramsey's son Benj.,

Benj. Burd's son Benj., nephew Wm. Elliott's son Benj. Executors were nephews Wm. Elliott, of Path Valley; Benj. Burd, of Littleton. Daniel Elliott, storekeeper, Bedford, Pa., 1744-1765. Department of the Deputy Quartermaster General (Pa. Archives) Benj. Elliott, pvt Capt. Walter McKinney (Pa. Archives, Vol. VI, 5th Ser." Page 300, "Cumberland Co., Pa., Militia." (this is near Mercersburg, Pa.).—*Mrs. C. Fendrick,* Mercersburg, Pa.

6493. Baker–Rich.—John Baker m Elizabeth Rich in Thetford, Vt., Jan. 31, 1782; he d in Manchester, N. H., 1815. Elizabeth Rich was one of 13 ch, and dau of Jonathan Rich, Sr., but his people are not known, or where he was b. Child states that he was from Lyme, N. H., but none of his ch are recorded in any town record in N. H., and if recorded in N. H. must be in church records I have never seen. Jonathan Rich resided in Thetford & probably in some adjacent towns before he moved to Strafford, Va. He d there Feb. 27, 1814; no age given, but believe he lived nearly a century. His w, Abigail, d in Strafford, Aug. 28, 1811, age 75 yrs. Information might be obtained from cemetery records in that town. The following children I know to have been his, but am unable to give them in rotation or dates of b: (1) Jonathan Rich, b abt 1755, d in Strafford, Jan. 24, 1849, age 94 yrs, 11 mo, 12 da. His w, Lydia, d there April 18, 1847, age 86 yrs. They, having no living children, adopted his namesake, son of his bro David. (2) David Rich, b in Strom, Botetourt Co., Va., m in Strafford, Vt., July 26, 1781, Elizabeth Palmer, dau of Jeremiah Palmer, b in Hampton, N. H., & w, Hannah Lowell, of Newbury, Mass. They had 10 ch, all but one lived to maturity and had large families. My g-g-mother, his dau, told me that her father, David Rich, was b while his parents were visiting relatives in Va., & he was from a seafaring people. Can give considerable information abt. his line. (3) Bathsheba Rich m Richard Wallace in Thetford, she d there May, 1831, age 81 yrs. Her husband d Feb. 7, 1833, age 80. (4) Abel Rich m in Strafford, Nov. 22, 1798, Hannah Prescott. (5) Matilda Rich, who m Daniel Griffin, Dec. 30, 1804. (6) Elizabeth Rich m John Baker. (7) Samuel Rich. Whether Abigail Rich who m in Thetford was a dau or not cannot tell. Jonathan Rich, Sr., served in the Rev with sons, Jonathan, Jr., David & Samuel. Can furnish Rev service of Jno. Baker and Jonathan Rich, Sr., & the above sons if desired.—*Mrs. Wallace Dana Smith,* 126 Wibird St., Portsmouth, N. H.

6494. Waterman.—A Rev marker is on grave of Darius Waterman in the cemetery at Alden, Erie Co. He d Jan. 26, 1846, in the 86th yr of his age. Presume that the Gladding Waterman, at Kinderhook in 1790 census was a bro of Darius and Wm. Geo. Thurchon Waterman, of New York, gave me two names of the sons of Darius, Sr.—Ignatius and Jno., both b in Lebanon, Conn. Darius, Sr., had a bro, Wm., b at Norwich July 13, 1724 (Darius b March 17, 1735). Gladding Waterman was a pensioner of Portage Co., O., in 1833, age given as 74. Some of these dates must be incorrect if Darius & Gladding were bros of Ignatius & John & Wm. (your g-father). In looking over a Ms. History the Congregational Church of Dalton, Mass., to be found in the library at Pittsfield, I noted that Gladding Waterman appears upon the Dalton records from 1794 to 1809. I find in my notes that Gladding Waterman was son of Wm. & Rebecca Gladding (m Aug. 7, 1755), so only a cousin of Darius. In Sept., 1824, Gladding Waterman transferred some property to Luther Bisbee, of Albany, N. Y. It was 1807, & the land was in Dalton (Berkshire Co., Mass.). Luther Bisbee was my g-g-mother's bro. I will forward further facts upon application.—*Mrs. Geo. A. Wallace,* 750 7th St., Buffalo, N. Y.

6495. Woodson – Mimme – Drury – Poor.—Goochland Co., Va., records show William Britt, Jr., m Sarah Poor, Sept. 22, 1784; moved to Todd Co., Ky., 1811. Their ch: Thomas, Randall, Wm., Jefferson, Smith, Bolling (my g-father), Hannah, Elizabeth & Eleanor. The above mentioned Elizabeth is the same Elizabeth mentioned in answer Oct. Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, No. 6317. My records further state that Thomas Poor m Susannah Mosely. Their son, Thomas, Jr.'s dau was Sarah Poor, who m Wm. Britt, 1784. Thomas, Jr., rec'd a deed of land from his father, Thomas, Sr., Oct. 9, 1744.—*Mattie Britt Hale,* La Crosse, Kan.

6497. Houston.—Write to Mrs. E. M. Houston, 1001 N. Jefferson St., Springfield Mo., giving her all the data you have. She can probably help you, as she has written a gen of one family of Maxwell & Houston.—*Mrs. Edith P. Head,* 6 Beaumont Ave., Catonsville, Md.

6512. Ford.—In the will of John Metcalfe, Sr., of date Nov. 3, 1834, he mentions: "my beloved w, Prudence (this Prudence was Prudence Clark—a sister of our John B. Clark), my two g-ch, John & Thos, Metcalfe—sons of my son, Thomas, decd., my ch Elizabeth Ford, Wm. Metcalfe, John Metcalfe, Jas. Metcalfe, Polly Brite, Nancy Johnson & Jacob V. Metcalfe." Also mentions " my four g-ch: Jeptha Brite, Wm. Brite, Martha Jane Brite, & Catherine Brite, & lastly I do appoint my two sons-in-law, Dan'l Johnson & Wm. W.

Ford & my son, James Metcalfe, executors, etc. Signed & ack'd in the presence of James Ford, etc."—*Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Clark, W. & D.* Block-Sixth & Main, Pueblo, Colo.

6512. FORD.—I do not know the Fords, but I am interested in your Mary Bowles, who called a son, William Augustus, b 1778. I enclose my Bowles line. Have you seen "The Bowles history" by Mr. Farqualer of Phila.? Have you data on John & Mary Bowles of Middlesex Co., Va. Thomas Bowles—Patriot. ("Md. Archives," Vol. 18, pages 326, "History of Steuben Co.," N. Y. "History of Bowles Fam," Scharf's "History of Md.," Vol. 2, page 164.) In November, 1774, Thomas Bowles of Fred. Co., Md., was appointed a member of a committee from that state to carry into execution the association agreed upon by the Am. Continental Congress. Thomas Bowles b in England, d Aug. 1, 1800. According to his will, filed at Hagerstown, Md., examined by me, V. S. Frederick, he d Sept. 1787. His w, Eleanor Price, d Mar. 30, 1813. Ch: William Augustus, b Oct. 22, 1763, m Singing Bird, the dau of an Indian chief. His 2 sons were killed at battle of San Jacinto, Texas; Thomas b Mar. 29, 1765; John b Oct. 10, 1766; Catherine b June 3, 1769; Mary Neil b Mar. 22, 1771; Samuel, b Apr. 15, 1773, m Mary Miller; Susannah b June 3, 1775 m John Blair; Isaac b Apr. 1, 1777; Evan b Dec. 3, 1778; James b Dec. 28, 1780; Nancy Matilda b May 20, 1783. Inscription on tombstone in Va.: Warner Lewis, eldest son of Warner Lewis, Esq. & Eleanor Lock, widow of William Lock Esq. & dau of James Bowles Esq. of Md., d the 30th of Dec. 1791.—*Mrs. C. F. Frederick,* Mercersburg, Pa.

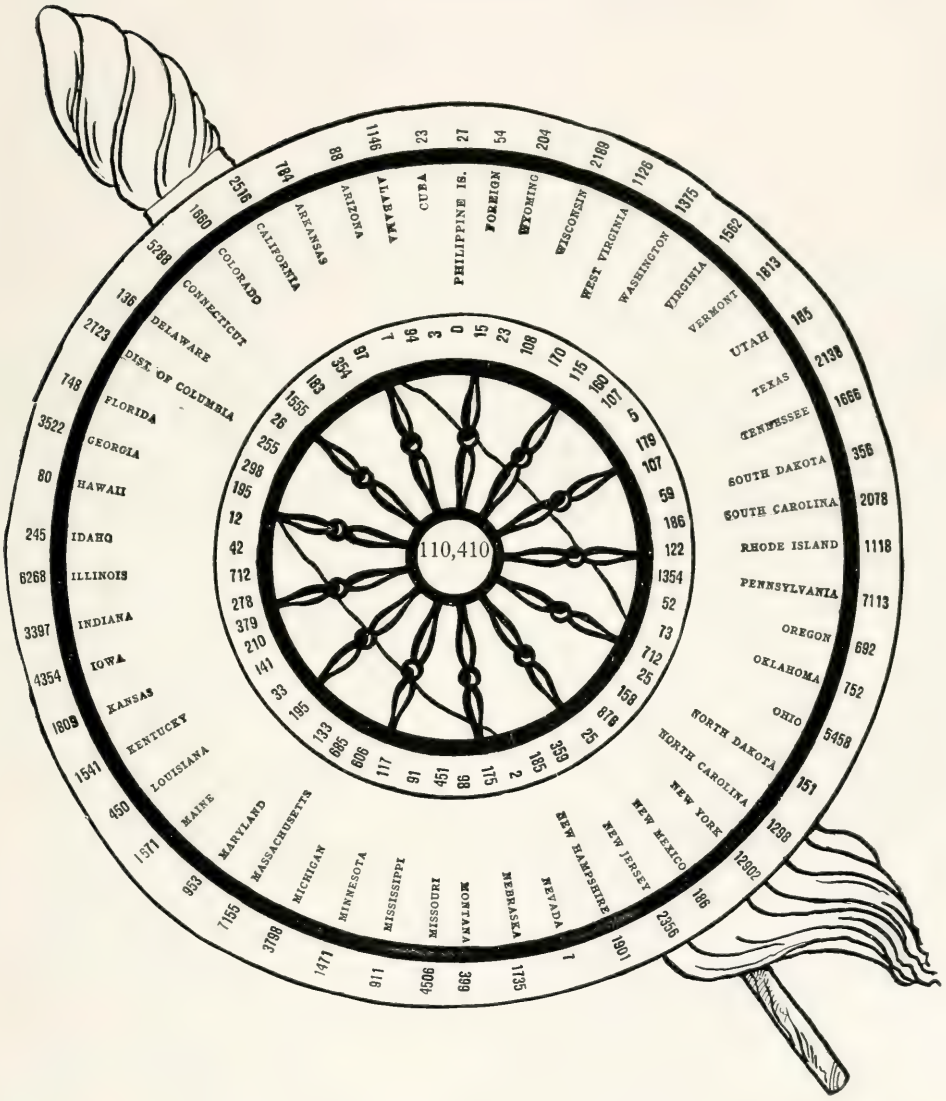
6514 (2). TOWNSEND.—In an article on the Townsend fam in Pelletrean's "History of Putnam Co.," (N. Y.), some of the descendants of Elihu Townsend b 1704, through a son, Uriah, are given (page 708). Whether the latter's son, Elihu, was the Elihu b 1761 of the query, I cannot judge, but the name of Uriah Townsend is not found on the Rev. Rolls of N. Y. state. Uriah's son, Elihu, "went to Canada." Elihu, b 1704, is called son of David of Oyster Bay, but who was David? I am interested in this line on account of Elijah Townsend given in this article as son of Charles, supposed to be son of the older Elihu. Elijah Townsend was b in 1774 in Fredericktown, now Kent, Putnam Co., which was originally included in Dutchess Co. He m Betsey Hamilton (whose parentage is also desired) and d in 1823. His ch as given, agree with the fam record. Peter's line from the emigrant ancestor is, (1) Henry, (2) Henry, (3) Henry, (4) Henry, (5) Peter. In 1790, there were 2 Elijah Townsends in Dutchess Co., this one, & the Elijah who m Mary Tredwell & whose name is in the D. A. R. Honor Roll. I believe both served in the Rev. A similarity in names suggests close relationship with the John Townsend who m Jemima Travis (see Gen, compiled by Dr. Cleveland Abbe & Mrs. Josephine Nichols). The ancestry of this John is still unknown.—*Mrs. Frances Ware Wallace,* 750 Seventh St., Buffalo, N. Y.

6514 POWELL.—I have an Elisha Powell Champlin, whose father and g-father lived in Dutchess Co., N. Y., & all the female lines connected with this family except Elisha Powell Champlin, son of Joshua Champlin, b March 26, 1767, m Hannah Howard, d Aug. 29, 1843. Ch: Rachel, Eutychus, Matthew, Cynthia, Elisha Powell, Elizabeth, Maria Abigail, Joshua Champlin b 1731, m Elizabeth, Ch: Joshua & Thomas. There may have been more. I know nothing of the lineage of Hannah Howard or Elizabeth—her name may have been Powell or Hannah's mother may have had that name. Elisha Powell m Harriet Savage Gardner, dau of Ezekiel (John) Gardner, of Columbia Co., N. Y., b in 1742, d 1777. Elisha Powell Champlin had a son, Edward Powell.—*Mrs. Carl Bailey,* Hillsdale, Mich.

6515. ESKRIDGE.—William Eskridge of Va., enlisted Sept. 3, 1775. He was promoted to rank of Sgt. May 1, 1777; Ensign, June 15, 1777; Lieut., July 15, 1783, serving as adjutant with the rank of lieut; was in the battle of Monmouth, siege of Charleston, where he was captured and imprisoned for 10 months, & was at the siege & capture of Cornwallis. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He d in Frederick Co., Va., Oct. 3d or 9th, 1830, m Feb. 28, 1783, Elizabeth, dau of William Scott of Winchester, Va. ch were: (1) William Scott Eskridge, m Margaret Frances Brown; (2) George Steptoe Eskridge, m Margaret Chambers; (3) James Wood Eskridge, m Lucy Jane Jefferson Peyton; (4) Thomas Parker; (5) Perry; (6) Cornelius, d unm; (7) Eleanor; (8) Elizabeth; (9) Alexander, m Juliet Granville Taylor; (10) Mary; (11) Gerard; (12) Robert. All d unm.—*Mrs. H. L. West,* 35 Fort Washington Ave., New York, N. Y.

6518. MCKINNEY.—My g-g-g-mother was Olive Ann Coleman who m John L. T. McKinney in or nr Raleigh abt 1810. They later moved to Ohio Co., Tenn. where she d. He went back to N. C., d & was buried at Raleigh.—*Mrs. Ray Barnett,* 225 W. 7th St., Stuttgart, Ark.

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MAGAZINE



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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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"THE ROCK OF THE MARNE"

Extracts from an Address by General Ulysses G. McAlexander before the Mayflower Society at Washington, D. C., April 20, 1920

ABOUT two years ago we were confronted with a condition that menaced the entire world. The great German army had started one of its offensives, and in a few days had completely overrun the British and French armies, driving them nearly to Amiens. Ypres and Amiens held, retained by the British, and prevented what seemed to be a march of the German army straight to the Channel.

In the latter part of May—the 27th—the Germans again broke through the French lines between Rheims and Soissons, and in a few days were on the Marne in possession of Château-Thierry and of the north bank of the Marne as far east as Dormans. It was so quickly done that the world gasped. Another drive was foreseen—and awaited in breathless suspense. By good fortune one American division, in the latter part of May, halted the Germans in the vicinity of Château-Thierry, to the northwest. In this case, as in front of Amiens, the German infantry had walked away from their artillery support. The result was that driblets of infantry were pushing for the farthest position they could obtain. Five great drives were made by the German army, and each time, with the exception of Verdun, the infantry outdistanced all of the other arms, and after exhausting itself in marching and, faced with the inability to get the proper amount of supplies forward, had to stop. Supplies were brought up and once more a great push was started.

The Germans took just six weeks to start this offensive. The French government made ready to leave Paris. In July the drive began. After the first day a terse telegram was received in the United States to the effect that: "The Americans are in front of the Germans and have stopped them." It is my privilege to tell you the simple facts of the accomplishments of one division of American fighting men who were on the south bank of the Marne on that fateful 15th day of July.

To explain a little—I could tell this

better to men because I am used to them—ordinarily there are two or three or four regiments of infantry holding sub-sectors side by side. Maybe a division will hold a few miles, possibly up to ten or fifteen, on an inactive sector. The more active it becomes the smaller the sector. The division to which I was assigned (I was colonel of the 38th Infantry then) was ordered to the Marne in great haste. We were supposed to rush up there and take over some bridges and defend them. Before we arrived the Boche had gotten there and the French had already blown the bridges high in the air; fortunately, because we were not ready; more fortunately still, the Germans were even less ready at that particular time. Only one officer of the regiment, beside myself, had had any actual experience in combat. It was a new organization and had been formed only about nine months. There was a good spirit in it, however, a willing-to-die spirit, and a wonderful amount of cooperation and teamwork.

As we went forward we met the French refugees coming back from the vicinity of the Marne and north of it, and we saw the most pitiful sights. In particular, I recall an old French woman of refinement, trudging her weary way along the dusty road, with all that she had in the world wrapped in a handkerchief. She was between seventy and eighty years of age. Although my blood had been pretty nearly at the boiling point when Miss Cavell was murdered, the sight of this old French woman was enough to make me feel, and to have me try to impress on my men, that the only means to save humanity and our own civilization was simply to kill everything wearing a Boche uniform. I have no apology to make for saying that, in my heart there was no other sentiment than to kill the Boche or be killed by them.

We arrived at the Marne and took up our position along the south bank. I had a large sector. Following out the general plan I had adopted of extermination, I gave orders not to let anything live on the other side of the river. I had some pretty good shots—hunters from the Maine woods, the Adirondacks, Virginians, Texans, Tennesseans, and a bunch of New Yorkers—and I sought them out. It was not long before I found a mechanic, Field, a splendid fellow, and Private Rice, an expert shot, and there were other fine fellows from every company, and we started in and each man reported what he had accomplished during the day, and he did not report it to anyone except the colonel—and the colonel went around to see what they had been doing.

Napoleon said: "Morale was to the physical as three to one." With the improvements made in destructive arms, of gases, of bombing planes that drop hundreds of pounds of high explosives on you, and so on, I believe that the morale factor to the physical is as *four to one.* In order to have men stay you must build in them a military character, a military determination.

War is not a gentle thing by any means; it is not an afternoon five o'clock tea. *You can win only by destroying your enemy.* We have been told that over here a propaganda was arranged that sapped the German morale and won the war. Another section told us that the Staff Corps had won it. We heard on another occasion that the Intelligence Section had gained the victory. There never has been any lack of self-esteem in the rear areas. There is only one place where a war can be



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SECTOR OF THE 38TH U. S. INFANTRY (THIRD DIVISION) ON THE MARNE, EAST OF CHATEAU-THIERRY, FRANCE, JULY 15, 1918, WHERE THE GERMAN ATTACK OF THAT DAY WAS DECISIVELY REPULSED

won and that is on the field of battle—and we American soldiers know who won this war.

Sir Douglas Haig's order stating that the British army stood "with its back to the wall" is well known. The only inference was that the British army had been fought to a stand-still. The French morale was at its lowest. They told us: "You Americans must finish the war." Now, I desire to say something for the French.

There are no finer people on earth than the French. There are no finer soldiers and no finer women than you will find in France. Recollect, they stood between you and "Mr. Boche" for three long years. Now, please *don't forget it.*

It took us one year to get ready. I hope that you will see to it that you won't send your sons, your husbands, your brothers, or your cousins into any slaughter that can be avoided—and to send *untrained* men into battle is to send them to slaughter. You talk about militarism. It is nonsense! Is your husband going to become a militarist because he is trained to defend himself and his country? No.

The sector south of the Marne was occupied by the 4th Infantry, another by the 7th, still another by the 30th, while the sector which included the Surmelin Valley was held by my regiment, the 38th Infantry. Now, you may hear me praise the 38th pretty heartily. But I hope I will not be misunderstood, because there are a lot of people in America with whom I have to live every day, and if I said anything that was not true I would hear from it until kingdom come.

The Marne is a very narrow navigable stream, and south of it is a row of bluffs from Château-Thierry to Epernay. Only one railroad comes in from the south. There is only one valley that is perpendicular to the Marne, and that is the Surmelin Valley. It fell to my lot to defend that valley. General Dickman stated that, in the drive of the Germans to the south, the valley was the only practicable place where they could move their supplies. Now, some have said that it was the gateway to Paris. Some said that we blocked the road to Paris. I did not say that, but I do say this—that the Germans did *not* get the Surmelin Valley.

Our front comprised about two kilometres, roughly, a mile and a quarter. I regarded that as quite an easy thing to defend. I had in front of me an unfordable river. I was not afraid of what would happen—I was absolutely certain of the ultimate result, my officers were certain, and we saw to it that our men were certain. A funny thing, the farther you get away from the firing line the more mental perturbations there are, the more fuss and feathers—the more worry. The man down in his little slit trench on the bank of the Marne, kicking his heels together to keep warm, was the coolest man in the regiment, both mentally and physically.

The French told us the Germans would start their offensive on July 4th, then they prophesied it would be the 6th or the 8th. We placed no confidence in the rumors. The last rumor had it that the drive would occur on the French national holiday, July 14th. It did not, it occurred ten minutes later, to be exact at 12:10 A.M., July 15th. The Germans turned loose with 84 batteries of artillery, many of which were large mortars which sent over ten-inch stuff. After the affair was over, I sent my intelligence officer to measure some of the shell-craters and he found the

diameters were from 33 to 35 feet, and some were from 9 to 16 feet in depth.

The Boche threw over smoke screens for the purpose of concealing their operations from the machine gun crews I had placed along the slope, and, also using smoke cans, produced a fog on the river behind which they made their crossing. Now, we took "Mr. Boche" just a bit unexpectedly. He had told his soldiers that the moment that the artillery bombardment was over and the big barrage started all they would have to do was to follow it. However, instead of organizing after the French method, in depth, a few in front, and then a little stronger and stronger, I became very strong on the river and along the Paris-Metz railway. The result was that half of this strength, or about 2/5 of the entire strength of the regiment, was right in the fighting area. I knew my men could live wherever the Boche could, and that his artillery fire would not be directed on the place where his men were to go in. The result was we did not get any artillery fire on the river. Reports were constantly coming in with reference to gas. My officers were instructed to let me know its kind immediately, if any were used. If it was mustard gas, we knew the Boche could not come for hours, or would not attack at all; if phosgene gas, we could expect an attack within a couple of hours. In a short time, long before they started their infantry attack, we knew when and where to expect it—but there was one thing we did not know. We supposed that the troops on the right and left of us would hold their lines. Unfortunately, they did not.

The French were war-worn and weary, and naturally I was a bit fearful as to what was going to happen. I knew that their salient, called the Jaulgonne Salient, was the weakest point and the most vulnerable so far as the German attack was concerned. Consequently, instead of placing my third battalion back where it belonged, I shifted it over to the right above Connigis. I had trenches dug near Varennes, and I do not believe the French will ever forgive me for constructing trenches between my troops and theirs. As events transpired, if it had not been done, there would have been no story to relate of the Battle of the Marne except one of disaster.

Early in the engagement we captured the Germans' battle map, which showed that by 10:40 that morning they expected to have us driven clear to the south and to have reached our railhead at Montmirail, captured the American and French advance depot, and been in control of all railroads leading to the east and southeast of Paris—it would have made easy going! The charts were carefully prepared.

In my sector I had arranged five lines of defense, one on the river, one at the railroad, and so on; however, we only had to hold the one line on the river and a portion of the railroad line, the other lines were not touched. My support battalion was at Paroy and Launay.

At daylight the attack began. The bombardment was from 12:10 A.M., until a quarter before four o'clock, and they sent over everything they had. At a quarter of four they brought down their boats and began crossing at various places in adjacent sectors. In one place on my front they made three attempts to cross. I have aeroplane photographs which show the great amount of grain and wheat that was beaten down; our men were able to shoot to death all who attempted to cross at those points.

Under protection of the smoke fog a number of boats were able to cross the river above and below me; at one point in a distance of less than one thousand yards, 20 or 30 boatloads of Germans were destroyed.

The Germans got over and engaged the regiment on our left, drove them back and captured most of the front area. That produced a rather unhappy situation on the left of my regiment. The enemy was a mile and a half in rear of our front line and on our flank. Those who have had no war experience, and those who have, can readily appreciate the difficulty of maintaining control. If you could control yourself, how many men could you control? Such was the problem confronting us. On our right the French at daylight had been driven out of Varennes, and the first intimation my regiment had of it was an enemy attack upon the trenches I had had constructed between the French and our lines. Thus, instead of facing north where we expected to fight, my regiment spread around for a distance of over five kilometres, and at one time we were fighting on a front of over nine kilometres—one regiment fighting on five miles of front.

I had determined to sacrifice myself, my regiment, and every unit attached to it rather than give up one foot of ground. I had told my men it was a question of kill or be killed. Just before eight o'clock I saw over 200 prisoners coming down a road—200 pacified Boche—and still hundreds followed them. Within the area north of the railroad there is a small triangle; there 350 Boche answered their last bugle call on earth. There were hundreds of Boche dead in the rest of the area. *We held our lines.*

Company G of our regiment was led by Captain Woolridge, a Californian, whose family originally came from Virginia. Books tell you that after you have lost one-third of your command you cannot make men fight. Woolridge's company lost 70 per cent., and fighting to the last, sent in 410 prisoners. The company on my right front (F) lost 56 men in killed, and over one-half of the remainder wounded, and still they stayed in the fight. No troops in the history of the world ever fought better. Captain Reid, of Alabama, commanded F Company, while the front battalion was commanded by Rowe, from New Hampshire. The Lieutenant Colonel of my regiment was F. H. Adams from Indiana.

My regiment was attacked by six German regiments, three on each flank, and they had three in reserve on my front; I know, for we captured prisoners from all nine of their regiments.

There has been something said with reference to its being left to the judgment of the colonel as to whether he would retire or not. *He would not.* During that action I received one order to counter-attack, but I could not cross an unfordable river, and we had not given way. In our organization I had tried to do one thing—to build up an absolutely invincible and unconquerable spirit. Our watchword was: "You may be killed, but you can't be conquered." No man is beaten until he wills to be beaten. There were nine regiments of Germans. They employed every means they had. They failed. The last great offensive that the Boche put forward culminated in this little valley, the only outlet to the south. And our comrades called us "The Rock of the Marne."

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The 38th U. S. Infantry, Colonel U. G. McAlexander commanding, held the Surmelin Valley. Of it Major General J. T. Dickman wrote as follows: "The strategical*

feature of the stretch of twenty kilometres between Château-Thierry and Dormans is the Valley of the Surmelin Creek. This valley furnishes the only good opening towards the south. The railroad and two good wagon roads in this valley, running towards Conde-en-Brie and Montmirail, are indispensable for the line of supply of an army crossing the Marne."

Further he said: "In the fighting on the front and flanks of the 38th Infantry, the enemy's losses were so great that his offensive was completely shattered and the attack was not renewed. The regiment was still in good condition and its fighting capacity was unimpaired. The defeat of the enemy on the Marne, July 15, 1918, definitely marked the transition for him from the offensive to the defensive. The heroic stand of the 38th Infantry stopped the enemy's advance toward Paris and made possible the counter-attack at Soissons three days later. One of the brightest pages in the history of the American Expeditionary Forces was written on this day by the 38th Infantry, and no soldier can have a prouder title than ability to state that he fought with the 38th Infantry in the defense of the Marne."



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT 1920-1921

(See Photograph on page 329)

First row, left to right: Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, State Regent, New Hampshire; Mrs. T. S. Holt, State Regent, of the Orient; Mrs. Charles W. Heavener, State Regent, West Virginia; Mrs. George W. White, Curator General; Mrs. John F. Yawger, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. George Maynard Minor, the President General; Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, Chaplain General; Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. William M. Wilson, State Regent, Ohio; Mrs. Hoval A. Smith, State Regent, Arizona; Mrs. Francis A. St. Clair, State Regent, District of Columbia; Mrs. Max Land, State Regent, Georgia. Second row: Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, State Regent, New Jersey; Mrs. George M. Young, State Regent, North Dakota; Mrs. John Keating, State Regent, Oregon; Miss Mary B. Temple, State Regent, Tennessee; Miss Jenn W. Coltrane, Historian General; Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Librarian General; Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Treasurer General; Miss Lillian M. Wilson, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. John P. Hume, Vice President General, Wisconsin; Mrs. John H. Stewart, State Regent, Vermont; Mrs. Herbert Hayden, State Vice Regent, Colorado; Mrs. Fred E. Frisbie, State Regent, Iowa; Mrs. Lucy Hazlett, State Regent, Maine; Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent, Connecticut. Third row: Mrs. Edwin E. Sparks, State Regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Samuel H. Davis, State Regent, Rhode Island; Miss Kate Waller Barrett, State Regent, Virginia; Mrs. John Trigg Moss, State Regent, Missouri; Mrs. James Spilman Phillips, Register General; Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Vice President General, Texas; Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, Vice President General, Oregon; Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Vice President General, Nebraska; Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, Vice President General, Illinois; Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, State Regent, Illinois; Miss Catharine Campbell, State Regent, Kansas; Mrs. Franklin P. Schumway, State Regent, Massachusetts; Mrs. James H. Wynn, State Regent, Mississippi; Mrs. George H. Goble, State Regent, Washington. Fourth row: Mrs. I. B. McFarland, State Regent, Texas; Mrs. E. G. Sewell, State Regent, Florida; Mrs. Edward P. Schoentgen, Vice President General, Iowa; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Vice President General, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Vice President General, New York; Miss Louise Coburn, Vice President General, Maine; Mrs. Frank Hall, Vice President General, Massachusetts; Mrs. William H. Wait, Vice President General, Michigan; Mrs. Frank Felter, State Regent, Indiana; Miss Louise McDuffee, State Regent, Michigan; Mrs. Charles W. Nash, State Regent, New York; Mrs. George Baker, State Vice Regent, Kentucky; Mrs. William P. Mercer, State Vice Regent, North Carolina. Top row: Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, Vice President General, California; Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Vice President General, Ohio; Mrs. William A. Guthrie, Vice President General, Indiana; Mrs. James Morris, Vice President General, Minnesota; and Mrs. Charles L. Bissell, State Vice Regent, Connecticut, and Chairman, Magazine Committee.

TWENTY-NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(*Continued from the May*, 1920, *Magazine*)

THE outstanding feature of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress was the sturdy American spirit displayed by the delegates in their attitude toward important questions of the day. Particularly noteworthy were the patriotic upholding of the vital principles of universal military training, the advocacy of higher pay for American school teachers, the endorsement of the educational system in the peace-time army, and the constantly expressed determination that the National Society do its full share in the Nation's task of making America all American. Constructive Americanism was the keynote of practically every speech and resolution, and the reported proceedings of the Congress, in the daily press, were read with keen interest by public-spirited citizens.

Real progress during the year just passed was reported at the State meetings held on Tuesday afternoon. A new plan of having the State meetings all on Tuesday afternoon, and no set session of the Congress at that time, met with great favor among the delegates. At the morning session of Tuesday Mrs. William H. Wait, Vice President General from Michigan, presented a resolution which was later recommended to the Congress by the Resolutions Committee, most far reaching in its effect, that foreign women be required by Congress to become naturalized under the same conditions as their husbands. Tuesday's sessions were featured by inspiring reports given by the national chairmen of the following committees: Liquidation and Endowment Fund, Mrs. Willard T. Block, Chairman; Preservation of Historic Spots, Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Chairman; National Old Trails Road, Mrs. John Van Brunt, Chairman; To Prevent Desecration of the Flag, Mrs. John P. Hume, Chairman; Genealogical Research, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Chairman; Philippine Endowment Fund, Mrs. Caroline E. McW. Holt, Chairman; Reciprocity, Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, Chairman; Insignia, Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Chairman; Real Daughters, Mrs. James P. Brayton, Chairman; and the Report of the Banquet Hall Committee, Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, Chairman. Following the latter report, subscriptions for the Banquet Hall were offered from all parts of the house. The National Officers' Club, D.A.R., gave $500 for the permanent balcony structure, to be known as the "President's Balcony," in honor of the President Gen-

eral, Mrs. Guernsey, and Mrs. Robert J. Hogan, president of the Officers' Club.

After the State meetings on Tuesday, the delegates took a social respite and attended practically *en masse,* first, the reception given by the Daughters of the State of Connecticut in honor of Mrs. George Maynard Minor, of Waterford, Conn., the unopposed candidate for President General. The state officers of Connecticut as well as the retiring and incoming national officers assisted Mrs. Minor in welcoming the delegates. The next social event of the day was the reception by the President General to the delegates and members of the Congress in Memorial Continental Hall held that night.

A memorable scene was presented by the hundreds of delegates in their handsome evening gowns as they slowly mounted the marble staircases, leading to the Board Room, where the receiving party stood. Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, stood at the entrance and next to her was Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy. The retiring members of the National Board of Management completed the line. Refreshments were served in the Banquet Hall and an orchestra played in the auditorium during the evening.

Resuming legislative cares the next morning, much interest was expressed by the delegates in the nominations to be made Wednesday night for a new President General, her national officers, and for seven Vice Presidents General. The business of legislation went steadily forward despite the election excitement and three sessions with full programs were held during the day.

At the opening of the morning session the Congress was shocked by the sad tidings that a venerable member, Miss Maria L. Sanford, professor emeritus of the University of Minnesota, whose "Apostrophe to the Flag," at the opening session of the Congress on Monday, had so thrilled the delegates, had died suddenly of heart failure while a guest at the home of Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota. The delegates paid tribute to the memory of the distinguished educator and woman patriot by standing several minutes in silence.

Reports of the steady march onward of the Society's official publication, the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, was a feature of the morning session. The Editor's report was followed by that of the chairman of the Magazine Committee.

When reporting as Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Minor first appeared before the Congress. She was greeted with a storm of applause which continued when she stated that the magazine had gained 4201 subscribers in the past year and had attained a subscription list of 13,346. She told the delegates that the total running expenses for the magazine during the past twelve months were but $24,843.54, and this despite increased cost of labor and paper, while the total receipts amounted to $20,549.90.

The startling fact was brought out by Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Chairman of a Special Committee to Promote Americanization Legislation, that more than three million non-English speaking alien illiterates are in the United States at the present time. She urged the delegates to support the legislation now pending in the National Congress to teach them the language of this nation. The next chairman who reported, Miss Lotte Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Educa-



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INSTALLATION OF NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS AT THE CLOSE OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, PRESIDENT GENERAL, WEARING THE RIBBON AND BADGE OF HER OFFICE, HANDED TO HER BY MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY, THE RETIRING PRESIDENT GENERAL. THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME IN THE SOCIETY'S EXISTENCE THAT SUCH A CEREMONY MARKED THE INSTALLATION OF NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS



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PAGES AT THE TWENTY-NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, APRIL 19-24, 1920

tion, gave exhaustive figures of the Society's work in reconstruction, patriotic education, conservation of the home and the education of the mountain whites of the South. She pointed out that in forty-eight mountain counties of the South there are one and a half million children of school age, and only ten foreign residents, and still the school term is but 104 days long and the average cost per capita for the school system $4.05. Miss Jones recommended an increased allotment to the thirty mountain schools which are aided by the Daughters of the American Revolution. She appealed for the mountain children on the ground that they are, generally speaking, descendants of Revolutionary patriots, and the most American of all Americans. Twenty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and seventy-two cents was expended for this work last year.

Over six thousand dollars was pledged for the Tamassee Industrial School at Tamassee, South Carolina, and the same amount was raised in the Congress for the American International College for Immigrants of Springfield, Massachusetts. Five thousand dollars of the fund for the American International College was given in a perpetual scholarship in honor of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey by the delegates to the Congress, and $1000 in a Sarah Elizabeth Guernsey Scholarship from the Daughters of Kansas.

At the request of Secretary of War Baker, Colonel R. I. Rees, U. S. Army, appeared before the Congress and told of the educational opportunities of the peace-time army. According to Colonel Rees, fifty-nine per cent. of the enlisted men are voluntary students of the one hundred and seventeen vocational training classes available for the men.

Miss Emily Napierlaski of the Polish Alliance made an impassioned plea for the children of Poland who were starving by thousands, she claimed. She dwelt on the spread of Bolshevism in Europe and said if it were not checked it would engulf every European nation and reach American shores. Her speech was most favorably received and many pledges with which to help the starving children of Poland were made during the week.

The growing evil of high prices in this country and measures to remedy this situation and to induce thrift in American homes featured the afternoon's program. The Thrift Committee, Miss Emma L. Crowell, Chairman, reported special activity along this line, and the State Chairmen of the Thrift Committee remained after the conclusion of the session for a conference with Mr. William Mather Lewis, director of Savings of the Treasury Department. Mr. Lewis outlined a definite program for the future activities of the Committee and urged that its members inculcate a spirit of economy and watchfulness among American women and try to make "How Much Is It" rather than "Wrap it Up" the slogan of American women shoppers. Mr. Lewis deplored the overalls craze which is sweeping over the country and feared the chief result would be that the homely, useful garment would be higher priced for the man who must needs wear overalls, not as a fad, but as convenient apparel in his chosen vocation. As a crumb of consolation to womankind, Mr. Lewis stated that men were ninety per cent. more extravagant than women, and that the urgent need in thrift is to see that a full dollar's worth is obtained for every dollar spent.



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(For Key, See Page 323.)

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R., 1920-1921, STATE VICE REGENTS AND NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, MAGAZINE COMMITTEE

Gifts, precious in their witness of the devotion of the state organizations for the common home of all, Memorial Continental Hall, were showered in profusion during the reading of state reports at the evening sessions. Some took the form of priceless historic relics in the shape of books, jewels, clothing, antiques and gleaming new silver pieces to beautify the Banquet Hall. The reports were summaries, limited to three minutes, while the full reports will be published in the official proceedings of the Congress. But the summaries sufficed to picture vividly the splendid work of the Society in every state—a vital force in every commonwealth, recognized by state authorities, as a leading instrument of patriotism, Americanism and as custodian of historic spots and traditions.

Expectancy ran high when the time for nominations of candidates drew near on Wednesday evening. Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut, placed the name of Mrs. George Maynard Minor, of Connecticut, before the Congress as that State's unanimous choice for President General. The nomination was seconded by Mrs. Duvall, of South Carolina, Mrs. Goode, of Alabama, and Mrs. Wait, of Michigan, from the platform, and then the delegates paid a signal tribute to Mrs. Minor by rising, *en masse,* to second her nomination.

No other names were announced for President General, and the nominations proceeded to the national officers and candidates for Vice Presidents General.

In Mrs. Buel's nominating speech she outlined Connecticut's pride in her candidate, stating:

Connecticut is filled with joy and pride in this moment of high privilege, for it is a high privilege to be able to present as a candidate for the office of President General the woman whose unusual personal charm, great strength and beauty of character, and rare qualities of mind and heart, have endeared her to our whole Society. The woman whom we in Connecticut have honored, revered and loved for so many years has won universal recognition and esteem. She is so widely known, so generally beloved, that a nominating speech seems literally out of place. Why tell you what you already know? Why recount the high qualifications, the brilliant and varied talents that fit her so preëminently for this office? To do so would sound like fulsome adulation, though it would be but the simple truth.

Not alone Connecticut, but the entire Society well knows her splendid achievements and distinguished service in many and varying activities, her unusual abilities both as business woman and as artist, her high idealism, her self-dedication to whatsoever service she is called upon to perform.

And to this high service of President General she is being called to-day by Daughters throughout the country. She has not sought this position; she has avoided it, but for many years the call kept coming in, unmistakable, insistent, until she yielded at last and allowed us to announce her candidacy.

Her endorsement by Connecticut at our State Conference of a year ago was an ovation without precedent in our history—a unanimous outpouring of enthusiasm, a tribute of love and admiration seldom accorded to man or woman. With hearts full of pride and gladness, we hailed her then as our candidate, our honored leader, our dearly loved friend, and now we present her to you.

We are honored in the giving and you in the receiving. To elect her will confer marked distinction upon our whole Society.

Therefore, in the name of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, I place in nomination for the office of President General—Mrs. George Maynard Minor, of Connecticut.

The use of voting machines was again dispensed with, and it was found that greater speed in voting was obtained thereby. Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, State Vice Regent of Connecticut, was appointed Chairman of Tellers, and she had the voting booths in the basement opened as early as eight-thirty Thursday morning. All through the day until three-thirty P.M. the long line of voters passed down the staircase



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HANDSOME GIFTS OF SOLID SILVER WERE PRESENTED TO THE BANQUET HALL AND LARGE SUMS OF MONEY DONATED TO FURNISH THE "PRESIDENT GENERAL'S BALCONY." MRS. CHARLES W. BASSETT, CHAIRMAN OF THE BANQUET HALL COMMITTEE, WORKED UNTIRINGLY FOR THEIR COMPLETION



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SILVER SANDWICH PLATES, CAKE BASKETS, COMPOTES, VASES, CREAM AND SUGAR SET, MAHOGANY TRAYS, AND CRETONNE COVERED WICKER FURNITURE GIVEN TO THE BANQUET HALL AND THE "PRESIDENT GENERAL'S BALCONY." TEA WAS SERVED THERE EVERY AFTERNOON DURING THE CONGRESS

until it was found that 1290 ballots had been cast—a record vote.

The next two sessions of the Congress were notable for a splendid address by Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, President General of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, and for the comprehensive reports of the Americanization Committee by Mrs. Harold R. Howell, Chairman, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Vice Chairman. Mr. William Horton Foster, of the Community Motion Picture Bureau, then told the delegates of the value of the Motion Picture in Americanization work and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Second Vice President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, gave a stirring talk on the reconstruction service of American women.

More State Regents' reports and more lovely gifts and an interesting musical program held the delegates' attention Thursday evening while waiting for the tellers' report of the election results, which came about ten P.M. A thrill of excitement ran through the hall when Mrs. Bissell announced that Mrs. Minor had been elected President General by a vote of 1249. Round after round of applause greeted the news, and it was some minutes before the Chairman of Tellers was able to complete her announcements. The victorious national officers and the ballots cast for them were as follows: Chaplain General, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, 1249; Recording Secretary General, Mrs. John Francis Yawger, 1219; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott, 1235; Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, 1227; Registrar General, Mrs. James Spilman Phillips, 1234; Treasurer General, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, 1233; Historian General, Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, 1232; Reporter General, Miss Lillian M. Wilson, 1234; Librarian General, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, 1218; Curator General, Mrs. George W. White, 1233; Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, California, 1094; Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Ohio, 942; Mrs. James M. Morris, Minnesota, 876; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, New York, 806; Mrs. Henry McCleary, Washington, 779; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Pennsylvania, 756; and Mrs. Edward P. Schoentgen, Iowa, 728.

In accordance with the Constitution the seven women receiving the highest votes for Vice Presidents General were declared elected. Mrs. Minor and her new officers were then escorted to the platform while pages carried beautiful floral tributes to the successful candidates. Mrs. Minor made a graceful speech of acceptance, speaking extemporaneously without notes as follows:

Madam President General, Members of the National Board, Members of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress:

When one is deeply stirred, as I was last night by your unanimous nomination, one cannot speak. One cannot find words to express the feeling that is in one's heart. And to-night I find it almost as difficult to express myself. I feel more like praying than speaking; praying to be given strength to live up to all your faith in me. I have mingled feelings of gratitude and humility—gratitude that we have come to a time when we can do this thing in such a big, friendly way; gratitude that I am called to serve you at this time; humility lest I be unable to live up to your expectations and to my ideals of service.

I cannot take this tribute personally. I realize it is not only a tribute to my beloved State—Connecticut (and I wish you could all know how perfectly splendid Connecticut is as I do), but it is also a tribute to our National Board, to our President General, and to you that this fine feeling exists. It is weak to look backward and to cherish grudges and prejudice; it is strength to look forward and go forward with faith and courage and an open mind.

Now, your President General can do very little by herself, but if we all go forward with faith and courage and an open mind we can carry on the work of our Society in a big and splendid way. I bespeak your coöperation. I appreciate the great honor you have conferred upon me; I realize the great responsibility it entails, and I also realize the great opportunity for service. It is this last that attracts me the most. I dedicate myself to your service.

The women elected to the office of Vice President General uphold the fine traditions of distinguished ability and leadership which marked their predecessors in office. Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, of New York, is the wife of the former governor of that state and is prominent in patriotic D. A. R. work in the Empire State. She was actively engaged during the war as a member of the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Edward P. Schoentgen of Council Bluffs, Iowa, has been prominent in educational work for some years. She organized the Federated Parents-Teachers Association with a membership of two thousand women in her home city and was also largely responsible for the organization of the Woman's Department of the local Red Cross Chapter.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Pittsburg, Pa., has a fine record as the war State Regent of the Keystone State. During her regency Pennsylvania Daughters gave $319,218.10 in gifts and money to war objects, not counting Liberty Bonds or Thrift Stamps. Mrs. Cook has been prominent in the work in Americanization and Patriotic Education.

Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, of Los Angeles, has served as State Regent of California and is regarded as one of the best executive women in the membership of the society. Mrs. Cottle, who is an Iowan by birth, organized the first society of the Children of the American Revolution in that state.

The great Northwest elected its candidate for Vice President General in Mrs. James T. Morris, of Minneapolis. Mrs. Morris was the war State Regent and kept Minnesota up to its quota in all the war service work. She has been especially active in the Americanization field. Under her direction, a committee collected and published the original stories of the early settlers of Minnesota called "Old Rail Fence Corners."

Mrs. Henry McCleary, Vice President General from Washington, has served the national society in many capacities. She was for six years on the Washington State Board of Management, was Regent of Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma, and State Regent and Chairman of the Old Trails Road Committee and Pacific Coast Director of the National Old Trails Road. Mrs. McCleary is a native of Ohio. She is descended from the celebrated Captain John Baldwin of the Revolution.

Mrs. Edward L. Harris, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been a member of the National Society for twenty-one years. She served the Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, as Regent for many years. During her regency, special care was given to the Children of the Republic Club and social centre work. As Chairman of Patriotic Education she worked for a safe and sane Fourth and to prevent the use of the flag for advertising purposes. As State Regent it was under her direction that Ohio Daughters built the Hostess House at Camp Sherman, which was a model of its kind.

The entire Congress, headed by the President General and the newly elected national officers, went on a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon on Friday and laid wreaths on the sarcophagi of

George and Martha Washington. Impressive ceremonies attended the planting of a memorial tree on the hillside opposite the tomb. The tree was a mulberry sapling from the famous field of Yorktown where the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington marked the close of the Revolutionary War. Soil from different states in the Union was placed about the roots. Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, State Regent of Virginia, in addition to soil from that state, contributed soil she had brought from the Marne and Belleau Wood. Sergeant M. J. Ober, orderly to Secretary of the Navy Daniels and the oldest Marine in service, sounded " Colors," " Retreat," and " Taps " most effectively.

On Thursday evening, at the close of a speech recounting the fulfilment of the promises made at the time of her nomination and the achievements of the President General and her administration, Mrs. Ames, of Illinois, moved that the 29th Continental Congress elect Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey Honorary President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Foster, Vice President General from Georgia, took the chair and put the motion, which was carried by a rising vote amid enthusiastic applause.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, former ambassador to Germany and an authority on international law, delivered an unusually interesting address on Friday night.

The Congress went on record on Saturday, the closing day, as being in favor of increased pay for the officers and men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and also recommended the establishment of a Liberty Memorial Park near Washington to be connected with the National Capital by a Road of Remembrance or Memorial Highway, with state trees planted the entire distance, and sent a resolution of greetings to President Wilson.

A high honor was conferred on the President General and delegates by the Department of State, through the courtesy of Secretary of State Colby, which for the first time in years exhibited the original Declaration of Independence and other historic state papers to the inspection of the Daughters. The delegates went in relays of one hundred to the State Department, and the scene was one of historic and thrilling interest. It was an inspiring moment when they were allowed to gaze on the fast fading but immortal document. Secretary Colby presented two facsimile copies, made in 1823, to Mrs. Guernsey, one to be hung in Memorial Continental Hall and the other to become her personal property.

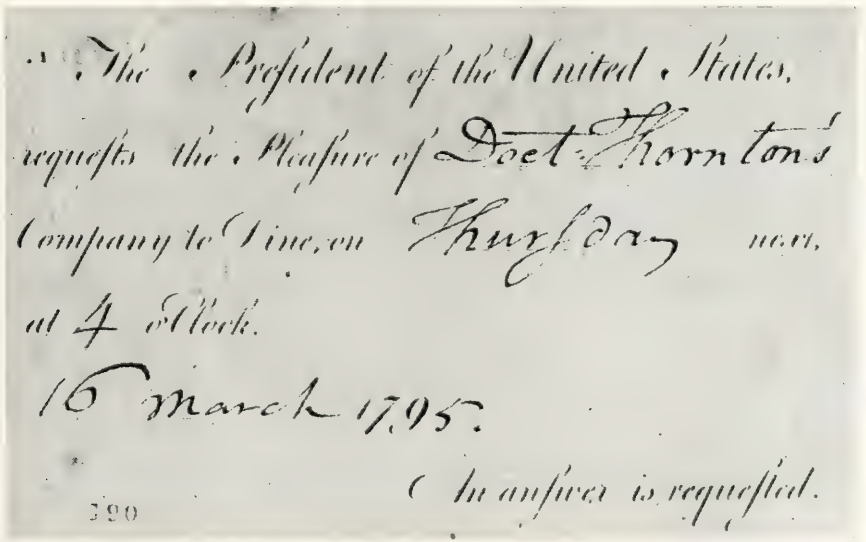
A beautiful ceremony of installation of the new officers was the final scene of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress. After the return from the Department of State the delegates assembled again in Memorial Continental Hall, and the ceremony of installing her successor in office was inaugurated by Mrs. Guernsey, the retiring President General. The retiring officers and the incoming officers stood on the platform, and commencing with Mrs. Guernsey each officer removed her insignia of office and placed it on her successor. The ceremony was greatly applauded and its simple dignity and the words of good cheer spoken by Mrs. Guernsey and Mrs. Minor left an echo of promise for the future in the hearts of the delegates as the falling of the gavel marked the close of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress.

WHITE HOUSE INVITATIONS

By Katharine Calvert Goodwin

IN endeavoring to collect material for the history of the gradual evolution of the White House invitation, very little data was available. White House officials were consulted and it was found that no invitations had been kept on file at the White House previous to the time of President McKinley. In looking over the old papers and letters of several distinguished Washingtonians, some White House invitations were eventually unearthed and a few were found in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. Thus, by a literal delving in by-ways it was finally made possible to compile the following article.

In 1789, just before commencing his first administration as president, George Washington, realizing the value of establishing some precedent in the matter of social etiquette, forms and usage, wrote letters to James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and John Adams, requesting their "candid and undisguised opinions." In each letter he enclosed a list of queries, nine in all, regarding some plan for the President's line of social conduct, knowing it would be easier to commence the Administration upon a well-adopted social


The President of the United States
requests the Pleasure of Doct. Thornton's
Company to Dine, on Thursday next,
at 4 o'Clock.
16 March 1795.
An answer is requested.
390

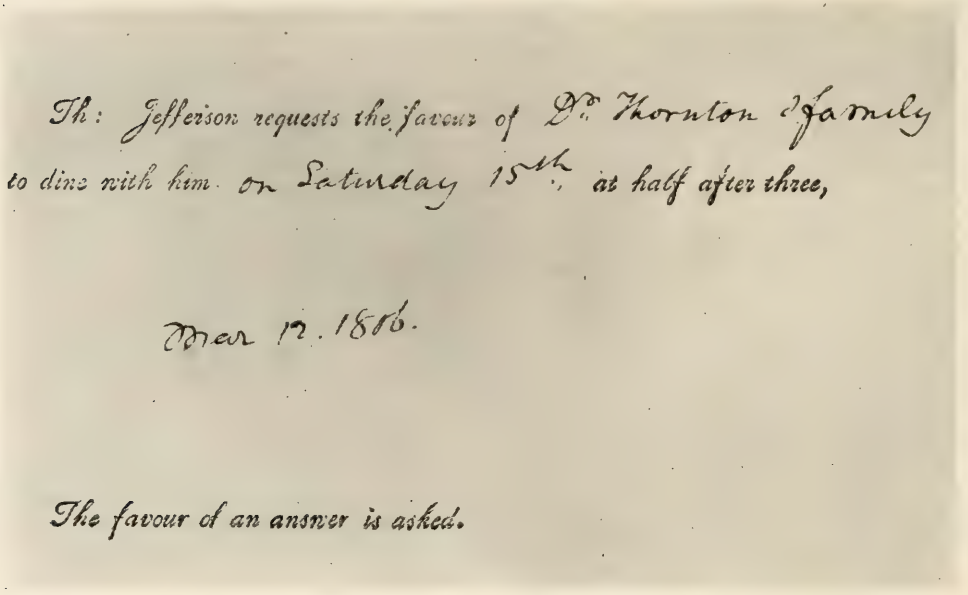
All photographs by Handy, Washington

INVITATION TO DOCTOR WILLIAM THORNTON TO A STAG DINNER GIVEN BY GEORGE WASHINGTON

system than later to correct mistakes confirmed by habit. Our first President clearly foresaw the magnitude of the task upon which he was about to enter and the difficulty, as he states it, of maintaining "the dignity of his office, without subjecting himself to the imputation of superciliousness or unnecessary reserve." How was he to avoid "an association with all kinds of company, on the one hand, and a total seclusion from society on the other?"

Some middle course had to be adopted and for this purpose Washington submitted the queries to his four friends, men whose services abroad in official capacities had made them well posted on every social usage of the day. The keynote of these queries of Washington seems to be a sort of appealing helplessness in meeting the situation. What line of conduct ought to be adopted by him and how was it to be accomplished? What would be the wisest method of bringing any system into use? Could the President have a few friends at dinner on reception days, including in rotation the members of both houses of Congress "without exciting clamor in the rest of the community?" Should he give four great entertainments a year and would one day a week be sufficient for receiving "visits of compliment?" Apparently, Washington's principal object was to leave ample time for his official duties, but one cannot but smile when he naïvely asks, "In what light would his appearance *rarely* at tea parties be considered?" It is not on record what Washington's advisers decided. We can only judge what their verdict must have been by the hospitable lavishness and stately atmosphere of his subsequent entertainments. Washington and Grant are the only Presidents known to have used their full title of "The President of the United States" on their official invitations.

As the President's official residence


Th: Jefferson requests the favour of Dr. Thornton & family
to dine with him on Saturday 15th. at half after three,

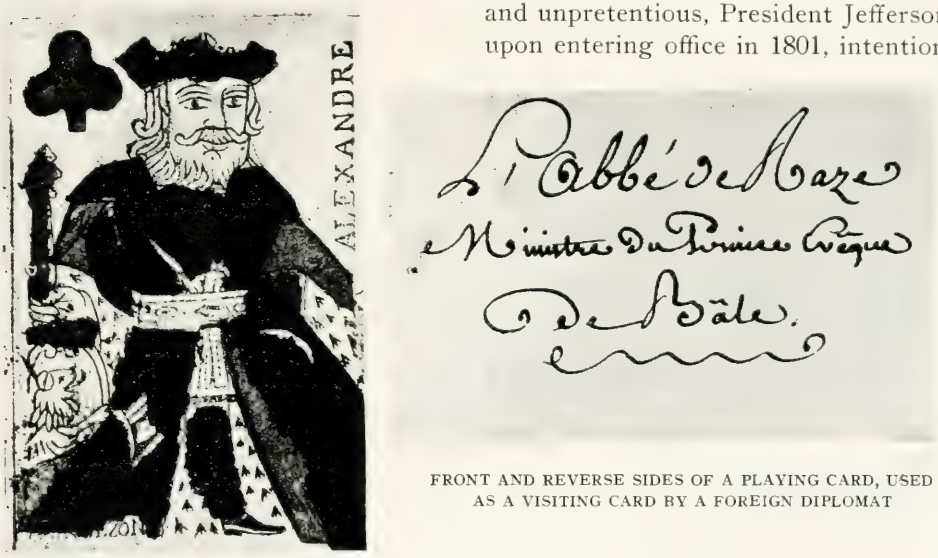
Mar 12. 1806.

The favour of an answer is asked.

INVITATION TO DOCTOR WILLIAM THORNTON AND FAMILY TO A DINNER GIVEN BY THOMAS JEFFERSON

was in Philadelphia no White House entertaining took place until the latter part of John Adams' administration, when it was moved to Washington. I doubt if Mrs. Adams was particularly enthusiastic at the change when she found a half-finished building set in the midst of a space used for brick yards. Impossible to have the brilliant levees of a little wooden bridge. It was quite different from the present imposing entrance, with its spacious porte cochère, the large dressing rooms, and the broad corridors and stairway leading to the East Room. But in 1801 Mrs. Adams used the East Room for drying linen!

Although the first entertaining at the White House was necessarily simple and unpretentious, President Jefferson, upon entering office in 1801, intention-



FRONT AND REVERSE SIDES OF A PLAYING CARD, USED AS A VISITING CARD BY A FOREIGN DIPLOMAT

she had been in the habit of giving in Philadelphia, with no system of bells and with fireplaces minus the grates. Yet in spite of the discomfort of entertaining in a partly furnished house, the first New Year Reception was held January 1, 1801, the most democratic social custom ever established in this country. The New Year Receptions continued uninterrupted until 1914, when they were abruptly discontinued by President Wilson.

What a contrast between the receptions of those early days and those of our time. Then the White House had a post and rail fence on the north, and the entrance to the house was by means

ally went many steps further in his efforts to make all official functions as informal as possible. Not the shadow of a barrier must exist between him and the public. Without scruple he dashed all Old World social standards to the ground and was delighted at the rather crude result. He was out on a veritable campaign for Republicanism and this was the surest way to attack any possible relics of monarchy. This was certainly not through any ignorance on Jefferson's part, for, in the first place, he was born a gentleman, and in the second place, his years abroad had made him perfectly familiar with European etiquette. However, when

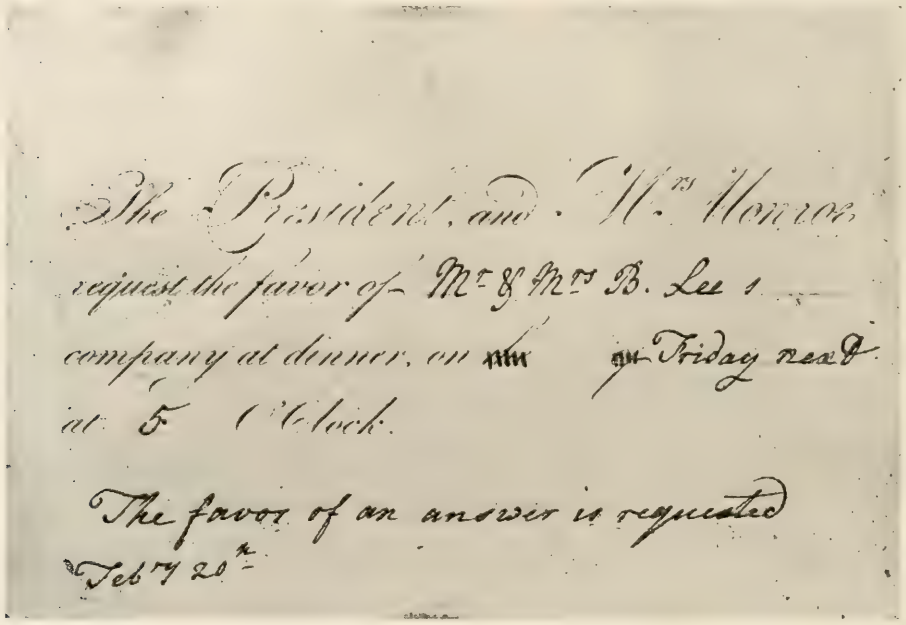
in the White House he formulated his own canons of etiquette, among them being the following:

4th—Among the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Executive Government, in its own principles of personal and national equality, considers every Minister as the representative of his nation, and equal to every other without distinction of grade.

5th—No titles being admitted here, those of foreigners give no precedence.

6th—Our Ministers to foreign nations are as private citizens while here.*

recall a *faux pas* which was considered of so grave a nature as to precipitate the first international wrangle on etiquette at the White House. At one of his state dinners, at which many diplomats were present, President Jefferson, to the surprise of all, stepped forward and offered his arm to Dolly Madison. She demurred and whispered, "Take out Mrs. Merry" (the wife of the British Minister). Jefferson stoutly re-


The President and Mrs Monroe
request the favor of Mr & Mrs B. Lee's
company at dinner, on ~~this~~ next Friday next
at 5 o'Clock.
The favor of an answer is requested
Feb'y 20th

DINNER INVITATION OF PRESIDENT AND MRS. MONROE

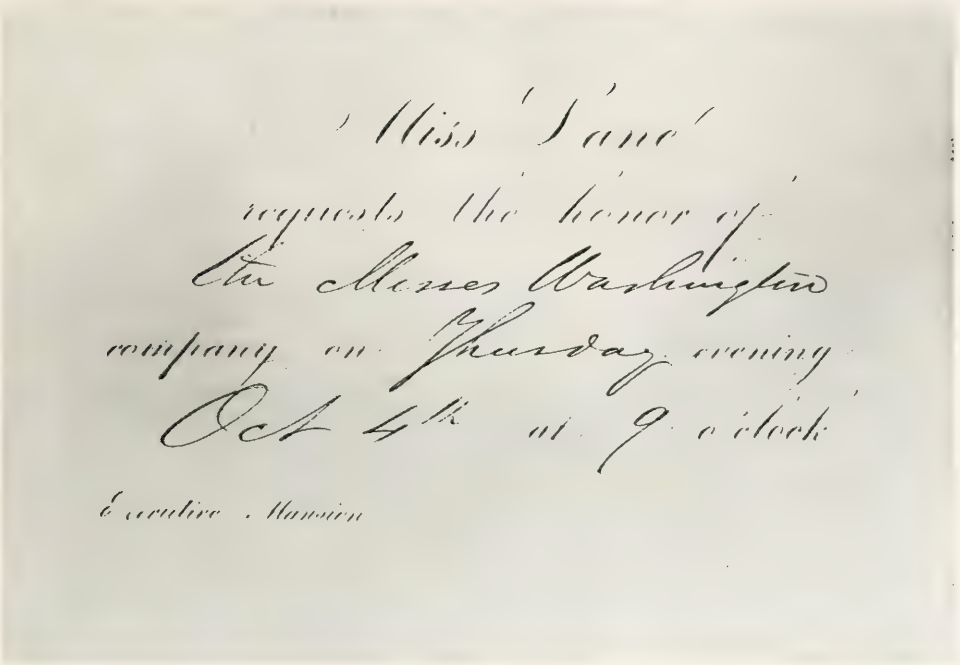
Jefferson was sufficiently aristocratic to afford to be democratic, but it is doubtful if he would have "gotten away with it" had he not been fortunate in having as official hostess charming Dolly Madison, wife of his Secretary of State. Her tact saved many an awkward situation and frequently calmed the feelings of the outraged foreign diplomats.

In this particular it is interesting to

fused, and Mrs. Merry, feeling deeply insulted, seized her husband's arm, and walked in behind them. Afterward Mrs. Merry made an international question of her right to go in to dinner at the White House on the President's arm, and her husband, having complained on the subject to his government, was later recalled.

Instead of using his title of President on a formal invitation, "Th. Jefferson" is inscribed thereon with nothing what-

* Memoirs and Letters of Dolly Madison.


Miss Lane
requests the honor of
the Misses Washington
company on Thursday evening
Oct 4th at 9 o'clock
Executive Mansion

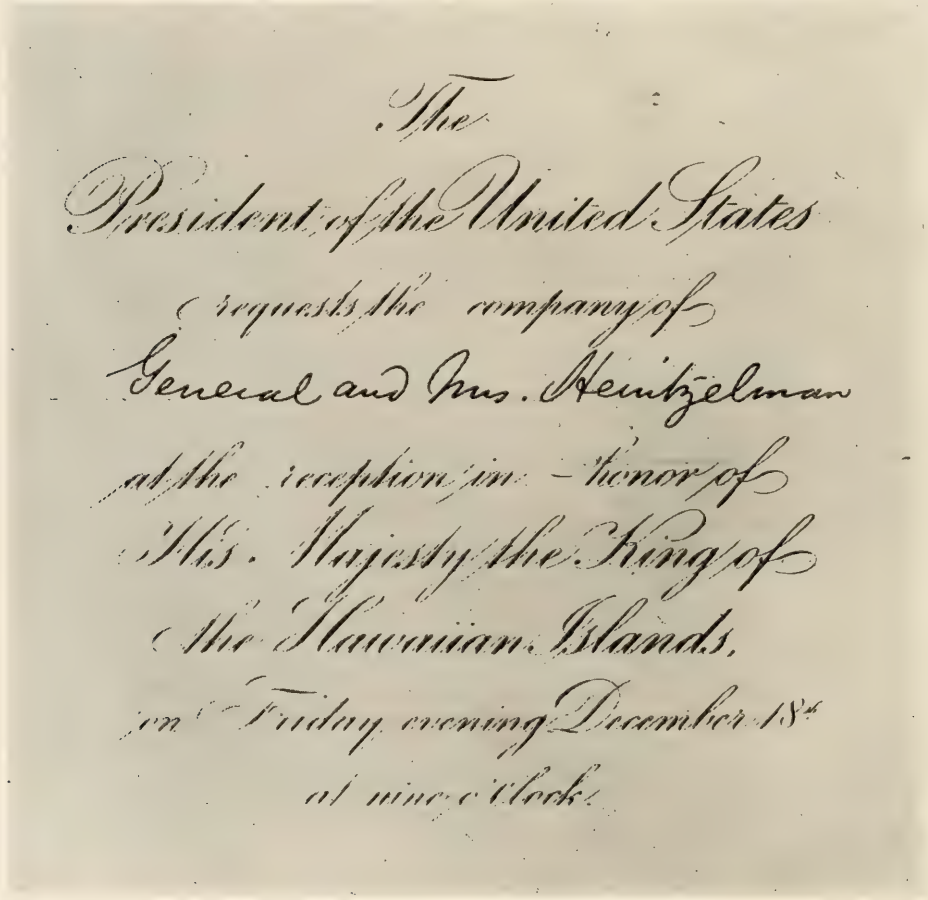
DANCE INVITATION OF MISS HARRIET LANE, NIECE OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN


The President & Mrs. Lincoln
request the honor of
Mr Holts
company at dinner on Wednesday
at 5 o'clock
An early answer is requested.
Hills & Solomons.

INVITATION TO A DINNER GIVEN BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. LINCOLN

ever to distinguish it from the invitation of the humblest citizen. Both the invitations of Washington and Jefferson were printed, for at that time engraving was far more usual in England than in this country, and the fashionable dinner hour was half past three o'clock in the afternoon. There seemed to be no established form for wording the invitation. The printed blanks of Jefferson's invitations are expressed in various ways. "Th. Jefferson presents his compliments to Mr. ——— and requests the favour of his company to dinner," or, "Th. Jefferson requests the favour of Mr. ——— to dine with him." "R. S. V. P." in the lower left-hand corner of the card was not adopted until over fifty years later. "The favor of an answer is desired, asked, or requested," as the case might be, appeared sometimes at the lower right of the invitation, or at the lower left, sometimes in the lower centre. Much seemed to be left to the discretion of the printer. Washington's invitations were really far more modern in expression than those of Jefferson.

Although Thomas Jefferson was not averse to giving entertainments in the White House, he was certainly not over-fond of going to other people's



INVITATION ISSUED BY PRESIDENT ULYSSES S. GRANT

functions. A letter to Doctor William Thornton, dated February 14, 1801, in which he says he has received "his friendly invitation to pass the evening on Monday next," also states that "for ten years past he has been in the habit, from considerations of health, of never going out in the evening. His friends any address, and let it go at that. On the same card (now in the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress) appears the names of four young Frenchmen; they were evidently all calling together, and it was a saving of expenditure certainly.

Although Dolly Madison had never been abroad, her experience in presid-



AUTOGRAPHED PLACE CARD USED AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN IN THE WHITE HOUSE BY MISS ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND, SISTER OF PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND

have been so kind as to indulge this habit, and he is sure Doctor Thornton will accept it as an apology."

Visiting cards were also printed, though by no means all of them. During Jefferson's administration it was quite customary for a diplomat, when paying calls, simply to write his name on the back of playing cards, the reverse sides of which were always plain white. The chargé des affaires of the Court of Saxony and Mr. Crawford, one of the British commissioners, went so far as to have their names and addresses printed on the backs of playing cards, but the majority merely scribbled down their last names, omitting

ing at President Jefferson's state functions and her own innate tact and attractiveness made her especially well-fitted to be Mistress of the White House during her husband's two administrations, 1809–1817. Objections were raised that her repasts were really too lavish and bountiful to be in good taste. To this criticism she replied that the profusion of her table resulted from the prosperity of her country and she preferred Virginia liberality to European elegance.

While Mrs. Monroe had been a brilliant social success in both New York and Paris and had lived some years in the capital when Monroe was Secretary of State, still she made absolutely no



The President & Mrs. Hayes

request the pleasure of the company of

Genl. Heintzelman and the Ladies of his Family

on Tuesday evening, Feb 10th 1880,

from eight until eleven o'clock,

to meet

The Members of the Diplomatic Corps.

INVITATION TO A RECEPTION GIVEN BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. HAYES, SHOWING THE CREST USED FOR THE FIRST TIME ON A WHITE HOUSE INVITATION, A CUSTOM STILL IN VOGUE

IT WAS FROM THIS CREST ON WHITE HOUSE STATIONERY THAT PRESIDENT WILSON IN 1915 HAD THE NEW "PRESIDENT'S FLAG" DESIGNED

attempt at extensive entertaining when her husband became President. She may have disliked official entertaining or refrained from it simply because the White House was not sufficiently furnished for elaborate parties.

Although Congress appropriated money from time to time for furnishing the White House, down to Andrew Jackson's day each President had to supply his personal belongings to make the house habitable. We see by the invitation of President and Mrs. Monroe that the dinner hour in 1820 had advanced an hour and a half since Jefferson's time. The favor of one's company was requested at five o'clock instead of three-thirty. It was evidently thought superfluous to mention the President's residence, for in these old-time invitations nothing indicates where the entertainment would take place.

The next "First Lady of the Land" was assuredly the very antithesis of her predecessor. Mrs. John Quincy Adams entered upon a perfect heydey of magnificent entertaining. As Mr. Charles Moore states: "Mrs. Adams' régime at the White House marked the height of the exclusive and aristocratic tendencies of the days when wealthy, pleasure-loving Southerners, making Washington their winter home, set the social pace."

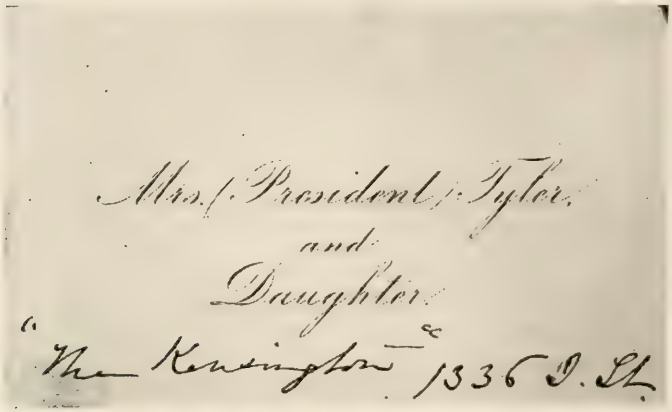
Thus ended the first era of White House entertaining. All "exclusive and aristocratic tendencies" were literally thrown to the winds when Andrew Jackson, the first commoner to become President, took over the reigns of government in 1829. Mrs. Jackson died soon after his election, but it is doubtful if her influence would have mitigated the painfully democratic inclinations of the President. For the next eight years brilliant balls and sumptuous levees were unheard of. This was a rather bad outlook for the new social era and, indeed, through the next seven administrations down to Buchanan's time, all White House entertaining was of a more or less perfunctory character.

President Buchanan's administration, 1857–1861, was of almost unprecedented brilliance socially owing to the unbounded popularity of his niece, Miss Harriet Lane. Many of the invitations were sent out in her name and the one reproduced herewith shows that the White House had now definitely come to be called Executive Mansion.

Abraham Lincoln entered the White House amid much national confusion, a confusion that was likewise reflected in some of the official entertaining of that era. During the Civil War enormous public levees were held at the White House which could be attended without an invitation. This was exactly what President Washington had managed to avoid, for he mentioned in his "Queries" that "the President is not to give general entertainments in the manner the presidents of Congress have formerly done." At one of Lincoln's receptions in 1864, General Grant came unannounced and the excitement was so great that he was obliged to stand on a sofa so that all might see him. But when Mrs. Lincoln endeavored to arrange a state dinner in his honor he hurriedly left town, leaving word that he had enough of "show business."

But a certain amount of "show business" Grant had to put up with on becoming President in 1869. In one respect President and Mrs. Grant's invitations differed from those of any other President. Occasionally they used their initial "G" at the head of the invitation, something that had never

been done either before or since. It was in 1874 when the King of the Hawaiian Islands visited the United States that Grant used his title of "The President of the United States" on the invitations for a reception in honor of His Majesty.



VISITING CARD USED BY MRS. JULIA GARDINER TYLER, WIDOW OF PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER

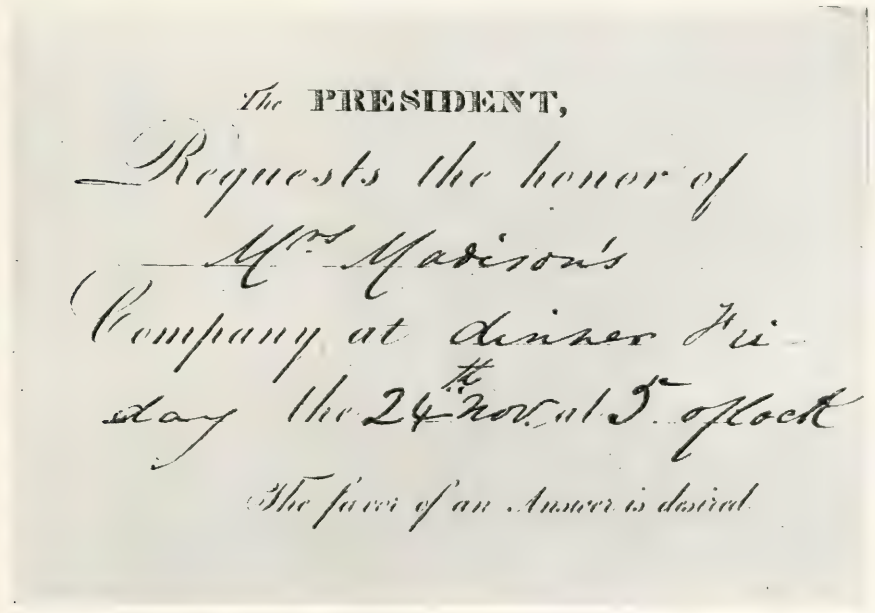
And with the next administration, that of Rutherford B. Hayes in 1877, came the most noticeable change of all in regard to the White House invitation. For the first time the gold crest, or coat-of-arms, appeared at the top of the invitation. This crest is practically the same device as the President's seal. The President's seal conforms closely to the Great Seal of the United States, the only difference being that in the President's seal the eagle's head is turned towards the sinister, and the stars are differently distributed. It is used simply in sealing envelopes containing communications from the President to Congress, the official seal for all presidential acts being the seal of the United States, or, if the law permits it, of one of the executive departments. The press from which the President's seal is made has been in use for many years, and the device is to be seen in the President's flag and also in bronze on the floor of the entrance corridor of the White House. The crest used on the Hayes' invitations, although identical in design with those on the more modern ones, is somewhat larger but perfectly flat on the paper, while the crests of McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson are smaller and stand out in slight relief. Sometimes the crest was reproduced on invitations in silver instead of gold, as upon the occasion of President and Mrs. Taft's silver wedding anniversary.

A decided departure from both previous and subsequent invitations were those issued by Miss Cleveland, President Cleveland's sister and chatelaine of the White House before his marriage to Miss Frances Folsom. These invitations show the large crest, under which appears in gold letters the words "The President's House." This was a revival of an early phrasing. On the old maps and plans for the city of Washington, before the White House was even built, it was called "The President's House."

The four years from 1881 to 1885 witnessed the administration of the most Chesterfieldian of all our Presidents, Chester A. Arthur, a true Beau Brummel in every sense of the word. He used the crest also on the flaps of the envelopes containing White House invitations, whereas former Presidents, like Buchanan, had simply used red sealing wax.



INVITATION TO A GARDEN PARTY GIVEN BY MRS. WOODROW WILSON IN 1913



OFFICIAL INVITATION FOUND AMONG THE PAPERS OF DOLLY MADISON



THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

Miss Cleveland

requests the pleasure of the company of

Mrs. Lincoln

at luncheon on Saturday Feby. twenty-seventh

at two o'clock.

1886.

LUNCHEON INVITATION ISSUED BY MISS ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND. THE WORDING UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S CREST IS UNIQUE

The two administrations of both Cleveland and McKinley and that of Benjamin Harrison witnessed no particular change in the White House invitation except in the relative size of the crest. On President McKinley's invitations the crest varies a little from time to time in size and shape; on those of President Harrison the crest is decidedly large, while on the place-card, used at a luncheon given by President Cleveland's sister, the crest is very large.

For over fifty years on both stationery and invitations the White House had invariably been called Executive Mansion, but President Roosevelt on coming into office in 1901 instituted the change to White House. From that time to the present "The White House" in raised gold letters has appeared on the upper left-hand corner of invitation envelopes. There is little or no difference in the invitations of Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson. Mrs. Roosevelt was the first President's wife to employ a social secretary detailed from a Government Department. Roosevelt was the first to establish the custom of having the President's crest emblazoned on the panels of the White House carriages and motor cars.

It was also in Roosevelt's régime, in the year 1903, that the White House was restored and enlarged in order to facilitate both business and pleasure. The original plan was adhered to in every way, the annexes being the only new features. For some time much discomfort and lack of dignity had marked the large public receptions. The con-

gestion by thousands of people was so great that often women in evening clothes stood for hours at the entrance before being admitted, while many made their exits by climbing through windows. Then, too, the state dining-room was so small that only fifty guests could be seated, and it was necessary to use other rooms and corridors. But this condition of affairs no longer exists and the White House to-day has every convenience for entertaining, while the annexes afford the President plenty of office space.

For some time before the last few administrations the task of sending out the White House invitations had fallen to the lot of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, an officer of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, whose duties also comprise being the President's personal aide. But the issuing of invitations now devolves upon the clerks of the White House offices, under the supervision of the secretaries of the President and his wife.

NOTE.—The Magazine is indebted to Miss Alice Reading, Dr. and Mrs. William Fox, and Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick for their courteous coöperation in compiling this article.—EDITOR.

TO THE PAGES OF THE 29TH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Prince Lubomirski, Minister of Poland to the United States, has expressed his country's grateful thanks to the pages of the 29th Continental Congress, N.S. D.A.R., for their generous donation to the fund for the relief of starving and destitute children in Poland, in the following letter received by the Treasurer General at Memorial Continental Hall:

THE POLISH LEGATION

2640 Sixteenth Street,

May 4, 1920.

MESDAMES:

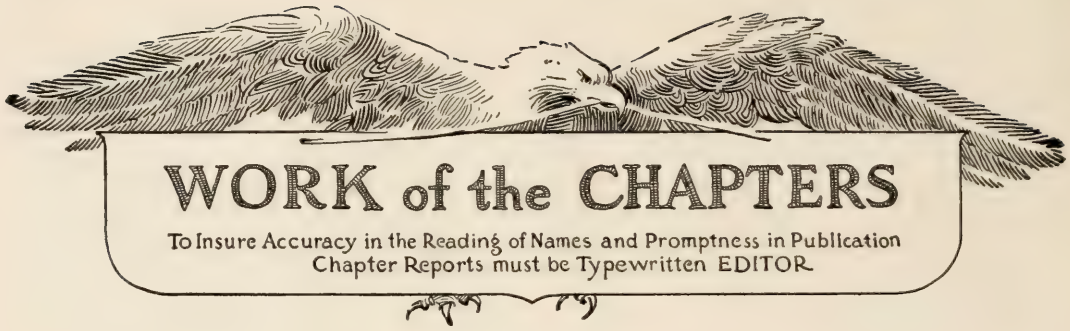
I wish to express to you my very deep and heartfelt thanks for the contribution of sixty-six dollars which you made for relief of children in Poland during the recent Congress of the Daughters of American Revolution.

You may believe that this contribution will maintain life in the bodies of some children who perhaps would have suffered very greatly and even died from their suffering had this contribution not been made. Conditions are so deplorable in some parts of Poland, due to the lack of nutrition suffered by the children over a period of years while their bodies craved for the food that a growing child needed, that they are hard to describe.

Your kindness in making this gift is another one of those manifestations of the good heart of America that the next generation of Poland will always remember with thankfulness.

Sincerely yours,

LUBOMIRSKI.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Mass.). The program on Americanization this year is being carried out in a most helpful and entertaining way. Mrs. A. J. George, of Boston, entertained the Chapter in November by relating her experiences in the hospitals during the war and by reading appreciative letters from her soldier-patients.

In September, Superintendent Harvey George addressed the Chapter on Americanization in the schools; on March 2nd, Mrs. Allan Chamberlain gave an instructive talk on the same subject.

A Colonial tea was given at The Oaks on February 25th. Members wore "Ye Olde Time" costumes, and the occasion proved one of great interest. Mrs. J. M. Ramsey read a paper on the Paine House, now The Oaks and our present Chapter House. A social tea has followed all monthly meetings.

The members of the Chapter feel much honored in the election of Mrs. Andrew Howarth as State Historian at the recent State Conference. Mrs. Howarth is a Past Regent.

On March 11th a luncheon was given at The Oaks in honor of Mrs. Theodore C. Bates. The occasion was Mrs. Bates' seventy-fifth birthday; she is a Past Regent and a charter member of the Chapter.

The Chapter is carrying on much philanthropic and patriotic work.

EDITH H. D. RICHARDSON,
Historian.

Maryland Line Chapter (Baltimore, Md.). At the annual state meeting of the National Society, March 17th and 18th, the Maryland Line Chapter, Miss Louise Haughton, Regent, in its report, included as part of its work the placing of the handsome bronze tablet bearing the inscription of the American's Creed, by Mr. William Tyler Page, in the State House at Annapolis, December 23, 1919, the donors being one of its members, Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott, State Regent, and Mrs. Harry K. Gorsuch, of the Carter Braxton Chapter, State Chairman for the Distribution of the Creed. The occasion of the unveiling of the tablet was one fraught with deep patriotic meaning to the State of Maryland, and was witnessed by a large and interested assemblage.

The invitations were issued by the State Regent, and included members of all the Patriotic Societies and officials of church and state.

The Maryland Line Chapter feels greatly honored that it shared, together with the Carter Braxton Chapter, so large a part in such an important event.

ANNA L. MALSTER,
Corresponding Secretary.

Eve Lear Chapter (New Haven, Conn.) held its monthly meeting February 16th in the parlors of the Benedict Memorial Church.

The program was of a patriotic character, the meeting coming between the dates of Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays. A short business meeting preceded the entertainment. Dr. Elizabeth W. Cleanland, Chairman of the Americanization Committe, reported the activities of the Chapter along that line.

July 4, 1919, the Chapter held an Americanization service in Foot Guard Armory. The interesting program was as follows: "The Star-Spangled Banner," by the audience, led by Mr. Hugh Alcorn; salute to the flag; prayer for the flag by the chaplain, Mrs. Rodney Parker, followed by the Lord's Prayer in unison by the Chapter; remarks July 4, 1919, by Mrs. Charles F. Messinger, followed by extracts read by members from the writings of those who have been most conspicuous in the devotion to the advancement of our country; song, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," by Hugh Alcorn; and the reading of an address on Americanization, written by Major William F. Alcorn.

Fifty dollars was given to the American International College in Springfield; $50 to the Home-Making Department of the New Haven County Farm Bureau. Also a prize consisting of nine illustrated volumes of Shakespeare, complete, was offered to high school pupils studying Shakespeare.

Abraham Albelli, a student, preparing for

Yale Academic 1921, was a winner of the prize.

Appropriate presentation exercises were held in the high school auditorium. Music, both instrumental and vocal, was rendered by the school orchestra and pupils. The presentation was made by the Regent and 1400 pupils, besides members of the Chapter, were present.

Mrs. Kent O. Brown and Mrs. Charles T. Matson were a committee who had charge of a reception given to the members of an evening class studying English. Refreshments were served by members of the Chapter, as well as by members of the school. A fine program of music was rendered by pupils of Miss Valente and a play, "The Regicides," written by Miss Alice Johnston Walker, was cleverly presented by pupils of Truman Street School.

Several Chapter members brought articles to the meeting of the Revolutionary period and gave a brief description, which was most interesting.

Mrs. Frank A. Monson gave a description of the Davenport house, which stood on the site of the present Benedict Memorial Church, and presented the article with a picture of the house to the Chapter, together with a photograph of a Real Daughter. Mrs. James L. Nesbit read and presented to the Chapter an interesting article about her ancestor, Lyman Hall.

Miss Ola Rankin, of Deep River, sang most pleasingly several solos, accompanied at the piano by Miss Mary A. Lewis.

Miss Marguerite Davis charmed her audience with pleasing recitations, one of which dealt with Abraham Lincoln and was received with great applause. A social hour followed the meeting at which time refreshments were served.

HELEN BEECHER MESSINGER,
Regent.

Molly Foster Berry Chapter (Fort Scott, Kans.) was organized October 19, 1911, by the State Regent, Mrs. George T. Guernsey, with forty-three charter members, and it has steadily grown and to-day has 105 members. The Chapter was named for the wife of Samuel Berry, Revolutionary ancestor of Miss Frances Hall, the first Regent. Its object has been to preserve and mark the historical places of our city and county.

The Chapter started the Red Cross here, and its members were most faithful during the World War, also were actively engaged in canteen work. They knitted many hundreds of dollars' worth of sweaters, helmets, scarfs, and socks, and these were sent to the battleship Kansas and distributed among the sailors. Each year of the war the Chapter adopted four orphans, and sent funds for their support, also sent a box of clothing (250 garments) for destitute children.

In 1918 we contributed to the Liberty Loan Fund, sending to the Treasurer General $105, also gave $50 for Tilloloy.

The most important work done this year has been the enlarging of pictures of old Fort Scott. The photographs were on display at the last meeting and aroused much enthusiasm because of their artistic beauty; they will serve to remind future generations of the growth of the city, from pioneer days to the present.

One collection of twenty-four pictures will soon be sent to the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., and the others will be placed in the Fort Scott and Bourbon County Historical Society rooms, in the Court House. The photographs date back from the old Block House, erected in 1840, and Government Buildings in 1842.

Most of these buildings have given place to more modern structures, yet a few remain, and the Chapter has marked twenty-one buildings and spots, with the white bronze tablet of the insignia, and in this way has carried out the object of the Chapter, by executing patriotic and historic work in its city and county.

(MISS) MARY B. MILLER,
Regent.

David Love Chapter (Monticello, Ark.) was organized in Monticello on February 15, 1919, with twelve charter members. There are seventeen members now and five others have papers ready to send to Washington.

The Chapter Regent went as page to the Continental Congress in Washington, in 1919. Seven volumes of Lineage Books have been received by the Chapter from the National Society.

"Flag Day" was observed with an appropriate and very interesting meeting, also "Constitution Day," at which time there were speakers in both schools, and copies of the Constitution were placed in the schools and in other public buildings.

A Christmas box was sent to the Helen Dunlap Industrial School, Winslow, Arkansas, and twenty-four books to the Boys' Industrial Schools at Pine Bluff. A donation of $21 was made to the Serbian Relief Fund and $20 to the Helen Dunlap Industrial School at Winslow, Ark.

BERNICE CARMICAL,
Historian.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

7708. ARMSTRONG-PALMER. Palmer gen desired. Bela Armstrong b in Conn., m Mary Palmer, b in R. I., d Walled Lake, Mich. Was his father Bela Armstrong, of Norwich, Conn., who enlisted in Capt. Lathrop's Co.

(a) MORGAN.—Wanted, gen of James Morgan, m Marjorie Williams. He was b in N. J., moved to Charlestown, Mont. Co., N. Y., after Rev & d. Dau Lydia m Samuel White at Charlestown; son James. Wanted, proof that he enlisted from Monmouth Co., N. J., in Capt. John Walton's troop of Light Dragoons. Williams gen also desired.

(b) WHITE.—Wanted, gen of Henry White, b in Kinderhook, N. Y., d in Tully, N. Y., m Juliana Moore, of Kinderhook; ch: Samuel, Jared & John; also daus. Samuel m Lydia Morgan. Wanted, proof that he served in 7th N. Y. Regt. under Col. Van Alystyne. Moore gen desired.—M. L. B.

7709. WILSON.—George Wilson, of Chester Co., Pa., served under Capt. James Wilson, of Pa., was wounded Jan. 2, 1777, near Trenton, N. J., d Quibbletown, N. J., Feb., 1777. Was Justice of Peace of Spring Hill Top. "History of Bedford Co., Pa." Wanted, gen & Rev record.

(a) GLASS.—George Glass, of Roberson Twp., Berks Co., Pa., b Phila., Pa., Oct. 21, 1755, living 1835, served in Rev as soldier and ensign 1776 to 1781. His father & bro Robert came from Ireland. Wanted, wife's name & gen & names of ch.—J. S. G.

7710. SCOTT.—Lemuel Scott served in Vt. Militia in Rev. Wanted, dates of b, m & d & name of first wife. Both Lemuel & William b in Scotland. Wm. b between 1775 & 1779, m Elizabeth Roberts & is buried at Marshall, Highland Co., O. Lemuel enlisted 1781. Wanted, date of William's m & names of Lemuel's other ch.

(a) HICKMAN.—Joseph Hickman had son or g-son named William, who m Sarah Brown. Gen desired.—V. I. S.

7711. ALEXANDER.—Wanted, names & Rev service of father of Mary, Ruth & Leah Alexander, of N. C. Mary d unm. Ruth m James Simpson & removed to Tenn. Leah m —— Broughton & removed to Tenn., afterwards to Ill.—M. R. S.

7712. CALVERT.—Wanted, names & dates of wife & ch of William Calvert, mem of Chester Co. Militia in Rev.—J. S.

7713. HAMER-HICKS.—Wanted, gen of Md. Hamer fam from which N. & S. Car. Hamers are descended. 1765, William Hamer, Rev sol, m Frances Hicks & resided in Anson Co., N. C. Ch: John Hicks Hamer, b 1776, in Marlboro Dist., S. C., William, d unm, Frances m James Ratcliff, Susannah m Philip May, Sarah m Elijah Curtis. Wanted, proof of Rev service of Wm. Hamer; also gen of Frances Hicks, with record of place & date of birth.

(a) DONNELL-FOSTER.—Parentage wanted of George Donnell, m 1784 Isabella Kerr; Wm., m 176– Mary Bell; David; Rev. Samuel; Martha, m abt 1765 John Foster. George Donnell served in Rev under Maj. John Donnell. What was the kinship? Wm. Donnell & John Foster were in Battle of Guilford C. H. Give proof of John Foster's service for which he received land grants in Tennessee.

(b) VERRELL (VERELLE)-SPAIN (SPAN).—Peter Verelle, of Huguenot descent, d Petersburg, Va., 1798. Son, John Verelle, b 1757, Dinwiddie Co., Va., d Rutherford Co., Tenn., m 1781 Martha Newsum, b 1767, dau of Benj. Newsum & Lucy Jones, b 1737, dau of Peter

Jones, g-dau of Aaron Wood. Sarah Newsum, sister Martha Newsum Verell, m 1786 Erasmus Gill, b 1755. How were they related to the Dinwiddie fam?

(c) BURCH-SMITH.—Wanted, names of wife & ch of Richard Burch, Lunenburg Co., Va. Vestryman 1782–1784. One "R." Burch, Va., m Martha, dau Thos. Lister, m 1730, Ann Lewes, dau of John Lewes, of Va. Nancy, dau "R." & Martha Burch, m Benj. Smith, of N. C. Ch: Richard, of Raleigh, m Penny Jones; Nancy m Anderson Harrison; Polly m Giles Nance, lived in Alabama. Was this Benj. Smith governor of N. C., 1810–1812, whose wife was Sarah Dry?—A. S. F.

7714. CATHEY.—Elizabeth Cathey, b 1752, m Maj. John Carruth, of Lincoln Co., N. C. Wanted, Cathey gen. Was Fanny Cathey w of Gen. Geo. Graham, her sister?

(a) ALLISON.—Thomas & Robert Allison, bros, m Jane & Frances Carruth, daus of Maj. John Carruth, of Lincoln Co., N. C. Thomas & Jane lived in York Co., S. C., till 1820, then moved to Green Co., Ala. Robt. Allison's dau Eliza m ——Treadwell, his widow m Dr. Hugh Quinn. One sister of the Allison's m —— Harrison, another m Samuel Leslie & moved to Helena, Ark., 1828. "The Allison Family," compiled by L. A. Morrison, fails to mention the Carruths, Leslies, Quinns & Hopes. Desired, parentage of Thomas & proof of Rev service, if any.

(b) HENDERSON.—John Milba Henderson was wrecked off the Va. Capes before the Rev. He d in Dalton, Ga., leaving sons, John Milba, Jr., & Hampton, who m Mary Graham. Hampton resided in Gibson Co., Tenn., & in 1846 moved to Helena, Ark. Wanted, gen of John Milba, Sr.'s, w & his record of Rev service.—M. A. L.

7715. ALEXANDER. — Wanted, information concerning John & Lewis Alexander, who left Culpeper Co., Va., & settled in Owen Co., Ky. John D. m Miss Orr.

(a) MARTIN.—Wanted, gen of the Martins of Ky; also proof of any Rev service.—M. H. A.

7716. METCALF.—John Metcalf, 3rd, m Sally Farrow, ch: Charles, John, Wm., James, Christopher, Eli, Ira, Nancy, Ila, Elizabeth, Keziah. John was capt. in Rev. Did Nancy m John Duncan Davis? Give proof. Wanted, name & gen of Ila's w.—M. B. R.

7717. SAVIDGE.—Wanted, Rev record of the Savidge family. Rachel Savidge, b 1797, m Asa Scott & lived nr Princeton & Trenton, N. J. Both died young & their ch Martin, Henry, Charles W., Sarah Elizabeth m Thomas Dielon, & Achsah Marie lived with their aunt, Mrs. Jacob Gautz. Scott gen desired.—G. F.

7718. HOPPIN.—Anna Hoppin m Joseph Post, Oct. 15, 1775, & d in Morristown, N. J., Oct. 15, 1781. Her gen desired.

(a) POST.—Wanted, parentage of Joseph Post, b in N. J., Apr. 22, 1754. He & bro David served in Rev from Morris Co., N. J.—H. F. D.

7719. WELLS.—David Wells, of Vt., b abt 1782, m Wealthy Freeman. Wells gen desired. Did David's father serve in Rev? Give proof.

(a) KEYES.—Wanted, gen & Rev record of Keyes & Benedict families, of Cambria, N. Y. Anna Keyes, b 1842. Her mother, Anna Benedict, m Harry Keyes. Was Anna dau of Hiram Benedict & Harry son of Thaddeus & Polly Keyes, of Le Roy, N. Y.?

(b) PALMER.—Abigail Palmer m 1785 Jonathan Knapp, of Nassua, N. Y. Wanted, Palmer gen & Rev record, if any, with proof.—G. E. P.

7720. BAILY.—William Baily m Elinor Gum, Sept. 8, 1793, in Rockingham Co., Va. Ancestry desired.

(a) SHOUP-STOVER.—Henry Shoup m Catherine, dau of Peter Stover & w, wid of Jacob Cashweiler, all of Va., prior to 1794. Their gen desired. Was Peter related to Jacob & Margaret Stover, early settlers of Shenandoah Valley? Wanted, proof, if any, of Rev record of Henry Shoup.—D. H.

7721. WILSON-MCMAHON-CLAUSON.—James Wilson m Mary McMahon & settled in Jonesboro, Tenn. Son Robert, b Mar. 15, 1806, m Rosanna Nanson, at Greenville, Tenn., Mar. 8, 1827. Wilson & McMahon gen desired; also James Wilson's Rev service, with proof.

(a) CLAUSON.—Josiah, son of Samuel Clauson & Ruth Little, m Dec. 23, 1802, Elizabeth Fain. Clauson & Little gen desired.

(b) LAURENCE-REED.—John Laurence, of Concord, b 1762, m Abigail Reed, of Acton, Mass., Nov. 23, 1796. His father, John Laurence, b Nov. 13, 1741, d Dec. 26, 1799, m Sarah ——. Believed both father & son were b in Groton. Wanted, gen of John Laurence, Sr.'s, w; also gen of Abigail Reed. Did John, Sr., have Rev service? Give proof.—R. H. S.

7722. GILLETT.—Wanted, parentage of Avery Gillett, b in Conn., 1780, d in Fort Ann, N. Y., 1828, m Lucy Ribbe in Otis, Mass. His bro, Asahel Gillett, d in Rose, N. Y., 1862. An Asahel Gillett, b 1750, Suffield, Conn., d 1826, is buried in old cemetery, Rose, N. Y.; m Rhoda Avery, dau of Richard Avery, of Rose, N. Y. Wanted, names of their ch & proof of Richard Avery's Rev service.—W. H. M.

7723. BURBECK.—Edward Burbeck m Jennie Mick, of Boston, & is buried in the Granary

burying ground. Wanted, proof of his Rev service.—J. E. McN.

7724. FRENCH.—Ephraim French, b 1749, d 1810, m Apr. 6, 1775, Comfort York at Claremont, N. H., moved to Cornish, N. H., 1784. Ch: Rebecca, m Andrew Bailey, Hannah, m Phineas Coburn, Experience, m Hezekiah Fitch, Isaac, Sarah, Lucy, Ephraim, Elizabeth. Wanted, parentage, of Ephraim French & place of residence before Claremont; also parentage of Comfort York.

(a) FITCH.—Hezekiah, b 1776, son of Zebediah Fitch, of Cornish, N. H., & Betsy ——, m Experience French. Wanted, Betsey's name & gen; also Fitch gen. Did Zebediah have Rev service? Give proof.—K. E. R.

7725. WOODFORD.—Wanted, date of m of Mary Woodford & George Lautz. She was dau of William Woodford & g-dau of Brig-Gen. Wm. Woodford. Wanted, Woodford gen & names of all ch of both Wm.'s.—W. O. S.

7726. WINN. — Minor, son of William Winn, of Fauquier Co., Va., moved to S. C. with bros John & Richard, & settled in Fairfield District prior to Rev. Winnsboro is named for them. Have record for John & Richard. Desire gen & record of Wm.—F. H.

7727. MILLER.—Wanted, gen & Rev record of Martin Miller, of Md., & name & gen of his w. Son Martin m Mary Bear, Aug. 15, 1816, in Hagerstown, Md. Bear gen. desired.

(a) CORN.—Wanted, Rev rec & dates of Timothy Corn, of Hagerstown, Md. His son, Solomon Timothy, b Sept. 19, 1818, Hagerstown, Md.

(b) BARR.—Wanted, Barr gen. Martha, sister of John Barr, of Williamstown, Pa., & cousin of Robert Barr, who m Amelia Barr, the novelist, was 2d w of John Dumble, 1831.

(c) BAILEY.—Fanny Bailey, of Va., m General Marion, of Rev fame. Her gen desired. Did her father have Rev record?—P. M. D.

7728. GAY (GUY) - MCCLARY - BLOTT-WOODFORD.—Desire correspondence with anyone who has gen record of any of these families.—H. L. A.

7729. PUTNEY.—Putney gen & Rev record desired. —— (?) Putney, of Va., m Miss Ellis, of Cumberland Co., Va. Their son Ellis m Susan Fuqua, & their son, Dr. Richard Ellis Putney, 1793-1862, moved from Buckingham Co., Va., to Kanawha Co., W. Va.—S. W. W.

7730. COTTON.—Elijah Cotton, of Cabarras Co., N. C., b abt 1788, d 1836, m Sarah Faygert, 1808. Ch: Elijah, Caroline, Mary, Sarah Preston, Martha, John & George. Wanted, Cotton gen; also any record of Rev service.

(a) FAYGERT.—Wanted, gen of Sarah Faygert, b in Cabarras Co., N. C., 1790, d 1850.

(b) GIBSON.—Mary Gibson, b Oct. 7, 1826, in Copiah Co., Miss. Desire all Gibson data & gen.—M. S.

7731. BROOKE.—Clement Brooke, b in Md., m Anne Dillon, b 1774, dau of Moses Dillon, one of the first settlers of Zanesville, O. Desire all dates of Clement Brooke & Rev record, if any, of Moses Dillon.

(a) BRASHEARS.—Francis Brashears, b in Md., 1790, m Eleanor ——(?) Wanted, parentage of Francis Brashears & wife's full name. Was Francis son of Gassaway Brashears, the Rev soldier?

(b) STEWART.—Wanted, parentage & proof of the Rev service of the father of Barbara Miller, b 1796, m David Stewart, b 1789, in Etna, Alleghany Co., Pa. Their son Peter m Margaret Jane Morton, dau of John Morton & Nancy Read. Wanted, Morton & Read gen. All from Alleghany Co., Pa.—G. B. M.

7732. HICKOX.—Sarah Hickox, d 1837, dau of Stephen Hickox, m Moses Rich at Williamstown, Mass., abt 1783. Did Stephen serve in Rev?

(a) HADLEY.—Ebenezer Hadley, of Westford, Mass., m Abigail Spaulding at Chelmsford, Mass., June 11, 1753. Did Ebenezer or his sons have Rev record?—I. H.

ANSWERS

2869. LELAND-RAWSON.—Thomas Leland, b Sutton, Mass., Mar. 20, 1756, m Anna B. Rawson at Grafton, Mass., Aug. 21, 1778, & d at Guilford, O., Oct. 19, 1847. Rawson gen: Josiah Rawson (4), David (3), Wm. (2), Ed. (1) m Hannah Bass, of Bramtree, Aug. 28, 1750, settled in Grafton, Mass., moved to Franklin Co., d Feb. 24, 1812. Ch: (1) Josiah, b 1751, m Elizabeth Barrows, (2) Simeon, b 1753, m Anna Holden, (3) Abigail, b Nov. 14, 1755, m Joshua Garfield, settled in Royalston, Mass., d Apr. 15, 1831; (4) Mary, b Nov. 23, 1757, m David W. Leland; (5) Anna B., b Oct. 11, 1759, m Thomas Leland; (6) Jonathan B., b 1761, m Livonia Robinson; (7) Lydia, b 1753, d ——, 18 yrs of age; (8) Betsy, b 1765; (9) Lemuel, b Jan. 18, 1767, m Sarah Barrows; (10) Amelia, b 1769, m Seth Ellis, s in Orange; (11) Hannah, b 1771, d in Warwick, Mass.; (12) Secretary, b Sept. 19, 1773, m Lucy Russell. Josiah (4), (son of David (3) Rawson), b Dec. 13, 1683, d Bramtree, Apr. 20, 1752, m Mary Gulliver, dau of John Gulliver, of Milton. David (3), son of Wm. Rawson (2)), b May 21, 1651, m 7/31/1673, Anne Glover. Wm. Rawson (2), son of Ed. (1) Rawson, Secy.. of Mass. Colony. Anna B. Rawson (5), (Josiah (4), David (3), Wm. (2), Ed. (1)), m Thomas Leland, & settled n Gulford, O., where she

d, 1849. Ch: 1, Anna (Leland), b 1779, m Andrew Crocker; settled at Sardinia, N. Y. 2. Margaret, b 1780; m James Crocker; settled at Sheboyan, Wis. 3. Silence, b 1782; m John Scribner; d 1825. 4. Lydia, b 1784; d 1842 at Guilford, O. 5. Polly, b 1786; m Cyrus Tripp; d 1823. 6. Thomas, b 1788; m Priscilla Seaman; settled at Schroon, N. Y. 7. Aaron, b 1789; m Martha Bostwick, of Guilford. 8. Otis, b 1791; m Elsey Groves; d 1842. 9. Hollis, b 1793; d 1777 at Sutton. 10. Ansil, b 1796; m Harriet Groves. 11. John T., b 1798; m Hannah Simes, 1830. 12. Louise, b 1800; settled at Guilford, O. 13, Albert, b 1803; settled at Guilford, O. 14. Sophia, b 1805; m Ansil Groves, of Guilford.—*Miss Carrie W. Avery,* 1305 R. I. Ave., Wash., D. C.

5061. (2) Robinson-Walmsley.—Mrs. McKinnie, widow, sister of Lord Linch, of Scotland, emigrated to Va. with dau Mary, who m an Englishman, James Robinson, who fled his country abt 1708. Ch: 4 sons & 1 dau, Margaret, who m John Wood. Not known where Mrs. McKinnie or James Robinson settled. Believed John Wood settled in what is now Hardy Co., W. Va. A John Wood is mentioned in Haymond's "History of Harrison Co., Va." Amelia, dau of John & Margaret Robinson Wood, m 1811, James, son of Maj. Wm. Robinson, who was captured by Indians in 1774. The Walmsleys intermarried with the Wood & Wm. Robinson families. Write to Miss Linnie S. Wood, 186 N. Wash. Ave., Columbus, O., for Wamsley data. Her mother was Elizabeth Wamsley, who m Jonathan, son of John & Margaret Robinson Wood.—*Mrs. J. E. Robinson,* Bloomington, Ill.

5173. Rix-Safford.—Esther Safford m 1735, in Plainfield, Conn., Andrew Stephens. This Safford line is an eastern Conn. family from Mass.—*Mrs. J. E. Robinson,* Bloomington, Ill.

6329. John Shropshire m Mary Porter, Dec. 21, 1751. Their son Abner was a soldier in the Rev. Their descendants lived in Ky.—*Mrs. L. S. Drew,* "The Maryland," Minneapolis, Minn.

6369. In a previous reply, evidently Edward Walton, of Hanover Co., was confused with Edward Walton, of Cumberland Co., Va. Edward, son of John Walton & Mary Sims, of St. Martin's Parish, Hanover Co., b abt 1743, was a bro of Newell Walton, who m Agnes Woolfolk & settled in Lincoln Co., Ga., after the Rev. Newell, a soldier from Louisa Co., b in Hanover 1763, & his mother, Mary Walton, lived there in 1781. Ch of John & Mary Sims Walton: George, m Elizabeth Jennings and settled in Nottoway Parish, Amelia Co.; John m Mary Baker in 1758 & settled in Louisa Co.; Simeon, Edward, Mary, Jesse, Elizabeth, Robert, Frances, William, Mizapina & Newell.—*Wm. H. Black,* Plymouth, Ill.

6385. Reid-Rust.—These Reids came from the locality of Andrew Reid, Rev soldier.—*Mrs. L. P. Sentney,* 701 E. Shearman St., Hutchinson, Kan.

6454. Wilson.—Family tradition says James Wilson lived in Amwell, N. J., later moving to Lycoming Co., Pa., & buying land from the "Penn heirs." He was a lawyer & judge, & was one of the lawyers to act in behalf of the Penn claimants in the disputed land title between Pa. & Conn. He m Jan. 24, 1774, Sarah Smith, in Hopewell, N. J. Their dau Sarah m abt 1795 Phillip Marshall. Marriages, etc., rec "History of Old Hopewell, N. J.," by Ralph Ege.—*Mrs. Wm. D. Clasaye,* 466 Ferry Road, Winnepeg, Can.

6457. Briggs.—Ebenezer Briggs, place & date of b unknown; m Dec. 10, 1768, Silence Macomber, at Shutesbury, Mass. Both d at Shutesbury: Ebenezer, 1812; Silence, 1819. The will of Ebenezer is on file at Greenfield, Mass. Ch: John, 1773; Wirune, 1772; Sife, 1774; Silence, 1779; Ebenezer, 1781; Perley, 1784; Amasia, 1787, & Sally, 1789. A complete record of these ch has been compiled. Buffalo Chapter, D. A. R., placed a marker on the grave of an Ephraim Briggs in the Rural Cemetery, at Sardinia, Erie Co., N. Y. He was b in Cranston, R. I., May 13, 1753; lived until enlistment in Coventry, R. I., where he m Oct. 20, 1778, Nancy Burlingame, & d in Sardinia, Jan. 13, 1843. On the same lot are stones for "Ira Briggs, d 1860, aged 64," & "Esek Briggs, of Coventry, R. I., d July 28, 1862, aged 70 yrs and 11 mos." Relationship not known.—*Mrs. George A. Wallace,* 750 Seventh St., Buffalo, N. Y.

6478. Sperry.—Eliza Sperry m Harry Eastman & lived in N. Y. State. Had issue: Nelson, Harry, Lafayette, Dexter, Morris Wilbur & Harriet.—*Mrs. C. L. Bailey,* Hillsdale, Mich.

6494. Gordon.—Catherine Gordon, b 1705, m John Barclay, June 11, 1725. Ch: Charles & Ann. Ann's dau Lydia had dau Mary, who lived in Amboy, N. J.—*Mrs. Carl Bailey,* Hillsdale, Mich.

6499. Head.—Nancy Head's mother was Mildred Long. Family came from Va. & settled in Franklin Co., Ky. My g-mother, Miss Permelia Brydon, was reared near Frankfort. Have a few names & dates, which I will gladly give you if we are tracing the same line.—*Mrs. H. S. Moulder,* 304 Carr St., Fulton, Ky.

6521. Dutcher-Wheeler-Knickerbocker.—Lauwers Dutcher b & bapt Athens, N. Y., 1740, could not have been the son of Gabriel

Dutcher & Elizabeth Knickerbocker, as they were not married until Dec., 1743. Their ch: Elizabeth Knickerbocker, m Benjamin Hutchins; Mary m ——Smith; Mary Ann m Peletiah Rice, of Brookfield, Mass., & Bennington, Vt. Their dau Charlotte, b Bennington, Vt., Oct. 11, 1783. They came to Cherry Valley, 1788, & after the death of Gabriel Dutcher's w Elizabeth he came to Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., & d there.—Mrs. *Isabelle S. Ernat,* Cooperstown, N. Y.

6521. (2) HALL.—"Capt. John Hall," a pamphlet comp. by a descendant, gives "Elias Hall m, 1st, Nancy ——; 2nd, Mary ——; lived at Castleton, Vt. Family record unknown. Was a lieut in the Rev & lived to be 94 yrs old. His sister Sylvinia m Elisha Safford, of Royalston, N. Y., & d Elba, N. Y. Her ch: Elias, Rosy, Daniel, Elisha, Sylvinia & Jonas.—*Mrs. J. V. W. Miller,* 79 Prospect St., Gloversville, N. Y.

6523. HART.—Henry Hart, a Quaker, b in N. C. abt 1780, m —— Sawyer abt 1800 & resided in Roane Co., Tenn., later moving to western Ark. Our Harts may be related.—*Marie K. Patterson,* Savannah, Tenn.

6535. NELSON.—Have you anything concerning Malinda Nelson, who m 1st Robert Lyons, 2d Alexander Sebastion? The first m was (according to family tradition) at Matamora, Ind.; they lived at Warsaw, Ky., later. A son, James Lyons, m Sarah Brown, whose 1st husband was —— Grindley. This Malinda Nelson had a sister named either Sarah or Mattie, who m —— Shepherd; also a sister, Ruth Nelson, who m Amos Brown.—*Mrs. J. W. Beatty,* 303 W. College, Blackwell, Okla.

6540. PERKINS.—Josiah Perkins (son of Mark) m Abigail Edson, 1755, d 1798, age 73, had ch: Mehitabel, b 1756, m Daniel Ames, 1780; Abigail, b 1758, m Benj. Hayward, 1777; Mark, b 1760, m Tabitha Washburn, Jr.; Josiah, b 1762, m Anna Reynolds; Sarah, b 1766, went to Maine; Benj., b 1768, m Hannah Washburn 1789; Silvia, b 1769, Jacob went to Springfield; Shepherd m Rachel Perkins. He rendered Rev service. In "Soldiers & Sailors of Rev" his is the longest account of the two Jos'ahs. —*Miss Sara E. Wilbar,* Bridgewater, Mass.

6543. WALKER AND FLOWER.—Geo. Walker, b Oswego, N. Y., March 5, 1795, m Nov. 1, 1817, at Sheskequins, Pa., Zulimma Flower, b April 6, 1800, in Sheskequin, Pa., dau of Major Zephen Flower, b Nov. 30, 1765, m Mary Patrick, 1785, b Dec. 25, 1765, at Voluntine, Conn. Zephen Flower d 1855, at Athens, Pa., served in the Rev from Conn., had pension, 1818. Zephen Flower was the son of Capt. Nathaniel Flower, b 1722, & Hulda Steele. She is a descendant of Gov. Wm. Bradford, 1620—see "Steele Genealogy." If you correspond with Mr. Nathaniel Flower Walker, of Athens, Pa., you may hear more of the Walker ancestry.—*May E. Flower,* Chicago, Ill.

6544. MURDOCK.—I have a line of the Murdock family from Jno., of Limeric, Ireland, through Peter his son, who was the 1st Murdock to settle in America. His son, Major Jno.; his son, William; his son, Peter; his son, Zina; his son, Geo.; his son, Peter. This history was written by the Rev. James Murdock, Yale, 1797. It contains accounts of the Atwater, Lay, Konklin & Avery families, also notes on Scotch ancestry. If you wish further details will be glad to communicate with you.—*George Branson Murdock,* Murdock Ave., Meriden, Conn.

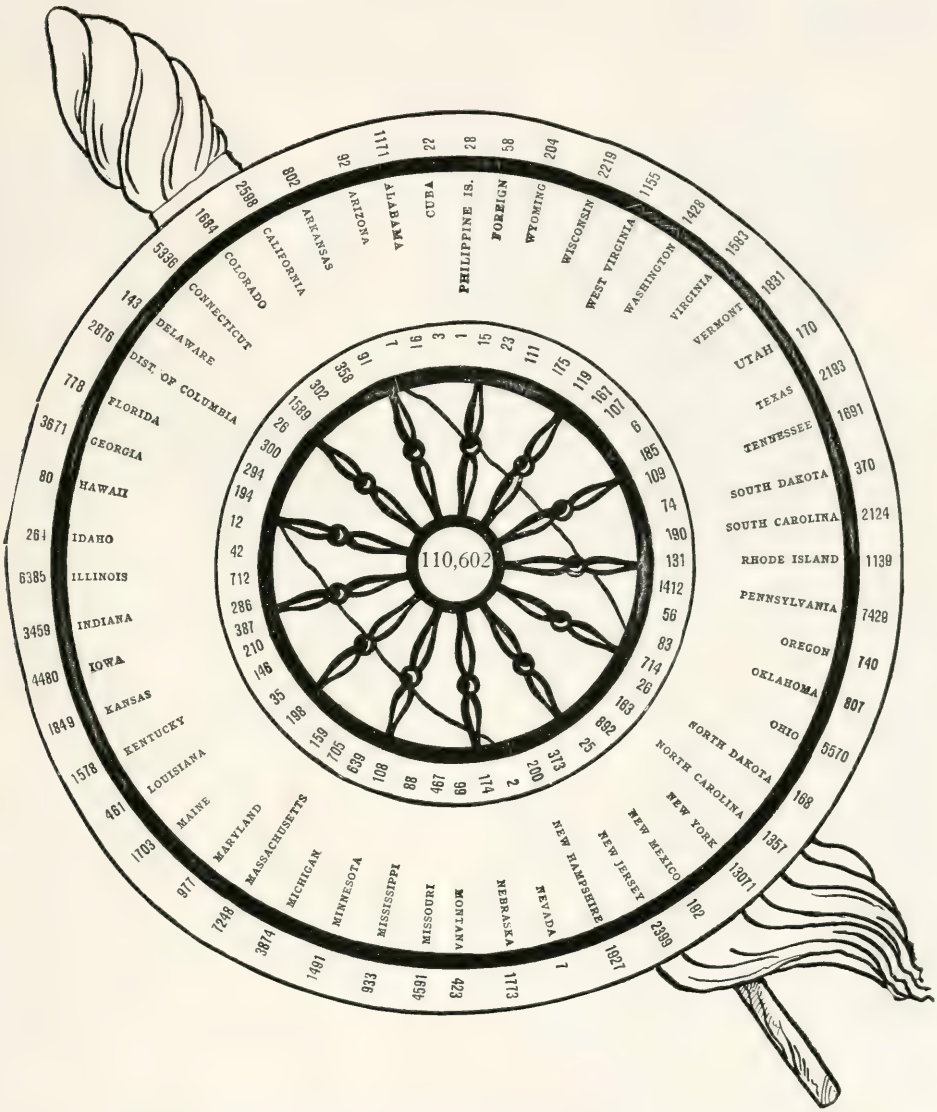
6550. DAVIS.—Capt. Jonathan Davis, who served in Col. John Whitcomb's Regt., was the son of Barnabas & Rachel (Cutter) Davis. He was b in Harvard, Mass., Aug. 14, 1731, m at Harvard 1753, to Hannah Preston, dau of Capt. Samuel Preston. Lived in Harvard until 1777, then removed to New Ipswich, N. H. Their dau, Elizabeth, m Solomon Haskell, 1774, and was my g-g-g-g-mother. The vital records of Harvard show that Eleazer Davis m Sarah Willard, b abt 1715, d 1746. Eleazer d 1762. Their ch: Eleazer, Jr., b in Harvard, 1730; Oliver, b in Harvard, 1734, d 1736; Abel, b in Harvard, 1736; Ephriam, b in Harvard, 1739; Sarah, b in Harvard, 1742; Oliver, b in Harvard, 1744. The records also show that Oliver, son of Eleazer & Sarah Davis, m Sarah Polard, 1790.—*Miss M. L. Deane,* 41 Winter St., Fitchburg, Mass.

6555. BARTON.—Ancestry wanted of Capt. Wm. Barton. It is my ancestral line, & by writing me I can give both Hungerford & Barton Information.—*Mrs. Wells Thompson,* 208 South Ross Ave., Houston, Texas.

6555. BARTON.—My ancestors on my paternal g-mother's side come from nr Shippensburg, Pa., & my g-mother's name was Margaretta Barton; father's name unknown, but it may have been Thomas. My g-mother, who was b in 1812, was after her father's death adopted by a woman whose maiden name was Leeper & taken to Cleves, O., where she grew up. Information desired of Margaretta's mother, who m again, and her children in Pa.—*Mrs. W. C. Kohler,* Kenton, O.

6568. BOONE.—Daniel Boone d in St. Charles Co., Mo., & was buried in Warren Co., Mo. He has many descendants living in St. Charles Co. Mr. Richard Matson, St. Charles Co., Mo., is a descendant, & can give much information concerning the gen. One of the Boones still lives in that Co. You may also write Mrs. W. L. Parsons, a D. A. R., at Defiance, Mo.—*Brice Edwards,* 212 Sixth St., S. E., Washington, D. C.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

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Connecticut, at this date of publication, leads all States with 1589 subscribers



Copyright, Good Housekeeping

A CITY TO BE DESTROYED!

Suppose you were told that Youngstown, Ohio, a city alive with industry and full of schools and churches and happy homes, was to be destroyed, that every man and woman and child in it—150,000 of them—was to be killed. What would you do? You would instantly cry out, "It must be prevented!" And it would be prevented.

Enough mothers and babies to make a new Youngstown died last year—will die this year. Have you cried out, "It must be prevented"?

These deaths could be prevented, for they are due to neglect—because the United States is the only important country in the world that has no legislation for mothers. And last year 23,000 of them died in childbirth, and every year 125,000 babies die before they are six weeks old. A shocking record!

There is a bill before Congress *now* that will wipe out this record—give mothers and babies a chance. Do you want it to pass? Or are you willing to save a few dollars of the public money and let mothers and babies die? Your Senators and Congressmen are waiting for your answer. Send it to them *now*. Tell them the Sheppard-Towner Bill *must* be passed before Congress adjourns.

The Twenty-ninth Continental Congress, N. S. D. A. R., endorsed and urged the early passage of the Sheppard-Towner Bill by the United States Congress.



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, April 17, 1920

A REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Saturday, April 17, 1920, at 10.10 o'clock.

The Chaplain General referred to the Easter spirit which prevailed all through the month of April, of the afterglow of the celebration of the festival, of the triumphant, continuing spirit of truth and God's providence. Miss Pierce read the Ninetieth Psalm, and the 14th Chapter from St. John, and from Acts 1:1 to 14, and followed with an eloquent prayer for the guidance of the officers and members of the Society during the Congress week, and for God's blessings on them and on the country; after which the Board joined in the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members being recorded present: *Active Officers:* Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Longley, Miss Blackburn, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Talbott, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Aull, Miss Hardy, Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bahnsen, Miss Coburn, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Barlow. *State Regents:* Mrs. Cottle, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Hall, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Kindred, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Hanley, Mrs. Felter, Mrs. Mann, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Chenault, Mrs. Hazlett, Mrs. Ellison, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Ringer, Mrs. Barrett, of New Hampshire; Miss Broadhead, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Duvall, Mrs. Ayres, Mrs. Norvell, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Barrett, of Virginia; Mrs. Goble, Mrs. Heavner, Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. Brooks. *State Vice Regents:* Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Holt.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

With permission of the members of the Board I will not present my formal report this morning, as it will be given to Congress Monday afternoon, but at this time I wish to say a few things that are of an intimate nature to you who are here this morning.

Since the February Board meeting I have visited one chapter in Georgia, three chapters in Florida, the State Conference of Florida, the State Conferences of Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Iowa, Illinois and Kansas. On the 23rd of February it was my privilege and pleasure to preside at the joint celebration given in Memorial Continental Hall to commemorate the birthday of George Washington by the District Sons of the American Revolution, the District Sons of the Revolution and our own National Society.

The National Board of Management is composed of 11 National Officers, 21 Vice Presidents General and 50 State Regents. In all 82 members.

Of the 82 members composing the National Board of Management when I assumed the office of President General, 34 have served the entire three years, 40 two years and eight one year. In 1918 and 1919 seven new Vice Presidents General took the places of the seven retiring, and many new State Regents assumed the duties of the Regents whose terms of office had expired.

This is the last meeting of the National Board of Management over which it will be my duty to preside, and hence it will be my last opportunity to express my very deep feelings of appreciation and extend my sincere thanks to you who have given me your hearty support and coöperation in the carrying out of the regular prescribed work, with the many new projects undertaken. It is due to your efforts and loyalty that so much effective work has been accomplished. While it is true that to secure results that are worth while a certain amount of proper guidance is absolutely necessary, without concerted effort, earnest endeavor and loyal support by every member of the Board the full measure of influence cannot be felt. I wish to especially thank and congratulate you State Regents and Chairmen of Committees who have made such headway in all of the work undertaken by the Daughters of the American Revolution in your several states.

Many surprises as well as pleasures have come to me since April, 1917, when taking up the duties and assuming the obligations that go with the office of President General.

I am proud to be able to say that some of the happiest moments of my life have come to me because of the wonderful coöperation and support of many of the women who were most active in opposing my election, then equally unhappy have been the moments when the support and help that was reasonably expected was withheld.

During the past three years I have given all my time and the best of my ability to the duties of the office, and if the results have not been all that were desired or hoped for, the comfort and consolation is mine that I have given to the fullest of my best. It is with just pride that I recall some of the adjustments made, improvements inaugurated and the accomplishment of many of the activities undertaken.

First, we are entirely out of debt with the single exception of the amount we borrowed to make up the sum due us from the states to buy our $100,000 Liberty Bond.

We paid off notes on land bought previous to 1917, $53,806.72, and on Magazine, $25,000.

We paid bills owed previous to 1917, about $13,126.42—a total of about $92,000.

We bought $100,000 Liberty Bond, sent $49,272.25 to France, raised for French orphans $182,282.25.

We have put $17,790.95 worth of improvements on the building.

We have admitted 21,084 members, plus the two thousand or more admitted to-day.

We have over 108,000 members.

We have less than 5000 delinquent members on the books.

The magazine subscriptions are now 13,346.

The total amount of money handled during the three years by the Treasurer General is $1,094,882.61.

At the close of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress, when I turn over the gavel to my successor, it will be with the feeling that "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

Respectfully submitted,
SARAH E. GUERNSEY,
President General.

The President General stated that the only account on the books of the Society not yet cleared up was the unsettled claim of the former Superintendent, which had been in controversy for some years. When the previous administration decided to engage a new superintendent, in addition to the $125 for the month's leave allowed him by the Board, there was a claim made by Mr. Lewis for his services in connection with the loaning of the Hall to various organizations and individuals, for which the Society had made a charge in every case, but which sum had not, through a misunderstanding, been paid over to him. After some time had elapsed and the claim had not been settled, at the insistence of members of the Society who felt the man was not being treated fairly by the Society, with much reluctance Mr. Lewis brought suit for the amount of his claim and the case was decided in his favor. The National Society appealed the case and won it, thus throwing the costs of the whole proceeding on Mr. Lewis, who would not have had this expense to bear had the Society paid his claim, which, according to the Society's own books, was justly due him, though never claimed by Mr. Lewis while still in the Society's employ. The question being raised whether the National Society as an organization could continue longer to carry on its books this claim of a former employe, and it appearing that the members felt that the matter should finally be closed in such a way as would redound to the good name of the Society, it was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried without a dissenting vote, *that the money due Mr. Lewis, a former Superintendent, be paid, $372.50, and all interest that may have accrued.*

Miss Crowell read her report as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since my last report to you at the February Board meeting 3449 certificates of membership have been sent out, the minutes of the Board meeting turned over to the Editor of the Magazine and proof read. Copies of the rulings were sent to all offices, and the notification cards to the new members were promptly mailed. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence in connection with the meeting were also attended to.

The appointees on the Congressional Committees were notified, the acceptances and regrets noted and filed, and lists forwarded to the Chairmen and arranged for the program.

By-laws and yet more by-laws of chapters and states have been carefully scrutinized to see that they conform to the National Constitution, and suggestions offered where they did not conform.

The telephone stand and chair presented to the New York Room at the last Board meeting by our Congressional Stenographer, Miss Cora C. Millward, because of her pleas-

ant association for years with the Recording Secretaries General, is installed, and serves to make complete in every detail this handsome room.

In completing my three years of service as your Recording Secretary General, I cherish the hope that the members who go out with me, and those of you who remain, have read my minutes, and that you will always have a feeling of pride in the accomplishments of the body of which we have been a part, the record of which I have endeavored faithfully to set down.

Respectfully submitted,
EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was approved.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

In submitting this my final report as Registrar General, I desire to express my deep appreciation to the members of this Board for their steadfast support and coöperation. To the State Regents who have so graciously responded to every request and effort to facilitate a knowledge of the workings of the office, and the requirements for applications of membership. I am indeed grateful to my fellow active National officers, through whose friendly coöperation, readjustment and coördination of work among the offices has rendered possible the elimination of duplicate work and an expedition of necessary details, I am deeply indebted, and I acknowledge my debt of honor with profound gratitude.

To express a proper appreciation of the unswerving loyalty and devotion of my own clerical force words fail me. During the past two years, on account of war conditions, the work of the office has been carried on by a smaller force than the office has known for many years. Yet so loyal has been their devotion to the Society, and so united and harmonious the spirit of their coöperation, that we are able to report to-day the completion of the greatest volume of work ever accomplished in any one year of the history of the Society. Not only has there been a great increase in membership, but the popularity of the insignia of the Society has caused unprecedented demand for permits for that and the smaller recognition pin.

I have the honor to report 1400 applications presented to the Board and 395 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia, 603; ancestral bars, 283, and recognition pins, 557.

Papers examined and not yet approved, original, 290; supplemental, 110; papers returned unverified, original, 12; supplemental, 29; new records verified, 339.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

On motion, duly seconded, the report was accepted, and the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the 1400 applicants and the President General declared them elected to membership in the National Society.

Mrs. Fletcher read her report as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Elizabeth Adams Gundrum, Sacramento, Calif.; Mrs. Clementine C. S. Hess, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Callie Christie Bell, Hawkinsville, Ga.; Mrs. Martica Byrnes Huffman, Bemidji, Minn.; Mrs. M. Catherine F. Muschany, Doniphan, Mo.; Mrs. Edith Bolti MacCracken, Ashland, Ore.; Miss Fannie Z. Enfield, Bedford, Pa.; Mrs. Caroline F. Baxter, Bellefourche, S. D.; Mrs. Jessie Berry Webster, Newcastle, Wyo.

The authorization of the following chapters is requested: Grand Junction, Iowa, and Warren, R. I.

The reappointment of the following Organizing Regents is requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Virginia Boyd Henry, Hope, Ark.; Miss Katherine Wright, Liberal, Kan.; Mrs. Lucy Day Jones, Dayton, Wash.

The chapter intending to organize at La Canada, Calif., Mrs. Flora Humason Douglass being confirmed the Organizing Regent, now asks permission to change the location to Eagle Rock, Calif. This is with the approval of the State Regent.

The following chapters have reported organization since the February 5th Board meeting: San Bernardino at San Bernardino, Calif.; Rocky Ford at Rocky Ford, Colo.; LaGrange at LaGrange, Ga.; Cahokia Mound at E. St. Louis, Ill.; Anne Justis at Odebolt, and Mary Knight at Strawberry Point, Iowa; the chapter at Crete, Neb.; Westfield at Westfield, N. J.; Col. Ninian Beall at Lenoir, N. C.; Pond Creek at Pond Creek, Okla.; Astoria at Astoria, Ore.; Gen. Richard Butler at Butler, Clarion County at

Clarion, Monongahela Valley at California, and Pymatuning at Sharon, Pa.; and James Barbour at Belington, W. Va.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The report was approved without objections. Mrs. Fletcher read a letter regarding the desirability of a State Regent in Nevada, and moved *that consideration of the letter in regard to a State Regent of Nevada be postponed until the Board meeting following Congress.* This was seconded by Mrs. Fowler and carried.

Mrs. Johnston read her financial report as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from January 1 to March 31, 1920:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, December 31, 1919		$22,048.01
RECEIPTS		
Annual dues, $78,417; initiation fees, $3374; copying lineage, $1.51; creed cards, markers and posters, $47.41; D. A. R. Reports, $48.68; die of Insignia, $1.50; directory, $2.15; duplicate papers and lists, $169.64; exchange, $2; gavels, $20.50; hand-books, $13.58; index to Library books, $17.87; interest, $242.67; lineage, $264.16; Magazine—subscriptions, $3906.15; single copies, $37.98; advertisements, $1267.50; printing minutes of National Board of Management, $5000; Proceedings, $12.20; remembrance books, $1.72; rent from slides, $13.33; ribbon, $11.50; rosettes, $2; sale of waste paper, $3.50; stationery, $9.51; slot machine, $1.35; telephone, $30.37; books for Library, $51; lineage book index, $30; Auditorium events, $58.40; refund War Relief Service Committee, $12.16. Total receipts		93,071.34
		$115,119.35
DISBURSEMENTS		
Refunds: annual dues, $1164; initiation fees, $34	$1,198.00	
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $842.60; engrossing, $19; Regents' commissions, $50; postage, $6.30; telegrams, $3.81; sharpening erasers, $1.50; book, pad and ribbon, $2.90	926.11	
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $652.50; membership notice cards, $195; cards and case, $16.70; postage, $40.88; expressage and telegrams, $7.74; calendar, 60 cents	913.42	
Certificate: clerical service, $217.50; engrossing, $293.58; certificates, $690.48; postage, $192; tubes, $115.92; freight and drayage, $32.80	1,542.28	
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $292.50; postage, $70.39; repairs to typewriter, $18; expressage, 74 cents	381.63	
Registrar General: clerical service, $2647.64; binding records, $132; postage, $11.50; book, pad and ribbon, $4.70; telegram and sharpening erasers, $1.80	2,797.64	
Treasurer General: clerical service, $3696.21; receipt and disbursement books, $132; ledger sheets and circulars, $67.05; binding records, $18; postage, $73.24; rent deposit box, $7; repairs to typewriter and sharpening erasers, $5.50; telegrams, $1.87	4,000.87	
French Orphan Department: clerical service, $244.12; postage, $3; circular letters, $3.50	250.62	
Historian General: clerical service	600.00	
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution: clerical service	50.00	
Librarian General: clerical service, $651.59; accessions, $175.23; book and labels, $1.50; postage and expressage, $13.39; repairs to typewriter, 50 cents	842.21	

Curator General: clerical service, $232.50; postage, $2.75; labels and tags, 65 cents	$235.90	
General Office: clerical service, $348.54; clerical service (magazine), $285; messenger service, $105; postage, expressage, telegrams and carfare, $44.16; stamped envelopes, $53.40; repairs to typewriter and sharpening erasers, $1.15; supplies, $66.69; gavels, $29.50; proposed amendments, $51; wreath, Mt. Vernon, $20; 22nd February celebration, $150; protest fee, $2.50; professional service in re Draper vs. N. S. D. A. R., $500; traveling expenses, Parliamentarian, $64.03	1,720.97	
Committees: Americanization—Creed cards, postage and bulletins, $168.95; Banquet Hall—postage, $3; Building and Grounds—clerical service, $15; postage, 30 cents; Bureau of Lectures and Slides—postage and telegrams, $7.65; Finance—clerical service, $30; book, $2.75; Liquidation and Endowment—circulars, $49; postage, $2.25; National Old Trails Road—reports and maps, $39.50; Patriotic Education—cup U. S. Naval Academy, $115; clerical service, $10; postage, $9.12; circulars, leaflets and envelopes, $129.60; Reciprocity—clerical service, $139.10; folders and clips, $6.50	727.72	
Expense Continental Hall: employees' payroll, $2169.10; electric current and gas, $252.09; 116½ tons coal, $1319.75; ice and towel service, $54.33; water rent, $6.80; repairs to furniture and heating plant, $30.45; elevator inspection, $1.25; hauling ashes, $91.50; cotton and matting, $41.60; supplies, $190.01	4,156.88	
Printing Machine: printer, $120; supplies, $3	123.00	
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $160.45; postage, $224.75; traveling expenses, Chairman, $52.46; cards, circulars and supplies, $318.50; expressage and telegrams, $8.40; rent of typewriter, $15; Editor—salary, $450; articles and photos, $163; postage and telegrams, $49.11; postal guide, 65 cents; Genealogical Editor—expense "Notes and Queries," $90; printing and mailing January, February and March issues, $4,572.48; cuts, $459.50; Index Vol. 53, $82.50; refund, subscription, $1	6,647.80	
Auditing accounts	125.00	
Auditorium events	31.65	
D. A. R. Reports: 200 copies Vol. 21, $36.25; old volumes, $8.25; postage and expressage, $7.38	51.88	
Furniture and Fixtures: glass shelves, Museum, $22; shades and portables, $9.75; typewriter, $94.75	126.50	
Lineage: Vols. 50 and 51, $3261.01; old volumes, $30; postage and expressage, $46.34; refunds, $7.21	3,344.56	
Proceedings: expressage	.20	
Regents' list: refund	5.00	
Remembrance books: 2000 copies, $256.50; clerical service, $50; postage, $31	337.50	
Ribbon	85.75	
State Regents' postage	130.52	
Stationery	225.40	
Support of Real Daughters	640.00	
Telephone	155.05	
Twenty-ninth Congress: Credential Committee—clerical service, $155.81; postage and circulars, $14; House Committee: labor, $9; supplies, $15.70; cards and circulars, $16.50; invitations, $36.50	247.51	
Total disbursements		$32,621.57
		$82,497.78
Transferred to Permanent Fund	$47,000.00	
Transferred to Magazine account, by order of 28th Congress	5,000.00	52,000.00
Balance, March 31, 1920		$30,497.78

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, December 31, 1919			$3,769.41
RECEIPTS			
Charter fees		$55.00	
Life membership fees		250.00	
*Continental Hall contributions		1,897.62	
Liberty Loan contributions		4,877.42	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund		68.15	
Commissions:			
Insignia	$507.00		
Recognition pins	66.10		
		573.10	
Interest:			
Bank balances	$33.74		
Chicago & Alton bonds	45.00		
		78.74	
Rent from Land		2,000.00	
Total receipts			9,800.03
Transferred from Current Fund			47,000.00
			$60,569.44
DISBURSEMENTS			
Notes payable—Land		$47,000.00	
Interest, notes payable, Land		371.66	
Notes payable—Liberty Bonds		5,700.00	
Interest, notes payable—Liberty Bonds		187.13	
Professional service, in re rental of land		100.00	
Twelve mahogany trays, Banquet Hall		121.00	
Silver sandwich tray		40.00	
Rug and runner—Museum		144.08	
Painting		621.25	
Refinishing electric fixtures—Museum		137.20	
One chair—Museum		35.00	
Rug—New Jersey room		377.89	
Refund, Continental Hall contribution, Va.		5.00	
Total disbursements			54,840.21
Balance, March 31, 1920			$5,729.23
Petty cash fund			$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts		$6,754.39
Disbursements	$6,583.95	
Refund—District of Columbia Chapters	170.44	
		6,754.39

PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D. A. R. SCHOOL

Balance at last report, December 31, 1919		$743.96
Refunded	$676.00	
Transferred interest to Current Fund	67.96	
		743.96

*$1000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond contributed (of no market value at the present time).

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance at last report, December 31, 1919	$359.74	
Receipts	376.45	
Interest	10.43	
	$746.62	
Disbursements—Liberty Bonds	150.00	
Balance		$596.62

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance at last report, December 31, 1919		139.00

WAR RELIEF SERVICE

Balance at last report, December 31, 1919	$338.19	
Receipts	15,113.35	
	$15,451.54	
Disbursements	15,156.35	
Balance		295.19
TOTAL SPECIAL FUNDS		$1,030.81

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal.-12-31-19	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal.-3-31-20
Current	$22,048.01	$93,071.34	$84,621.57	$30,497.78
Permanent	3,769.41	56,800.03	54,840.21	5,729.23
Petty cash	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Patriotic Education	.....	6,754.39	6,754.39	
Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School	743.96	.....	743.96	
Philippine Scholarship	359.74	386.88	150.00	596.62
Preservation of Historic Spots	139.00	.....	.....	139.00
War Relief Service	338.19	15,113.35	15,156.35	295.19
Totals	$27,898.31	$172,125.99	$162,266.48	$37,757.82

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	$37,257.82	
Petty cash (in Treasurer General's office)	500.00	
Total	$37,757.82	

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	$100,000.00	
Permanent Fund—Chicago & Alton Bonds	2,314.84	
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond	1,000.00	
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	5,800.00	
		$109,114.84

INDEBTEDNESS

To National Metropolitan Bank for Liberty Bonds, as per vote of 28th Congress	$10,500.00

Respectfully,
(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.

Mrs. Pulsifer, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

During the months of February and March vouchers were approved to the amount of $94,389.81, of which $9814.84 was disbursed for War Relief and $47,000 was paid towards the debt on the land.

Other large items were for:

Clerical service	$7,378.02
Magazine	4,700.08
Employees of Hall	1,694.17
Postage	1,129.40
Patriotic Education	5,438.97
Support of Real Daughters	424.00

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Woodbury) Adelaide P. Pulsifer,
Chairman.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read by Mrs. Talbott, Chairman.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that the Auditing Committee have held regular monthly meetings. Have compared the reports of the Treasurer General and the audit thereof as made by the American Audit Company, and have found them to agree.

Respectfully submitted,
Bertha Hall Talbott,
Chairman.

There being no objection, the report of the Auditing Committee was adopted, which carried with it the adoption of the report of the Treasurer General and of the Finance Committee.

The Treasurer General reported the total number of deceased since last meeting, 309; resigned, 141; reinstated, 174; and moved that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 174 members. Seconded and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared them reinstated as members of the Society. The Treasurer General recommended also the reinstatement of Mrs. Mary E. C. Alline, National Number 14,066, as a member at large. Mrs. Alline had been a member of a Massachusetts chapter and wished to resign from the chapter and be transferred to membership at large. The chapter reported it as a resignation, and she wished to come back as a member at large. There being no objection, the request was granted, and the member reinstated as member at large.

The President General referred to the fact that among the 309 members who had passed on since the last meeting was the State Regent of Kentucky, Mrs. Shackelford, who was called to the Beyond after a short illness. The Board rose in memory of these members who had passed away.

Mrs. Moody read her report as Historian General as follows:

Report of the Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit the following report: The work in my office is entirely up to date. Volumes 50, 51, 52 and 53 of the Lineage Books are finished and in the building ready for distribution on Monday; the 54th has been copied, given to the printer, and half of the proof has been read, but on account of the shortage in paper we are unable to finish this volume. A valuable contribution of a book has been received, describing the Old South Burying Ground of Windsor, and a plan of the grounds. Accompanying this book is a list of the names of Revolutionary soldiers buried there and the service they rendered, which was compiled by Mrs. C. M. Perkins while she was Historian of the Ascutney Chapter. She also inclosed a list of the marriages performed by Rev. James Wilman, of Cornish, N. H., who was minister in charge from 1768 to 1778. Your Historian General has written for this list. The Military War Records are being received in a very unsatisfactory condition. Some are coming in from individuals, others are sent by the State, but are incomplete. One package has been received in a deplorable condition, the records of the different chapters are tied together by a string. These records, if they are of value to the Society, must be alphabetically arranged and indexed. The Military Honor Roll of Georgia is complete, and it is a beautiful example of what these records should be.

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. Edwin P. Moody,
Historian General.

Mrs. Wood, State Regent of Georgia, presented to the Society a beautifully bound volume of the records of the sons of Georgia who had served in the World War. The Historian General in accepting the volume expressed the hope that all of the states would compile their records in that way, and not send them in, as so many were coming in, singly or in bundles tied with

string, with the corners already torn. There being no objection, the report of the Historian General was approved.

Mrs. Heath next read her report.

Report of Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

I shall not make a report of my work this morning as it will be read Monday, but I wish to thank you one and all for the splendid help you have given me the three years I have held this office. This report, as you know, is a Government report; the Reporter General not only has to compile this report to be presented to the Continental Congress, where if a mistake is made the generosity of the President General and members of the Board will forgive her, but she has to present it first to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, then it has to pass the critical eye of the Editor of the Smithsonian Institution, and in time presented as a Senate Document before the Reporter General can say to you it is an accepted report. So if your Reporter General appears dull and full of figures, remember hers is work, heavy work, and little time for play; and the old adage is most applicable just here: "All work and no play makes Johnny a dull boy." I thank you for your splendid help in making my reports a success. I am sorry I have no clerks to thank. As you know, the Reporter General has no office, no clerk, no helper but herself, and I am too modest to thank myself.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Benjamin) Nettie M. Heath,

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Fowler read the following report:

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

As my yearly report will be given to Congress next week, I only present to-day the list of books received since the February Board meeting.

Up to date there are 233 books, 49 pamphlets and 21 periodicals.

Two hundred and seventeen of these books were presented, 3 received in exchange and 13 were purchased.

With permission of the Board, all books received during Congress week will be added to this list.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. James M.) Eva Gross Fowler,

Librarian General.

On motion, duly seconded, the report was accepted with the recommendation. (The list of books, together with those presented during Congress, will be found following the minutes.—E. L. C.)

Miss Barlow read her report as follows:

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions that have been received since the Board meeting of February, 1920:

New York: One half Thaler, "Hess Blood Money," silver teaspoon, presented by Mr. M. F. Savage. Jordan pitcher, presented by Quassaick Chapter. Bronze lustre mug, presented by Mrs. Harriet S. Clark, Sagoyewatha Chapter. Silver spectacles and case. A land grant, presented by Miss Janet McK. Cowing, Sagoyewatha Chapter. Silver snuff box, presented by Miss Emma J. Haney, Sagoyewatha Chapter. "System of the Geography of the World," presented by Mrs. M. E. Clary, Adirondacks Chapter.

District of Columbia: Silk woven badge of Memorial Continental Hall, 1905, presented by Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Our Flag Chapter. Silver thimble, presented by Mrs. James McNabb, Dolly Madison Chapter. Sheffield silver cake basket, glass case bottle, presented by Miss Catherine B. Barlow, Dolly Madison Chapter. Small hair-covered trunk, presented by Mrs. W. L. Ewell, E Pluribus Unum Chapter. Silver teaspoon, presented by Mrs. Sylvanus Johnson, E Pluribus Unum Chapter. Early Staffordshire cup and saucer and plate, presented by Miss Alice Staples Lane, American Liberty Chapter. D. A. R. Insignia lost by the late Mrs. Emily L. S. Ragan, found and returned to Society. Silver bouquet holder, presented by Miss Mary L. Whitall, Our Flag Chapter.

Missouri: Gentleman's shaving set, presented by Miss Isabel McKee, Clark's County Chapter. Water bottle (Waterford glass), Wedgwood china soap dish, "History of Greece," by Goldsmith, presented by Mrs. A. H. Connelly.

Rhode Island: Linen tablecloth, silhouette, presented by Mrs. G. F. Barbour, Phœbe Green Ward Chapter. Sheffield snuffer and tray, a piece of George Washington's velvet waistcoat. A block of polished wood from the Roger Williams House, presented by the William Ellery Chapter, through Mrs. C. L. Tallman. Pigskin wallet, a silver knee buckle, presented by Mr. W. H. Hawkins, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Balcome and Emmeline Hawkins Gaskill, Miss Louisa Hawkins.

Needle cushion holder, cushion floss bobbin, presented by Mrs. Wm. L. Cook.

New Jersey: Two pieces of Continental money, presented by Eliza Jacquett. Unmade embroidered pocketbook, presented by Sarah B. Harris. Embroidered pocketbook, presented by S. Maria Johnson. Tinder box and snuff box, presented by Sarah A. Smith, Oak Tree Chapter. Brass teaspoon and glass cup plate, presented by Miss Harriet Frambes. Foot stove, sampler and a newspaper, presented by Mrs. Emily Steelman Fisher, General Lafayette Chapter. Snuff box, presented by Mrs. O. S. Rogers, Continental Chapter. Lowestoft china cup and saucer, presented by Miss Kate F. Mulchahey, Boudinot Chapter. Staffordshire plate, presented by Mrs. Elizabeth G. Hires, Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter. Silver lustre bowl, silver tablespoon, presented by Mrs. C. R. Ogden, Ann Whitall Chapter. Bronze lustre pitcher, china plate, china salt cellar, presented by Mrs. Morris Wilkins. Bead bag, presented by Mrs. Annie M. E. Leaming, Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter.

Iowa: Red brocade from gown worn on visit to Martha Washington, presented by Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell. A manuscript sermon (1720), Cyprian Strong's sermon (1799), a $5 bank promissory note, Continental money, one-third of a dollar. Affidavit of John Ellsworth's spelling, head of his class when three years old (1738), presented by Mrs. Harriet Ellsworth Cobb. Book, "History of Capt and Miss Rives" (1787), presented by Mrs. G. W. Hanchett to Library, and transferred to Museum. Old Chelsea teapot and sugar bowl, glass sauce dish, salt cellar, presented by Mrs. Mary Kingman Bergman, through Lake Chapter.

Washington: Fire screen fan, a sandalwood fan, presented by Mrs. Fanny S. O'Brien.

Michigan: Gold pencil, bead purse presented by Mrs. Wm. S. Wood, Muskegan Chapter. Powder horn and a pewter platter, presented by Ypsilanti Chapter. Lace, presented by Mrs. Jos. F. Lee, Abiel Fellows Chapter.

Virginia: Silver "etiquette marker," "Sherry," "Book of Prayers" for Women, one piece of Continental money, presented by Mrs. W. W. Richardson.

Vermont: Astral lamp and a foot stove, presented by Hands' Cove Chapter, through Edith Jones Stokes.

Maine: Hymn book, book of "sermons," volume of Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, "Village Hymns," presented by Miss Elsie M. Maxon, York Chapter. Two newspapers, presented by Mrs. Addie L. Harvey, Esther Eayres Chapter. Wine glass and a newspaper, presented by Mrs. A. H. Babcock, Francis Dighton Williams Chapter. Book of poems (1793), presented to Library by Mrs. E. C. Carll, and transferred to Museum. Pewter platter, plate, pitcher and a syrup pitcher, china plate, old Chelsea saucer, cup, pair of silver spectacles, whiskey glass, three books, "The Excellency of Virtue" (1808), Volume II, "Village Sermons," "English Reader."

Oregon: Helmet pitcher (Lowestoft). A French decorated pitcher, presented by Mrs. Alta Owen Bogart, Oregon Lewis Clark Chapter.

Connecticut: Pamphlet, description of the "Monument at Groton Heights." Transferred to the Library. French print shawl, a MS., signed by Peter Boyd, presented by Mrs. Franklin F. Knous, Eve Lear Chapter.

South Dakota: Staffordshire china plate (Washington design), presented by D. A. R. of South Dakota.

West Virginia: Snuff box, glass sauce dish, Staffordshire cup plate, bead purse, bead watch guard, pitch pipe, buck horn knife, and a two-tined fork, presented by Mrs. Clark W. Heavner.

Georgia: China pitchers, owned by George Walton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, presented by Georgia D. A. R., through their Chairman on Revolutionary Relics Committee and the State Regent.

Nebraska: Iron snuffers, presented by Mrs. Page Francis, Captain Christopher Robinson Chapter.

Pennsylvania: China Staffordshire platter, presented by Mrs. Anna H. B. Osborne, Warren Run Chapter. Silver loving cup and base, presented by Pittsburgh Chapter to Mrs. Edith Darlington Ammon. Bequeathed by her to the Museum.

Maryland: Bead bag, presented by Mrs. Wm. G. Wilson and Mrs. Julius Williams, Carter Braxton Chapter. Pair of Bohemian glass goblets, China plate, Tyrolean scene. Sewing bird, presented by Mrs. A. B. Lacey, Livingston Manor Chapter.

Massachusetts: Wine glass, from Mt. Vernon, owned by Justice Bushrod Washington. A gilded bronze St. Gaudens Medal of Washington: obverse, bust of Washington, with inscription; reverse, standing Eagle, Coat of Arms of New York, and commemorative inscription of Inauguration as first President. Addressed portion of a letter to Gen. Washington, with his (Washington's) endorsement on back, from Landor Carter, Esq., dated Feb. 20, 1776, presented by Mrs. Edith Scott Magna, Mercy Warren Chap-

ter. Copper lustre pitcher, presented by Old South Chapter. Silver teaspoon, presented by Mrs. Augusta R. Brigham, Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,
CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

Mrs. Pulsifer read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The following report covers the work done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General during the months of February and March.

Seven hundred and ninety-nine letters were received, of which 764 were answered.

Supplies were sent out consisting of:

Application blanks	14,089
Leaflet, "How to Become a Member"	1,050
Leaflet of General Information	1,037
Pamphlet of "Necessary Information"	178
Constitutions	693
Transfer cards	613

A copy of the Proposed Amendments to the By-Laws, to be acted upon at the coming Congress, was mailed within the prescribed time to every Chapter Regent and to the Members of the National Board of Management.

The January issue of the Remembrance Book was also sent out from my office as soon as received from the printers.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted as read. Mrs. Pulsifer read also a letter from Department of Religious Publicity announcing a facsimile edition of a Book of Documents of the Pilgrim Fathers in Leyden, and giving the name and address of the Secretary of the Commission from whom the book could be ordered. This book will give interesting facts concerning the Tercentenary of the Pilgrim Fathers in Holland for the notable celebrations August 29 to September 4, 1920, preparations for which are now under way. Among the features scheduled it is proposed to take American members of the Congress a part of the exact route traversed on the 31st day of July, 1620, by the earliest group of Pilgrims that sought a home in New England. And the suggestion is made that there should be erected in Rotterdam's famous port for the American sailors a Sailors' Rest, with modern equipment, to be called the "Pilgrims' Rest—Speedwell," thus keeping alive the story of the Pilgrims and showing how the great Republic of America appreciates all that Holland has done, and providing for the social and spiritual wellbeing of America's young sailors, giving them a home and safeguarding them amid the allurements and perils of a foreign port.

In view of the fact that the Editor of the Magazine and the Chairman of the Magazine Committee would present full reports to the Congress, they requested that they be excused from reading their reports to the Board, and the request was granted.

An invitation was read from the Board of Management of the National Society C. A. R. to be present at the Memorial Tree planting at the corner of the street on which the Hall stood, which was to take place at 1 o'clock.

The request was presented from a chapter in Oakland, Calif., for permission to incorporate in order to hold property, and on motion of Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Foster, it was carried, *that permission to incorporate be granted the Oakland Chapter of California.*

The Recording Secretary General read letters from the firm of Wright, Tyndale & Van Roden, of Philadelphia, concerning china bearing the insignia, which they had carried in stock for the Society some twenty-five years ago, and which they had recently unearthed from their storeroom and desired to place on the market. The matter had been taken up by the Recording Secretary General, and the firm had been informed that, while no doubt they had originally made the china in good faith, during the last quarter of a century the members of the Society had outgrown the idea of permitting their insignia to be used on hair receivers, powder boxes, etc., etc., and it was not the desire of the Society that these be placed on sale. If the firm was not willing to mark the transaction off their books as a loss—which they were not willing to do—it behooved the National Society to make them an offer of such a sum that would give the ownership of the pieces to the Society to be destroyed. After some discussion, the President General stated that the matter would be brought up again during the afternoon session.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

In accordance with the action at the February Board meeting, the Museum has been repainted and redecorated, a rug and runner

purchased, and the side lights rewired and equipped with ground-glass bulbs, and the tablet in memory of Mrs. Donald McLean, presented by the New York City Chapter, has been completed and placed.

The painting approved by the Art Committee for the Kentucky Room has been received and hung.

An historical engraving of the Revolutionary War, and print of a naval scene received from the Hostess house at Chillicothe, Ohio, have been approved by the Art Committee and hung in the Ohio Room.

The entire building has been cleaned and with the surrounding grounds been put in order for the coming Congress.

Your Committee recognizes and commends the service of the efficient house force under the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips.

The Committee makes no recommendation for increase of salaries; but inasmuch as our Superintendent was not recognized in the promotions or increases of salary made in recognition of years of service, as he has not received additional pay for nightwork, as have the other employees of the Hall, your Committee unanimously recommends that the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, be given at this time a bonus of $100 in recognition of his faithful, devoted and efficient service.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

Moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer, and carried, *that report of Building and Grounds Committee be accepted and recommendation adopted.*

The second report of the Registrar General was here presented by Miss Pierce.

Supplemental Report of the Registrar General

I have the honor to report 918 applications presented to the Board.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for 918 applicants, the President General declaring them elected as members of the Society.

The Treasurer General presented for reinstatement the names of 22 former members, the Recording Secretary General being so instructed by the Board, cast the ballot, and the President General declared these 22 reinstated as members of the Society.

Mrs. Scott, Honorary President General, who had come into the Board Room, congratulated the Society and the members of the Board on the splendid work that had been done and the wonderful administration they were closing under the marvelous leadership of Mrs. Guernsey, and invited the outgoing and incoming members of the Board to a reception she was giving Monday following the Congress in honor of Mrs. Guernsey.

Recess was taken at 12.45 to attend the tree planting by the C. A. R. Society.

On calling the Board to order at 2.30 for the afternoon session, the President General directed attention to some of the outstanding features of the Treasurer General's annual report, copies of which had been distributed to members of the Board.

The President General stated that she had received within the past few days, coming over in the French Embassy mail bag, the estimates as to what the water works for the village of Tilloloy could be installed for, with the blueprints showing details; also a letter from Baroness LaGrange, who had hoped to be in this country in time for the Congress, but was unable to get sailing. All these matters, however, were now questions for the incoming administration to handle.

Mrs. Purcell announced the death of a former Vice President General, Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, who died at the home of her son in California since the February Board meeting. The Board rose in memory of this former National officer and beloved member.

The matter of the china bearing the insignia of the Society was again taken up. Mrs. Ringer moved *that* $50 *be offered this firm for the china, the same to be brought here for destruction.* This motion was seconded by Mrs. Harris, and carried.

The Treasurer General presented for reinstatement as a member at large in Maryland Mrs. Lillian B. F. Waters. On motion, duly seconded and carried, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot, and the President General declared this former member reinstated in the National Society.

Mrs. Foster, referring to the lavish expenditure of her own funds for the use of the Society by the President General in the three years of her administration, in caring for the entire expense of her office, the salary of her secretary, traveling expenses, and all the thousand and one incidentals connected with her office, stated that she felt the Board should have the right to express its thanks for this generous contribution to the funds of the Society, and moved, *that this Board with a rising vote thank our President General for her liberal contribution to our Society.* This was seconded by Mrs. Calhoun, and, over the President General's

protest, was unanimously seconded by the rising of the entire Board.

While waiting for additional reports from the offices of the Organizing Secretary General and the Registrar General, the minutes were read by the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Holt, on behalf of the Committee on Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund, of which she was Chairman, spoke of the little pin authorized under a Board ruling of some years ago to be given as an honor badge to all contributing $50 to the Fund, either for themselves or in memory of some departed friend or in honor of someone, and of the need for some pin to be given to the beneficiaries of the Fund and the young Filipino girls being educated by the Chapter in the Philippines, who in a measure represent the National Society, and who, after they graduate, feel that they would like to have something to wear to show that they have been sponsored by this organization. As the pin does not bear the insignia, it was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, *that permission be granted to Mrs. Holt to use the D. A. R. Philippine Scholarship pin in the manner designated by her.*

The Recording Secretary General read the supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General as follows:

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation: Miss Lillian Rector, Menor, Ark.; Mrs. Anna C. Rogers, Bakersfield, Calif.; Mrs. Eloise Spencer Nowels, Lamar, Colo.; Mrs. Ada Caldwell, Carbondale, Ill.; Mrs. Marie Almond Fairfield, Angola, Ind.; Mrs. Adda Hulbert Gaches, Mount Vernon, Wash.; Mrs. Alice Ozmun, Lead, S. D.; Mrs. Byron S. Gates, Homer, Ind.

The resignation of Mrs. Lucile Elizabeth Landers Garvin, of Lamar, Colo., has been reported.

The authorization for a chapter at Gadsen, Ala., has been requested.

The following chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting: Penn-Elk, of Ridgway, and Swatara Pine Ford, of Middletown, Pa.; Hancock, of Sparta, and Com. Richard Dale, of Albany, Ga.; also Col. John Dooley, of Vienna, Ga.; Jacob Stroud, of Stroudsburg, Pa.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objections, the report was approved.

The Recording Secretary General stated that as a retiring member of the Board she felt it her duty to say that one reason why the administration had been able to do such good work in the past three years had been because of the coöperation of the office force in the Hall, and she would, therefore, move *that this Board express its grateful appreciation of the faithful and untiring services of the office force of this Society. Their ever-ready and efficient coöperation has had much to do with the successful carrying out of the work of the Society.* Seconded by Mrs. Fowler and carried with a rising vote.

Miss Grace M. Pierce stated that in the early days it had been customary to bring in the actual papers to the Board meeting to have them passed upon, instead of the list containing the names, as was now done, and in order to meet the rush for admission to the Society before the Congress, it had been her endeavor and that of her office force to verify as many papers as possible, and, therefore, they had not been able to make out the customary list for these last admissions, and she had, therefore, had the messenger force bring the papers in bodily (showing them stacked on the chairs at her place), and she would, therefore, present as Registrar General her third and fourth lists in the original papers, 428, making the total number presented to the Board at this meeting 2746, a total for the year of 9281, the largest number ever before admitted in one year, and the total of papers presented during the three years of the present administration 24,823. She moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the 428 additional members. This motion was seconded and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 428 applicants members.

The Recording Secretary General presented the report from the office of the Organizing Secretary General of the official organization of Cameron Chapter at Emporium, and Standing Stone, at Huntingdon, Pa., and the request of the State Regent of Kansas for confirmation of the appointment of Mrs. Julia Dienous, of Dodge City; Mrs. Marguerite K. Morgan, of Clay Center, and Mrs. Ada Messel, of Concordia, Kan., as Organizing Regents. There being no objection, the report was approved.

The Recording Secretary General then read the last of the minutes, which were approved as read, and the Board adjourned at 4.30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,
EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

List of Accessions to Library Since February Board Meeting

Books

History of the Expedition of Captains Lewis and Clark, 1804–5–6. Paul Allen. Reprint of 1814 edition. J. K. Hosmer. Gift of Multonah Chapter through Mrs. Witzel, Oregon State Librarian. 2 vols.

Collections of the Maine Historical Society. Second series, 17 vols.

Vital Records of Belfast, Maine. Alfred Johnson, ed. 2 vols.

Centennial Anniversary of Buxton, Maine. J. M. Marshall.

Maine my State. Maine Writers' Research Club.

Story of Waitstell Baxter. By Kate Douglass Wiggin.

The Water-Power of Maine. Walter Wells.

Maine in the North-Eastern Boundary Controversy. John Francis Sprague.

Backwood Sketches. John Francis Sprague.

The last 26 volumes presented through Mrs. E. C. Carll, State Librarian.

History of Litchfield, Maine, and Centennial Celebration. Presented by Samuel Grant Chapter.

Historical and Genealogical Miscellany. Data Relating to Settlement and Settlers of New York and New Jersey. John E. Stillwell. Vols. 2 and 4. Vol. 2 gift of Mrs. Truman Clayton. Vol. 4 gift of Oak Tree Chapter.

Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties, N. J. C. B. Harvey. Gift of Oak Tree and Kate Aylesford Chapters.

History of Cumberland County, N. J. L. Q. C. Elmer. Gift of Mrs. Truman Clayton.

Four Chapters of Paterson, N. J., History. Charles Shriner. Gift of William Paterson Chapter.

Early Dutch Settlers of Monmouth County, N. J. George C. Beekman. Gift of Hannah Arnett Chapter.

History of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland Counties, N. J. Cushing and Sheppard. Gift of Charles S. Sheppard, through Oak Tree Chapter.

Philip Vickers Fithian Journal and Letters, 1767–1774. John R. Williams, ed. Presented by Mrs. George Hampton, in memory of her husband, through Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter.

Roster of N. J. Officers of the Continental Line . . . Eligible to Membership in the Society of the Cincinnati. James W. S. Campbell. Gift of the compiler.

The above 9 volumes were presented through the New Jersey State Librarian, Mrs. Truman Clayton.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society—New Series. 2 vols.

In Memoriam Sarah Walter Chandler Coates. Laura C. Reed, ed. Presented by the Kansas Daughters.

Kansas State Historical Society Collections. Vols. 11, 12; 1910, 1912. Gift of James Ross Chapter.

History of Atchison County, Kansas. Gift of Atchison Chapter.

Early Days in Kansas. In Keokuk's Time on Kansas Reservation. Charles R. Green. 1913.

History of Lawrence, Kansas. Richard Cordley.

The last two volumes the gift of General Edward Hand Chapter. The above 6 volumes were presented through the Kansas State Librarian, Mrs. Maude V. Neal.

Stories of Old Kentucky. Martha G. Purcell. Gift of Miss Emily G. Morrow, Kentucky State Librarian.

New Haven Town Records, 1662–1684. Franklin B. Dexter, ed.

History of Randolph County, West Virginia. A. S. Bosworth.

History of Summers County, West Virginia. James H. Miller.

History of Hardin County, Iowa. Gift of Iowa Falls Chapter.

Story of Lee County, Iowa. Roberts and Moorhead. Gift of Jean Espey Chapter.

History of Lee County, Iowa. Gift of Mrs. George Hanchett, Jean Espey Chapter.

William Peters Hepburn. J. E. Briggs.

Legal and Political Status of Women in Iowa. The last two presented by Mary Melrose Chapter.

History of Christian County, Ill. H. L. Fowkes. Gift of Board of County Commissioners. 2 vols.

History of Cass County, Ill. C. A. Martin. Gift of Illinois Daughters. 2 vols.

Historical Encyclopædia of Wabash County, Ill. T. G. Risly, ed.

History of Effingham County, Ill.

History of Shelby County, Ill. 2 vols.

Historical Encyclopædia of Carroll County, Ill. C. L. Hostetter, ed. 2 vols.

Historical Encyclopædia of Illinois and History of Tazewell County.

Historical Encyclopædia of Illinois and Crawford County.

History of Jersey County, Ill. Oscar B. Hamilton.

The above 10 volumes presented by the Illinois Daughters.

History of St. Clair County, Ill. Gift of Mrs. Charles G. Eimer, Regent Belleville Chapter.

History of Vermilion County, Ill. Lotte G.

Jones. Gift of Mrs. Annie Boorde, Regent Barbara Standish Chapter. 2 vols.

Past and Present of Quincy and Adams County, Ill. Collins and Perry. Gift of Dorothy Quincy Chapter, through Mrs. Frances E. Woodruff.

History of Fulton County, Ill. Jesse Heylin. Presented by author.

Franklin County History. H. M. Aiken. Gift of Fred Bagley.

Collections of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 3. Gift of Mrs. H. M. Rollins, of Letitia Greene Stevenson Chapter.

Transactions of the McLean County, Ill., Historical Society. Vols. 1 and 3. Gift of the McLean Historical Society.

History of Douglass County, Ill. Gift of Mrs. Thomas McIlwane.

Portrait and Biographical Record of Ford County, Ill. Gift of Board of Directors of Paxton Carnegie Public Library.

Portrait and Biographical Record of Lee County, Ill. Gift of Dixon Public Library.

Past and Present of De Kalb County, Ill. Lewis M. Gross. Gift of Mrs. M. R. Carlson and Mrs. V. T. Clark, through General John Stark Chapter. 2 vols.

The above 28 volumes were presented through the Illinois State Librarian, Miss Effie Epler.

The Dead Towns of Georgia. Charles C. Jones. Gift of Mrs. Ruth Berien Jones Carpenter, Augusta Chapter.

Miscellanies of Georgia, Historical, Biographical and Descriptive. Absalom H. Chappell. Gift of Governor Jared Irwin Chapter.

The Seed that was Sown in the Colony of Georgia, Harvest and Aftermath, 1740–1870. C. S. Wylly. Gift of Brunswick Chapter.

The last three presented through the Georgia State Librarian, Mrs. A. S. Wilkins.

Statutes-at-Large of Virginia, 1792–1806. Samuel Shepherd. Gift of the Virginia Daughters. 3 vols.

William Claiborne of Virginia and His Pedigree. J. Herbert Claiborne. Gift of Francis Blair Randolph Chapter.

Digest of Proceedings of Conventions and Councils of Diocese of Virginia. T. Grayson Dashiel. Gift of Mrs. T. G. Dashiel.

Annals of Bath County, Va. Oren F. Morton.

Descendants of Mordecai Cooke of Mordecai Mount. W. C. Stubbs. Gift of Mrs. W. Richardson.

The Descendants of John Stubbs of Cappahosic, Va. W. C. Stubbs.

A History of Two Virginia Families, Baytop and Catlett. Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Stubbs.

Early Settlers of Alabama. Mrs. Elizabeth S. B. Stubbs.

The last ten presented by the Virginia Daughters through the State Librarian, Mrs. William W. Richardson.

Heraldry in America. Eugene Zieber.

Medford in the Revolution. Helen Tilden.

History of the Sinclair Family. Leonard A. Morrison.

The last three presented by Miss Marion Brazier.

The Groton Avery Clan. Elroy McK. Avery.

History of the Boyd Family. William P. Boyd.

Ewing Genealogy. Presley K. and Mary E. W. Ewing. Gift of Presley Kitteridge Ewing.

Descendants of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, 1586–1908. Edward Hooker.

John Leigh (Lee) of Agawam (Ipswich), Mass., 1654–1671. William Lee.

Genealogical and Biographical History of the Manning Families of New England. W. H. Manning.

Ancestors and Descendants of Andrew Moore. John A. M. Passmore. 2 vols.

Nowlin-Stone Genealogy. James E. Nowlin.

Spofford Genealogy. Jeremiah Spofford.

Memorial of the Walkers. J. B. R. Walker.

Ancestry of Olive Wilkinson Macalester. Helen Wilkinson Reynolds. Typewritten Presented by Mrs. Walter S. Wilkinson, through Mrs. Edgar Priest, Stuart Chapter.

American and English Genealogies in the Library of Congress. 2 copies.

National Year-Book of the Sons of the American Revolution—1919.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Index of Persons, Subjects and Places. Volumes 1–50. Four vols. Presented by the Massachusetts D. A. R. through the State Librarian. Mrs. Seth S. Crocker.

Pennsylvania at Gettysburg. Ceremonies at the Dedication of the Monuments Erected by Pennsylvania. Presented by Gen. and Mrs. Wm. R. Hartshorne.

The following six volumes presented by Mrs. Emily Moor:

Historical Facts and Incidents Relating to Newfane, Vermont.

History of the Town of Johnson, Vermont, 1784–1904. Oread Literary Club.

History of Braintree, Vermont. H. Royce Bass.

Vermont Marriages. Vol. 1. Montpelier, Burlington, Berlin, Research Publication Company.

Rupert, Vermont. Historical and Descriptive, 1761–1898. G. S. Hibbard.

History of Waterbury, Vermont, 1763–1915. T. G. Lewis.

History of Nebraska. Elsie De Con Troup. Gift of Mrs. Alex. C. Troup.

History of Missouri. Eugene M. Violette.

Gift of Miss Edmonia Edwards, through St. Clair Chapter.

History of Hudson, N. H. Kimball Webster. Gift of Matthew Thornton Chapter.

Amos D. Lockwood. A Memorial. Gift of Mrs. John Waterman.

Biographical Memoir of the Late Commodore Joshua Barney. Mary Barney.

Barney, 1634—Hosmer, 1635. W. F. Adams.

Commodore Joshua Barney. W. F. Adams.

Everett Hosmer Barney, His Family Connections. G. M. Barney.

Avery, Fairchild and Park Families of Mass., Conn. and R. I. Samuel Putnam Avery. Gift of author.

Ancestry, Early Life and War Record of James Oliver, M.D. Gift of Mrs. Anna O. Kendrick.

The Victory Chapter presented the following six volumes.

Traditions and Reminiscences Chiefly of the American Revolution in the South. Joseph Johnson.

History of New York (City) in the Revolution. Thomas Jones.

History of the Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys. 2 vols.

Genealogy of the Stiles Family. M. S. Guild.

The E Pluribus Unum Chapter presented the following two volumes:

Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution. W. S. Stryker.

New Materials for History of American Revolution from Documents in the French Archives. John Durand.

The Army and Navy Chapter presented:

The Capron Genealogy. F. A. Holden.

The Pierce Genealogy. F. C. Pierce.

Genealogical Records of Descendants of John and Anthony Emery. Rufus Emery.

Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Other Services. 1840.

History of Southeast Missouri. R. S. Douglass. Two vols. The gift of Miss Grace Danforth.

Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R. Vols. 50–53. 1919–1920.

Messages of the Presidents of the United States. Edwin Williams. Presented by Miss Ellen T. MacDonald.

Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers of Newton Township, West New Jersey. John Clement. Received through Ann Whitall Chapter.

History of Cincinnati. H. A. and K. B. Ford. Presented by Edna Boyden Millward in memory of her uncle, Frank Lee Millward.

History of Hamilton County, Ohio. H. A. and K. B. Ford. Presented by Edna Boyden Millward in memory of her grandmother, Margaret Millward.

Biennial Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office in Maryland. 1917–1919. Gift of the Commissioner.

Revolutionary Records of the State of Georgia. Lucian Lamar Knight. From Mrs. A. L. Wilkins, Georgia State Librarian.

Early Days in Kansas. C. R. Green. Five vols. 1912–1914.

History of the National Capital, 1815–1878. W. B. Bryan. Vol. 2. Gift of Wendell Wolfe Chapter.

History of the Indians of Connecticut. J. W. De Forest. Presented by Prof. Eri D. Woodbury through Lady Fenwick Chapter.

History of Baptists in Missouri. R. S. Duncan. Gift of Mrs. H. W. Harris, Regent Osage Chapter.

Historical Collections of Ohio. Henry Howe. Gift of Ohio Daughters through Mrs. E. D. Harris. 2 vols.

Life of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Kate M. Rowland. 2 vols.

Archives of Maryland. Vols. 38, 39. Gift of Baltimore Chapter.

The following 44 volumes were presented by Mrs. Edith Scott Magna through the Mercy Warren Chapter:

Charlestown, Mass., Genealogies. Wyman.

History of Town of Manchester. D. F. Lamson.

History of East Boston. W. H. Summer.

History of Grafton. F. C. Pierce.

History of Towne of Marlborough. Charles Hudson.

History of Newton. S. F. Smith.

History of Oxford. G. F. Daniels.

Documentary History of Chelsea. Mellen Chamberlain.

History of Conway, 1767–1917. Rev. C. S. Pease.

Babson's History of Gloucester.

History of Holland. Rev. Martin Lovering.

Births, Marriages and Death Register, Church Records and Epitaphs of Lancaster. A. P. Martin.

Vital Records of Littleton, Mass. J. A. Harwood.

Lynn in the Revolution. H. K. Sanrerson.

History of Montague. E. P. Pressey.

Vital Records of New Ashford.

History of Stoneham. W. B. Stevens.

History of Townesend. I. B. Sawtelle.

Publications of the Ipswich Historical Society.

Publication of the Sharon Historical Society.

History of Andover. Abiel Abbott.

Historical Sketches of Brookline. Harriet F. Wood.

Muddy River and Brookline Town Records, 1634–1884.

History of Town of Danvers. J. W. Hanson.

History of Easthampton. P. W. Lyman.

History of Holden. D. F. Estes.

Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Town of Malden, 1649–1850. Compiled by Deloraine P. Corey.

History of Martha's Vineyard.

Annals of the Towne of Mendon, 1659–1880. John G. Metcalf.

History of Town of Middleboro. Thomas Weston.

History of Natick. Oliver N. Bacon.

History of New Bedford. Daniel Ricketson.

History of North Bridgewater. Bradford Kingman.

History of Oxford. G. F. Daniels.

History of Pittsfield. J. E. A. Smith.

History of Springfield.

History of Sudbury. A. S. Hudson.

Biographical Review, Worcester County, Mass.

Books Received During the 29th Continental Congress

History of Missouri. E. M. Violette. Gift of Troy Chapter.

Kate Aylesworth. C. J. Peterson. Gift of Kate Aylesworth Chapter.

History of Providence County, R. I. R. M. Bayles.

Early History of Rhode Island.

Rhode Island in the Continental Congress, 1765–1790. W. R. Staples.

Historical Sketches of the First Church of Bristol, R. I., 1687–1872. J. P. Lane.

The last five volumes presented by the Rhode Island Daughters.

History of Missouri. Louis Houck. 3 vols.

History and Genealogies. W. H. Miller.

The last four volumes presented by Mrs. A. H. Connelly.

Americans of Gentle Birth and Their Ancestors. Mrs. H. D. Pittman. Presented by Mrs. Wilson Keyser, Regent St. Louis Chapter.

Washington, Pennsylvania, Centennial and Old Home Week, October 2–8, 1910. Boyd Crumrine. Presented by the Washington County Historical Society.

Other Days in Greenwich. Frederick A. Hubbard. Presented by F. A. Hubbard.

Henry Dunster and His Descendants. Samuel Dunster. Presented by Miss C. Katherine Clark.

Mauzy Family History, 1760–1910. Richard Mauzy.

Barber Genealogy. E. A. Barber. Presented by Mrs. G. W. Dexheimer.

Memorial Addresses on the Life and Character of Justin S. Morrill. Presented through Vermont State Librarian.

Genealogical and Family History of New Hampshire. Ezra S. Stearns. Vols. 1–4. Presented by Mrs. C. W. Barrett, Samuel Ashby Chapter.

History of Newfields, N. H., 1638–1911. J. H. Fitts. Presented by Granite Chapter.

History of Warner, N. H., 1735–1879. Walter Harrima. Gift of Samuel Ashby Chapter.

History of Manchester, N. H. C. E. Potter. Gift of Molly Stark Chapter.

History of Dublin, N. H., 1752–1852. Printed by John Wilson & Son.

Lakeport's Ancient Homes. John Aldrich. Gift of Mary Butler Chapter.

History of Barnstead, 1727–1872. J. P. Jewett, M.D. Gift of Mrs. N. J. Page, Hannah M. Whitcher Chapter.

Ralph Sprague Genealogy. E. G. Sprague. Gift of Mrs. C. W. Barrett, Samuel Ashby Chapter.

History of Weare, N. H., 1735–1888. Wm. Little. Gift of Molly Reid Chapter.

History of Charlestown, N. H. Rev. H. H. Saunderson. Gift of William B. Viall.

The Laws of the United States of America. Vols. 1–3. 1796.

Theodore Roosevelt. W. R. Thayer. The last four volumes presented by the Connecticut Daughters.

A History of Preston County, West Virginia. Vols. 1 and 2. J. R. Cole.

Hon. Seth Sprague of Duxbury, Massachusetts, and His Descendants. W. B. Weston. Gift of Miss Louise G. Wadsworth, Tea Rock Chapter.

Records of Congregational Church in Turkey Hills, now East Granby, Conn., 1776–1858. A. C. Bates, publisher. Gift of Mrs. James K. Crofut.

Thirty-three books were presented by Violet Bacon Foster in memory of her mother, Corra Bacon Foster.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIV, No. 7 JULY, 1920 WHOLE No. 335

REVOLUTIONARY PENSION RECORDS AID IN AMERICANIZATION

By Ella Loraine Dorsey

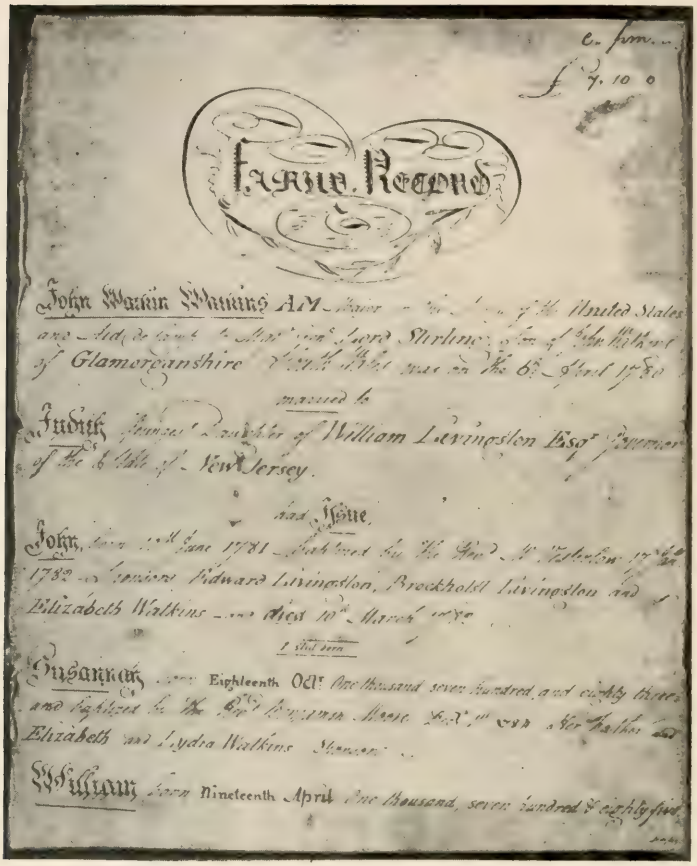
DID my ancestors serve in the Revolutionary War?

The question is heard with equal frequency in the North and the South, the East and the West in these reconstruction days following the World War, and the answer to it has brought an unprecedented volume of work to the Revolutionary War Section of the U. S. Pension Office at Washington, D. C.

Next to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America, so jealously guarded at the Department of State, the most vital documents of our early history are found among the 80,000 claims for pensions and bounty lands, representing, as they do, the men who fought from Canada to the Carolinas and on bay and high seas, risking and giving their lives in glad exchange for liberty.

These pension records are virtually a list of Founders of the Republic, for they are the sworn statements of commissioned officers and humble privates who saw service during that momentous period of American history. They present military facts and genealogical data in a form to be found nowhere else and valuable alike to the historian, the genealogist, and the student of economics.

That so many Revolutionary claims exist is a marvel, for the records from 1781 to 1800 were destroyed by an accidental fire, and those collected between that date and 1814 were intentionally destroyed by the British when they burned every public building in Washington except the Patent Office. The present collection begins in 1818, and has followed the Pension Office in all its migrations. Tightly folded, cuttingly creased, crammed in boxes and barrels, they were carried hither and yon; after the Civil War housed in the old St. Mark's Hotel they escaped its fire risks; on the present site of the Raleigh Hotel they passed another long period of danger, and when they were moved to their present home they were



THE FAMILY RECORD FILED BY JUDITH, WIDOW OF JOHN WATKIN WATKINS, WHEN SHE APPLIED FOR A PENSION

MAJOR WATKINS WAS AIDE-DE-CAMP TO MAJOR GENERAL LORD STERLING OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

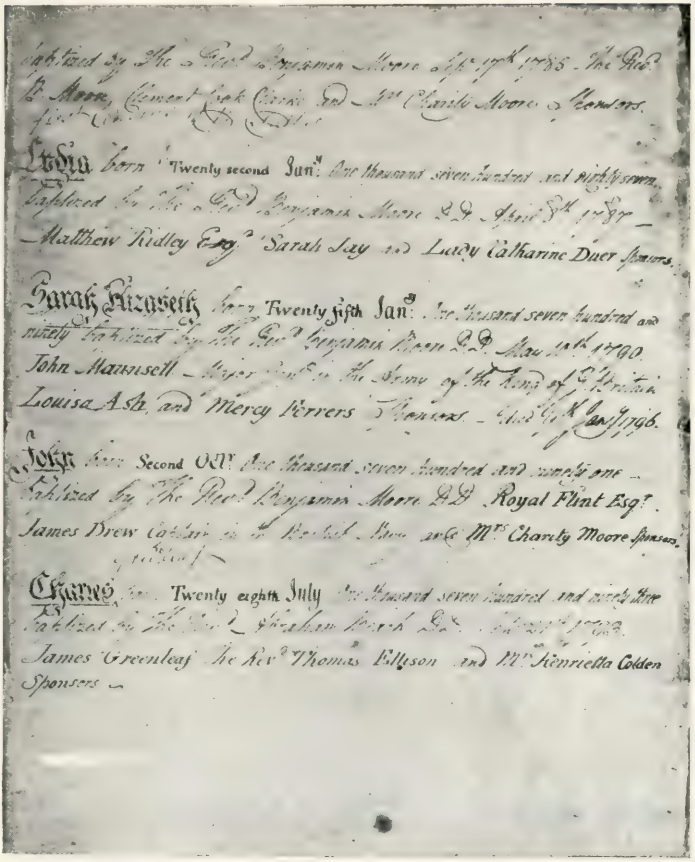
first kept on the topmost floor and the two-letter combination record-books and the secondary record by number then in vogue made three clerks, a journey upstairs, and from one to three hours' laborious search necessary to find one reference!

The increased interest aroused in the Revolutionary period by the Daughters of the American Revolution and kindred patriotic societies trebled research, and Commissioner of Pensions Davenport enthusiastically endorsed the plans proposed by Miss Anne E. Wilson, the custodian of the documents, and gave her a free hand in the matter, and she and her fifteen assistants at once began their work of "flat filing" and restoration—a work which entitles them to the gratitude of every patriotic American and lover of history.

Miss Wilson designed an envelope, 14 by 10 inches, lined with linen, and in its dust- and water-proof interior are placed the once much-creased documents and letters. Wherever seals had broken sections of the paper or when torn through folding and unfolding they have been mended and reinforced with a transparent material. The method of mending was taught Miss Wilson by an employee of the British Museum, but the plan of filing the documents is her own, and *to-day* her system enables a reference to be located by *one* person in *three minutes!*

Rare and valuable documents bearing historic signatures are kept in cabinets under lock and key, and another cabinet is marked "Miscellaneous," and contains, among other papers, diaries, quaint in their expression, interesting in their details, sent in to establish Revolutionary service. A cross-reference is kept of every spelling of a name in the pension files.

When information is desired about a Revolutionary soldier his pension claim is located in the large wooden filing cases by Miss Wilson or her assistant, Miss Virginia Maury, an abstract made of his military history and, when given, of his lineal descendants, and two copies of the abstract are sent, free of charge, to the inquirer. When the data is meagre, a regular printed form is used to supply the desired military service, but if the information is more complete, containing family history also, a typewritten abstract is made like the one following:



SECOND PAGE OF THE WATKINS FAMILY RECORD

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Pensions
Washington, May 25, 1920.

Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln,
2235 Q Street, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

Madam:

In reply to your request of the twenty-fourth instant, you are advised that from the papers in the Revolutionary War pension claim, Widow's File No. 19,583, it appears that John Watkin Watkins was the son of John Watkins of Glamorganshire, Wales, and while residing in New Jersey, having removed from New York City in consequence of the war, he was appointed on March 11, 1777, Captain in Colonel Malcom's Regiment of the Continental Line, he resigned on October 12, 1777, after which, with the rank of Major, he served as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Lord Stirling until April 6, 1780.

He married April 6, 1780, Judith, the youngest daughter of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey, and he died at Harlem Heights, New York, October 24, 1813, aged fifty-six years and six days.

His widow, Judith, was allowed pension on her application executed November 9, 1838, while residing in New York City, aged seventy-seven years.

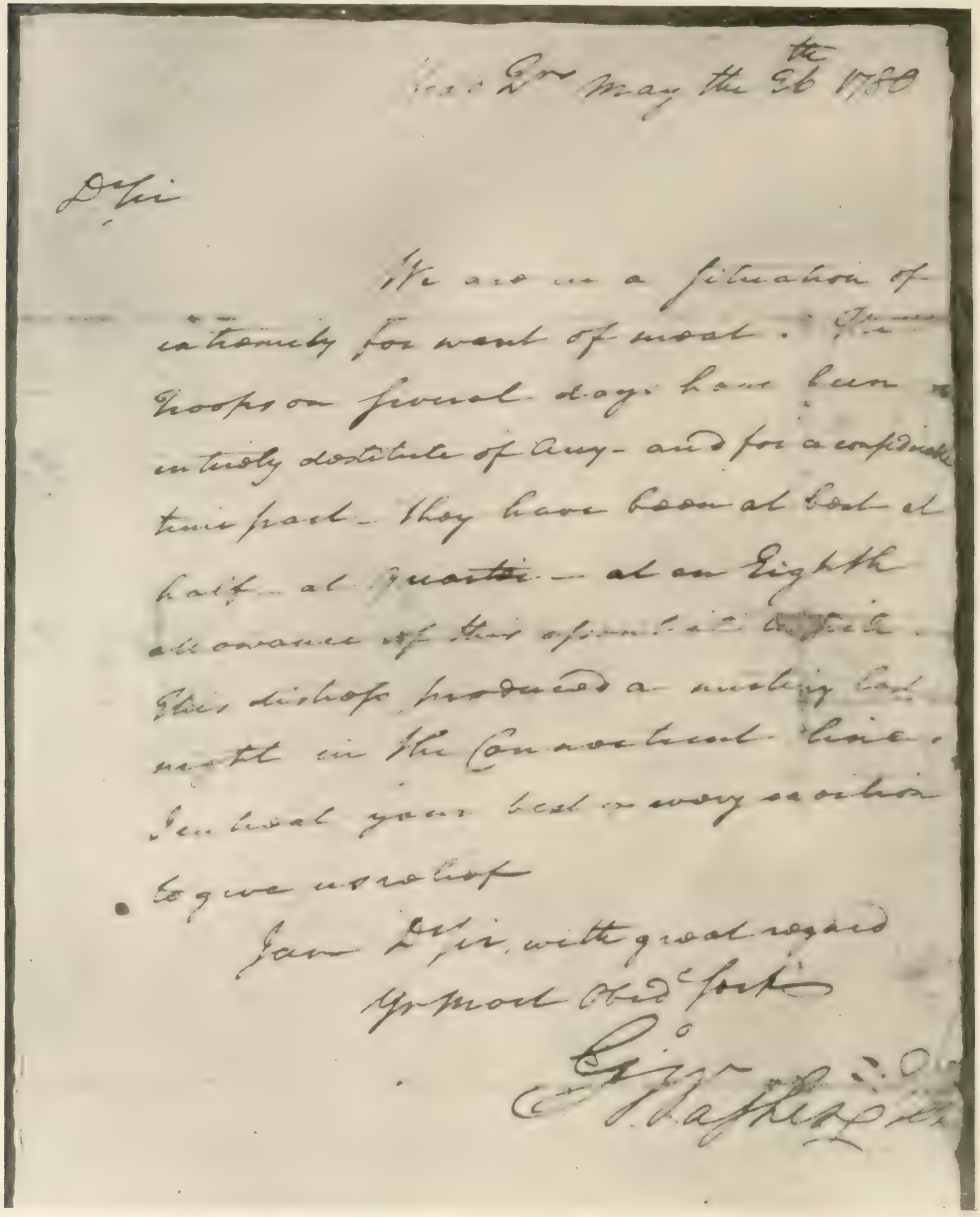
Their children were: John, born June 10, 1781, died March 10, 1782; Susannah, born October 18, 1783; William, born April 19, 1785; Lydia, born January 22, 1787: Sarah Elizabeth, born January 25, 1790, died January 9, 1796; John, born October 2, 1791. Charles, born July 28, 1793.

Very respectfully,
G. M. SALTZGABER,
Commissioner.

American lineage is to-day a priceless possession, and the records of family ties interwoven in these pension

claims have proved of inestimable value to men and women anxious to trace their ancestry to the doughty patriots of '76. An act of Congress of March 3, 1901, opened the archives of the Federal Government for research work.

The Revolutionary pensions are grouped in their alphabetical sequence, first as to names and then as to states, and represent the Regular Army, for



LETTER FROM GENERAL WASHINGTON TO COLONEL HENRY CHAMPION, COMMISSARY, REQUESTING PROVISIONS FOR THE USE OF THE TROOPS

the first "Service Act" passed in 1818 could only apply to those "who had served nine months on the Continental Line."* Interspersed among them are the naval pension records in which appear the stately, splendid names of ships—the *Alliance,* the *Bon Homme Richard,* the *Confederacy,* the *King of France,* the *Duc de Lauzan* and others whose gunners, seamen, captains, and masters carried the new flag to glorious victory.

What a pageant of history the contents of these files conjure up, still breathing, in their fine penmanship, handmade paper, and unfaded ink, the spirit of an heroic past!

There is the diary of Hezekiah Fay, the narrative of Asa Camp, and the statement of Robert Long, the first of whom assisted in the capture of André, the second helped to dig his grave, and the third was one of the death-watch. The joyous trick of the "Swamp Fox" at Black Mingo Bridge is told in a pensioner's claim—how Marion covered the bridge with blankets and crossed with his men so softly the British were scattered, defeated, and panic-stricken. Daniel Boone passes through these files, and Simon Kenton, and Enoch Crosby, said to be the original of Cooper's "Spy."

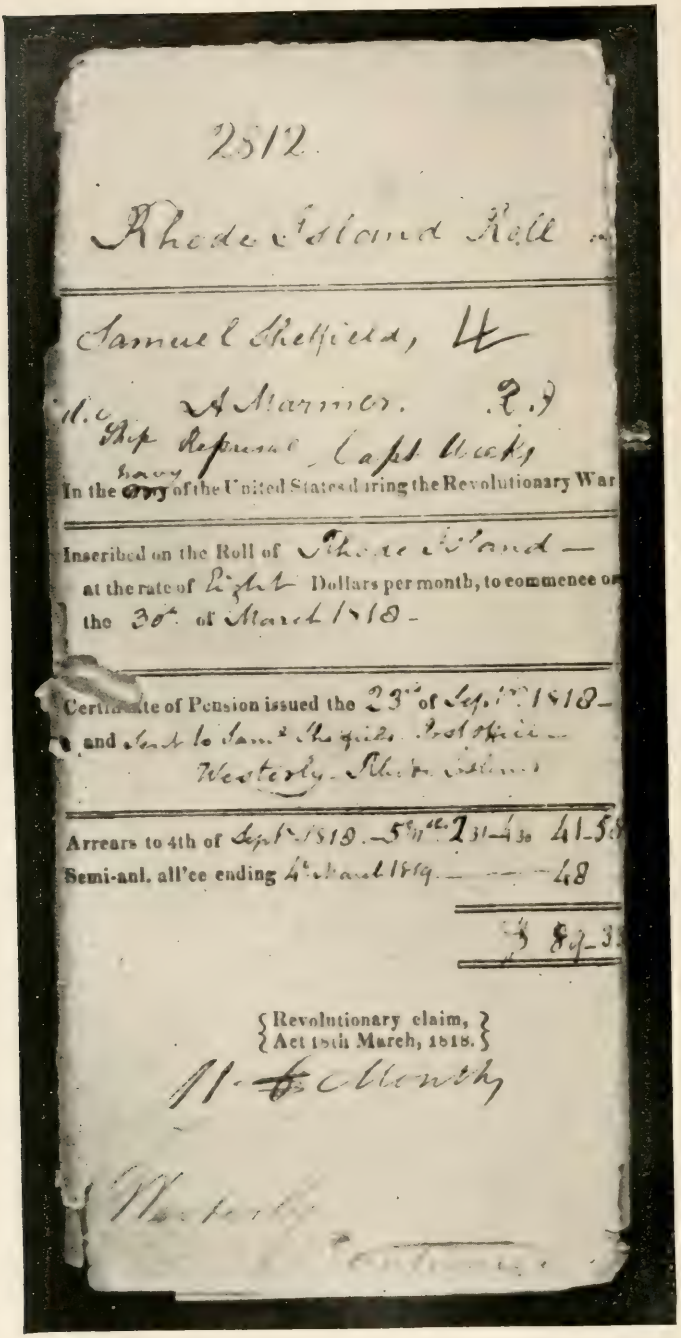
An application for a pension by Aaron Burr's widow—Madame Jumel—is one of the curious documents in the collection. Her claim was refused.

A list of the Indian officers attached to Colonel Van Schaick's New York regiment is given, and the charter of Eden, Vermont, "a township of 23,040 acres granted to Col. Seth Warner's regiment for services." A statement as to Colonel Samuel Webber's Red Coat Regiment, "supplied with clothes taken from the British;" an entry of Rhode Island slaves enlisted in Colonel Green's Black Regiment, and a mention of the Dark Day of May 19, 1780, are an offset to the simple entry: "Concord, Captain Isaac Davis, the first officer killed;" and that other—"Leslie, a British captain killed at Princeton and buried by the Americans with the honors of war."

There is a quaint sketch of the battle of Bergen's Point where General Wayne won his nickname "Mad Anthony," and a frightful statement as to the battle of West Canada Creek where all of Solomon Woodworth's rangers were killed except five, who were delivered to the cruelties of Butler and Brant. This was fought after Yorktown and was almost the last clash. Mutiny lifts its head now and again, a lack of meat in one case, as told in a letter from General Washington to Col. Henry Champion of the Commissary, and "a wish not to serve out of their own state" in another. Benedict Arnold's name appears honorably and gallantly in the Quebec expedition, stormily in the Ticonderoga campaign, and shamefully in his desertion and treason. Full justice is done Captain Salathiel Martin, of North Carolina. He stood 6 feet nine inches, "the tallest man in the army."

Pages of Bible records, marriage bonds, a journal in cypher (which no one has read to this day), baptismal certificates, letters from Washington, one in particular, written from the camp near Springfield on June 18, 1780 (a month after the "mutiny letter"), to Caleb Gibbs, Captain of his Bodyguard, has an amusing touch in its intimate details. It is one of the few letters

* The Militia and State troops were not recognized until 1832, and the widows in 1836. The militia further had land-bounties given them by the Act of 1855.


2512

Rhode Island Roll

Samuel Sheffield, 4

A Marine.

Ship Defence Capt Wadsworth

In the Navy of the United States during the Revolutionary War

Inscribed on the Roll of Rhode Island —

at the rate of Eight Dollars per month, to commence on

the 30th of March 1818 —

Certificate of Pension issued the 23rd of Sept. 1818 —

and sent to Sam'l Sheffield Westerly Rhode Island

Arrears to 4th of Sept. 1818 — 5 yrs 2 m 1 d 41.58

Semi-anl. all'ce ending 4th March 1819 — — — 48

Revolutionary claim,
Act 18th March, 1818.

THE ORIGINAL WRAPPER IN WHICH THE PAPERS WERE PLACED AFTER SAMUEL SHEFFIELD'S CLAIM WAS ADJUDICATED, SHOWING THE OLD AND DANGEROUS METHOD OF FOLDING PENSION DOCUMENTS

in which Washington refers to any personal discomfort and commences:

Dear Gibbs:

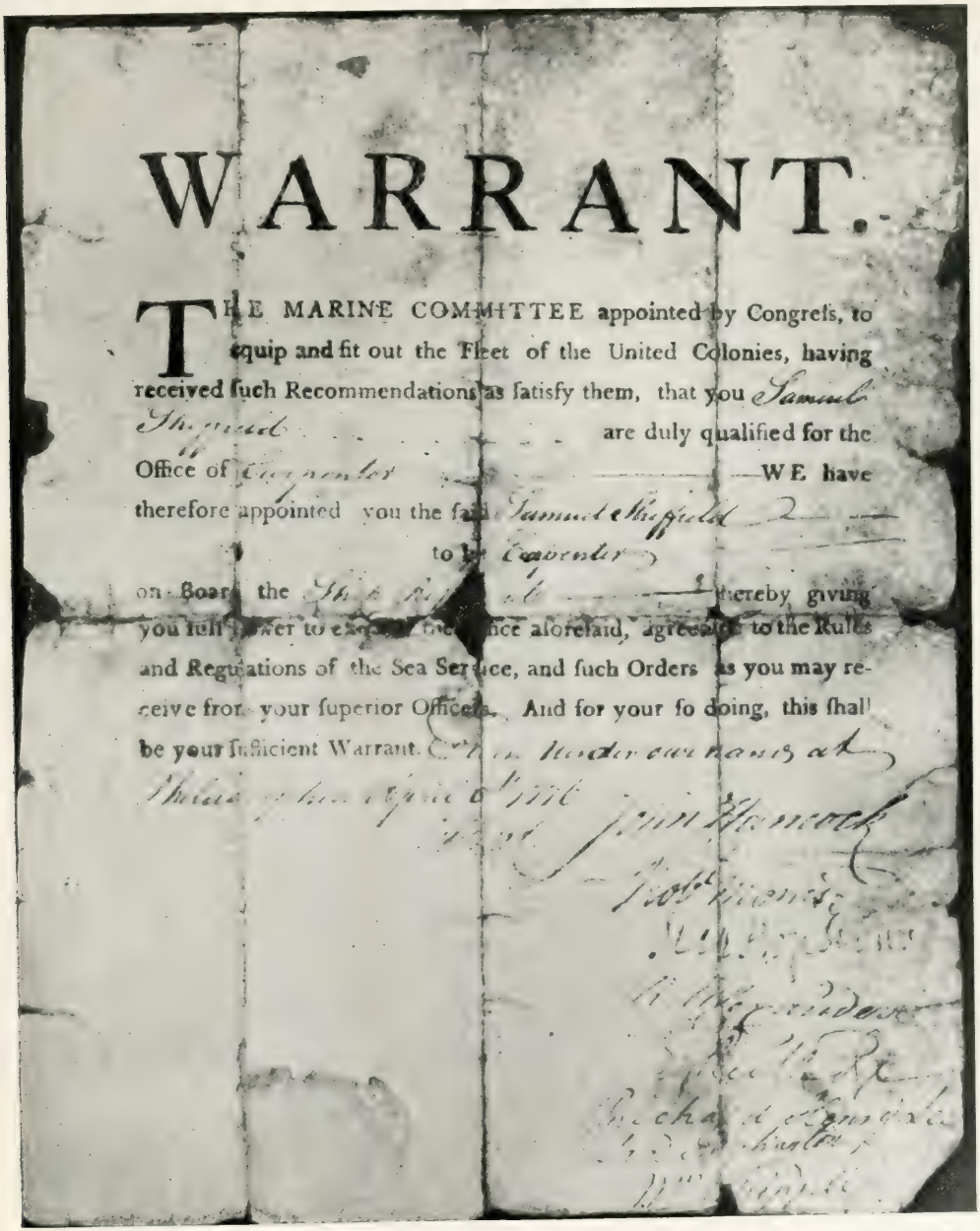
A trunk [now at Mount Vernon] of mine, No. 4, [which the enclosed key will open] is not more than half filled. I intended to have completed the package with my Bed blankets, but on enquiry, found they had been sent down to the Marquis [La Fayette], which I am sorry for, as I hardly expect to see them again, or much dirtied if I do. Under these circumstances I wish you to fill the trunk. . . . .

A Marine Warrant, bearing the signatures of several Signers of the Declaration of Independence, is also among the valuable documents. The historian has but to consult these pension files to enrich his pages and establish his facts, as Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, did in his book, by citing letters of Chief Justice John Marshall who, in certifying the services of the men in his company, settled the debated point as to his own military record.

In Joseph Rundel's application it is incidentally established that both versions of General Putnam's ride are true. This is told with so much simplicity as to deserve complete reproduction, but in brief the affidavit states he (Rundel) enlisted at Horseneck (Greenwich,

Conn.) February 1, 1778, for three years, but before Captain Bush could assign him to company or regiment, General Putnam saw him among the recruits of Picket Fort "and said he was too young to go into the Line, I being at that time sixteen years of age, and he would take me as his waiter."

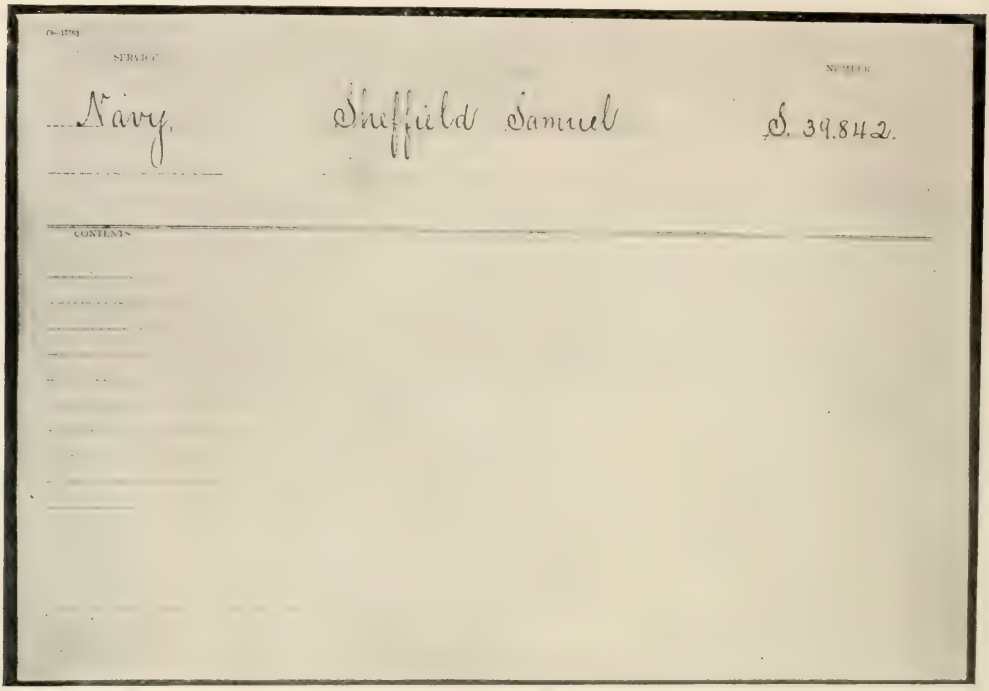
A few days later Tryon's men attacked the command, the Americans,



WARRANT.

THE MARINE COMMITTEE appointed by Congress, to equip and fit out the Fleet of the United Colonies, having received such Recommendations as satisfy them, that you Samuel Sheffield are duly qualified for the Office of Carpenter —WE have therefore appointed you the said Samuel Sheffield to be Carpenter on Board the Ship Reprisal hereby giving you full Power to execute the Office aforesaid, agreeable to the Rules and Regulations of the Sea Service, and such Orders as you may receive from your superior Officers. And for your so doing, this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given under our hands at Philadelphia this 6th day of April 1778

THE WARRANT OF SAMUEL SHEFFIELD AS CARPENTER ON THE SHIP REPRISAL, SIGNED BY THE MARINE COMMITTEE. A RARE DOCUMENT, AS LATER SUCH WARRANTS WERE NOT SO SIGNED



ONE OF THE 10″ X 14″ LINEN-LINED ENVELOPES, DESIGNED BY MISS WILSON, IN WHICH SHEFFIELD'S PAPERS WERE PLACED WHEN HIS CLAIM WAS UNFOLDED AND "FLAT-FILED"
TO THIS REFORM IN HANDLING PENSION RECORDS IS DUE THEIR PRESENT FINE STATE OF PRESERVATION

who had a cannon or two near the meeting house, fired upon the enemy until they approached in too great number, when General Putnam ordered his men to save themselves as best they could, then mounted and followed them at full speed.

He made down a flight of stone steps about 60 rods from the meeting house [the affidavit goes on to state], he did not ride down more than 15 or 16 of them [there were about 100], when he dismounted and led his horse down as fast as possible. I was at the bottom of the steps as soon as he was. He then mounted and told me to escape into the swamp.

But the boy was wounded, captured, and sent to the Sugar House in New York where, after a three months' imprisonment, he persuaded a friendly Hessian guard to let him escape and to go with him. They crossed the Hudson River on a rough float, were befriended by Ephraim Derby's family in New Jersey, and thence made for West Point. Returning to Horseneck, Rundel at once reëntered Putnam's service, "Hildebrand, the Hessian," going to Rundel, Senior, with whom he lived the rest of his life.

The wild self-will of Arnold stands stark in the modest claim of Dunning, one of the soldiers who went to Ticonderoga on the same boat with him, arriving the day after the Fort surrendered to Ethan Allen. A furious dispute sprang up as to the command.

"Arnold claimed it on his commission from the Continental Congress," states Dunning. "Allen, on the right of capture with volunteers. A private soldier, Edward Richards, stepped between them—Arnold stood with drawn sword, his men with cocked guns, Allen, with his gun cocked and bayonet presented

at Arnold, with his men ready to fire at Arnold's party—Richards commanded them to put up their arms, and called upon the men of both sides to assist in arresting them if they did not desist. They then stipulated a duel when the war was over, and Arnold took command."

The deposition of S. Mills, of New Hampshire, in stating his services at Yorktown, gives the following:

After Cornwallis surrendered, the French troops were formed in one line, the American troops in another, facing inward. General Washington, with his officers, was posted near the centre, and the English were marched out in platoon order between the two lines, with colors furled and drums muffled, by Gen. O. Hazzard, second in command, who, when he arrived opposite Gen. Washington gave him his sword, which was passed by him to Gen. Lincoln, who broke it across his knee and threw the parts on the ground. Gen. Hazzard marched the troops past the line, and after the necessary preliminary evolutions, ordered his troops to stack arms, which all obeyed save a regiment of Highlanders who threw their arms on the ground in every direction. Gen. Hazzard then rode to Gen. Washington and



REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, do hereby certify that John Hemphill, R. E. B. Baylor, R. B. Cochran & R. Morris whose name is subscribed to the instrument of writing hereto annexed, is, and was at the time of signing the same, Judges of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Texas, that is to say, that the said John Hemphill was the Chief Justice, and said R. E. B. Baylor, R. B. Cochran and R. Morris were Associate Judges of the said Court and that Thomas Green whose name is also subscribed to the said instrument of writing, was at the time of signing the same, Clerk of said Court and that full faith and credit are due to all his official acts as such.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office, at the City of Washington this Seventh day of July A. D. 184 3.

Anson Jones

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE, BEARING THE SEAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, ATTACHED TO THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION CLAIM OF JAMES TINSLEY

THIS CLAIM IS UNIQUE BECAUSE IT WAS EXECUTED IN THE THEN REPUBLIC OF TEXAS BEFORE SHE ENTERED THE UNION AS A STATE. MR. TINSLEY WAS BORN IN CULPEPER COUNTY, VIRGINIA, IN 1759, AND DIED IN HUNTSVILLE, WALKER COUNTY, TEXAS, IN 1859. HE SERVED IN VARIOUS CAMPAIGNS UNDER GENERAL PICKENS AND WON THE RANK OF CAPTAIN

requested a sword, which was handed to him, with which he assailed the said regiment of Highlanders with heavy blows, ordered them to take up their arms, to stack arms, and to unhang their side-arms, which they did, and he then returned the sword.

Few romances are as stirring as the account of "The Diversion in Nova Scotia under Col. Jonathan Eddy, authorized by the State of Massachusetts," outlined by Louis Frederic Delesdernier in his statement of service, from his enlistment in the enemy's country under Captain Boudro, to the close of the war under Capt. John Preble and Colonel Allen.

Statelier but equally delectable is the history told in affidavits of William Hasell Gibbes, of Charleston, S. C., "a Lieutenant in Major Thomas Grimball's artillery which was later divided into a battalion of three companies commanded respectively by Capt. Thomas Hayward, Capt. Edward Rutledge, Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Capt. Joseph Toomer, "one of the sixty-three Exiles of St. Augustine."

Lieutenant Gibbes was studying law at the Inner Temple when the war broke out. As he, with "twenty-nine other native Americans in London in 1774, had addressed a spirited memorial to King George entreating and requiring him to desist from carrying on the war," it is not surprising to learn that he refused to take the oath of allegiance, thus forfeiting his degree as barrister, and sailed for home, taking part in every movement in South Carolina, except during his eleven months of exile in St. Augustine, after which he joined General Marion, sharing his risks and triumphs until the evacuation of Charleston.

Pathos, dignity, glory, valor, self-sacrifice, like the colors of a spiritual prism merging into the divine white fire of patriotism, play over these narratives. In the great drama there is room for all, but the Cripple Spy of North Carolina has a niche of his own:

"I, Joseph Kerr, being a cripple from infancy" (he begins), "could not be enlisted," but the anguish of his neighbors, the oppressions of the enemy



FACE OF THE PLAYING CARD BEARING MAJOR MONCRIEF'S RECORD THAT WILLIAM STURDIVANT WAS A "PRISONER OF WAR"

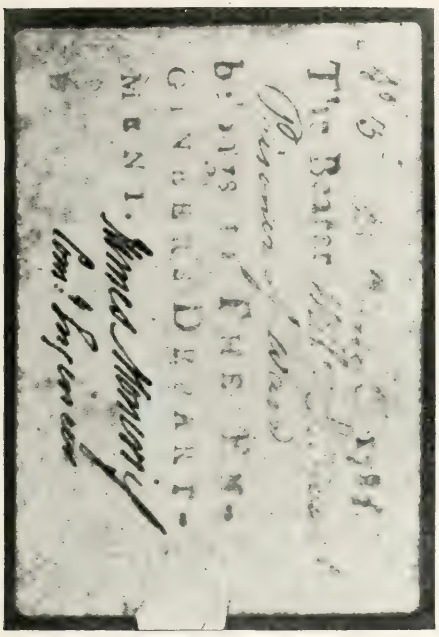
moved his straight soul to drive his deformed body into racking journeys, deadly perils, and mad rides that enabled him to lead the Americans to the victory of Black Stock Ford on the Tiger River, to go with Colonel Williams and the South Carolina refugees to Cowpens to join the "Over-mountain Men," and, finally, to guide Sevier, Cleveland, and Shelby to the triumph of King's Mountain.

And there was a convict "bought and sent as a substitute," convicted of

what is not stated, but he made a record and came back—free!

And there was the "Illinois Regiment of Virginia," men who left their homes in the land harried by the British to go to the far frontier to hold off the Indians.

No phase of the life of that day is left untouched in these Revolutionary



PLAYING CARD ON THE BACK OF WHICH WAS ENDORSED THE DEPARTMENT TO WHICH WILLIAM STURDIVANT WAS ASSIGNED

HE WAS TAKEN PRISONER WHEN CHARLESTON, S. C., SURRENDERED TO THE BRITISH. THE CARD IS SIGNED BY MAJOR JAMES MONCRIEF, THE BRITISH ENGINEER, WHO HAD CHARGE OF THE FORTIFICATIONS IN THAT CITY. STURDIVANT HAD NO EVIDENCE TO PROVE HIS REVOLUTIONARY SERVICE EXCEPT THIS CARD

documents. There is even a pathetic light thrown on its economic conditions in a petition for a pension from an old soldier confined in a Debtor's Prison in Rhode Island; another petition has attached to it a bill filed as proof of extreme poverty. It sets forth that Solomon Twist, the claimant, owes Samuel Winslow for the funeral expenses of his daughter:

To Superintendent *viz.*,

Grave dug	$....	
Opening of cemetery	.50	
Use of funeral car	2.00	
Certificate	.25	
		$2.75

To Undertaker, *viz.*,

Digging grave — feet deep	....	
Opening and closing tomb	.75	
Services at the house	1.00	
Notifying families, 5c. each	1.00	
Tolling bell	.50	
Placing corpse in coffin	1.00	
Carrying corpse to the car and from thence to the grave	3.00	
Use of 1 horse in the car & leader.	1.50	
Use of pall	1.00	
		8.75
To moving corpse to your house		1.50
To coffin plate, lock and hinges		9.00
To cleaning out tomb		4.00
		$26.00

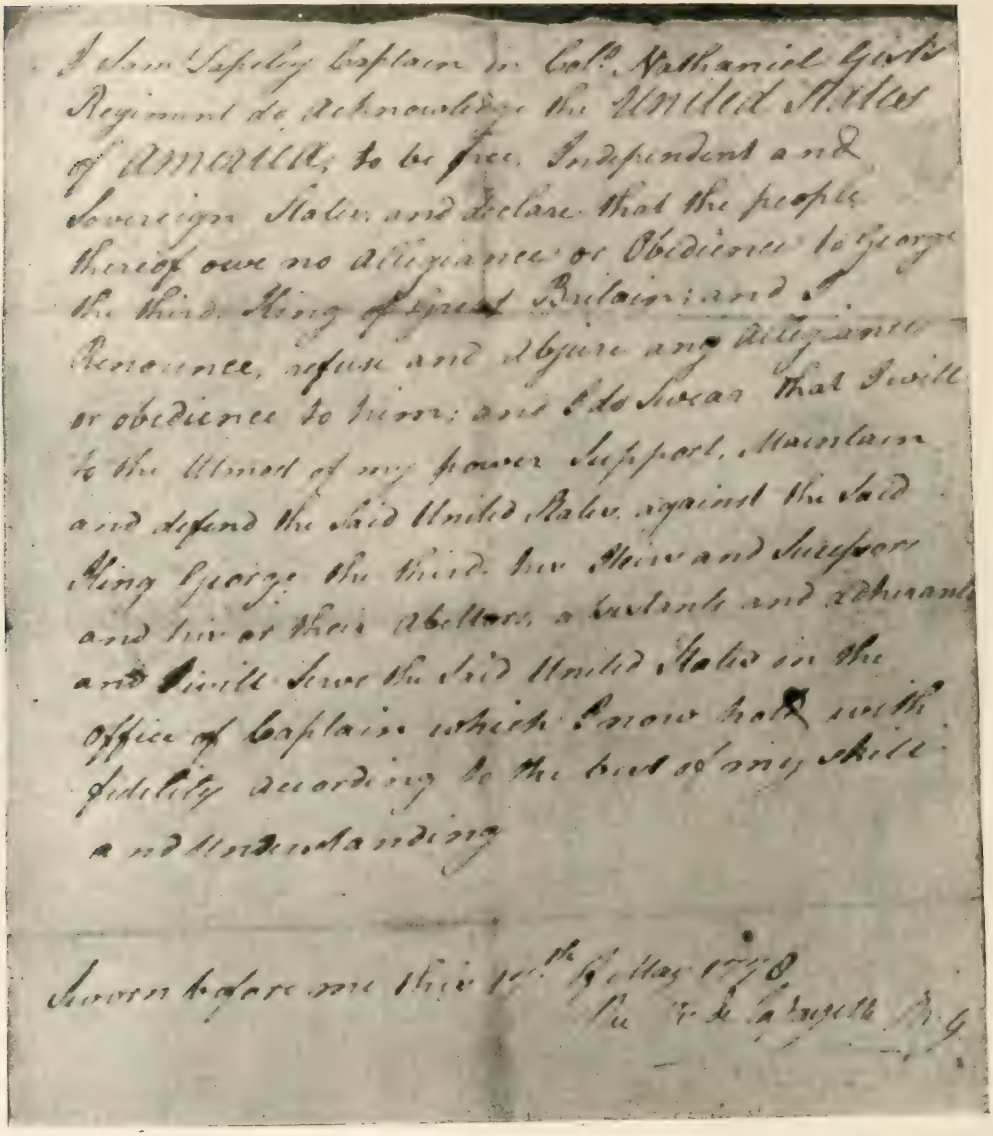
After citing the receipt of Cash, $10, and in part, Cash, $10, he then "remits on account of Solomon Twist being a 'poor man.'"

The labor of love performed by Miss Wilson* in caring so zealously for these pension claims is bearing rich fruit for the nation, for in the West, especially in Oregon and Washington, the movement for the verification of Revolutionary service, the preservation of American traditions, the establishment of American standards, and the determination to Americanize the foreign element, so ignorant of the first duties of citizenship, has gained great headway. Also the proving up by the American Legion of their heritage of military service through ancestors who served in 1776, 1812, and the Mexican and Indian Wars, is keeping the whole of the 80,000 files moving,

* It is interesting to note that Miss Wilson is a descendant of one of the Exiles of St. Augustine, and her assistant, Miss Maury, represents an equally famous line in Virginia.

and is proof that those who founded the Republic did not live in vain.

The men of the Revolution were the torch-bearers who kindled the flame on the altar of Liberty, and ours is the duty to keep the watch-fires burning from sea to sea, so the peoples of the earth may know that our ancestors' patriotic example is not forgotten nor their principles foresworn.



I Samuel Lapsley Captain in Colo. Nathaniel Gists Regiment do acknowledge the United States of America, to be free, Independent and Sovereign States, and declare that the people thereof owe no allegiance or obedience to George the third King of Great Britain and renounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him; and I do swear that I will to the utmost of my power support, maintain and defend the said United States against the said King George the third, his Heirs and Successors and his or their Abettors, Assistants and Adherants and will serve the said United States in the office of Captain which I now hold with fidelity according to the best of my skill and understanding

Sworn before me this 1st day of May 1778
Pa. V. de Lafayette M.G.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL LAPSLEY, OF COLONEL GIST'S REGIMENT, SIGNED BY THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE, NOW ON FILE IN THE U. S. PENSION OFFICE

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

IN sending my first message to the members of our Society through the pages of our official organ I am again conscious of the high privilege that is mine in being called into the service of this great patriotic organization as its President General. Our Society stands for service—the service of "Home and Country." There is no service greater or more sacred, for it is a part of the divine law written in human hearts. Let this thought guide all our activities as Daughters of the American Revolution: How best can I serve the American home and perpetuate its ideals? How best can I serve the country and maintain its free institutions?

We are passing through a period more momentous and critical—more fraught with danger to civilization—than any period during the war. Religion, home and country are the hated objects of radical assaults. As the period of recovery after illness is often more critical than the illness itself, so this period of reconstruction after a world convulsion is more full of menace than the great world war itself. It is also more full of hope and opportunity and possibilities. When the nations were fighting with backs against the wall, they could only fight and pray; but now they can, if they will, begin to build a better world upon the ruins of the war; they must realize it is a question of building up faster than the destructive forces now running riot can pull down.

It is here where the Daughters of the American Revolution can help, with their sane, steady, loyal, constructive influences and activities.

It is a time when every effort should be put forth along all of our educational lines of service. Ignorance destroys and tears down. It is only education, producing an enlightened citizenship, which can build up. American and alien alike need education. They need not only general education, but education in the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of American citizenship, and in the underlying principles of the Constitution of the United States.

For nearly a quarter of a century this has been the form of service familiar to our Society under the name of Patriotic Education. Americanization is but a new name for an old activity; it *is* patriotic education and cannot be separated in practice from the more inclusive activity of which it is a part. Many State Regents and others, including the former Americanization Committee, have testified to the confusion and needless amount of work resulting from their separation, by reason of the overlapping of activities and duplication of reports. It has, therefore, seemed to me best to consolidate the

former Patriotic Education and Americanization Committees under one National Committee bearing both names as a double title, and to assign all the important and distinct lines of educational work to sub-committees under this one general management.

For the same reasons, it seems best to consolidate the equally cognate Committees on Conservation and Thrift, and to discontinue the system of divisional directors. This latter served its purpose during the war, but it is now found, after wide inquiry, to be cumbersome and duplicating in operation.

Attention is called to the change of title of the Committee " To Prevent Desecration of the Flag " to that of the " Correct Use of the Flag," which suggests the positive, constructive thought rather than the negative and destructive one. We do not want even to suggest that desecration of our flag is possible, and much dissatisfaction with that term has been brought to my attention, hence the National Board authorized its discontinuance.

Our Magazine as a medium for the diffusion of Americanism and the knowledge of America, past and present, should have a strong appeal for every member of our Society. Our subscription list is nearing 14,000, but this is only about one-eighth of our active membership. Let every member make it her personal responsibility to increase the circulation of this 100 per cent. American propaganda by subscribing for it herself, giving subscriptions to rural schools and libraries and otherwise calling it to the attention of the general public.

The resolutions adopted by the last Congress and sent out to every chapter regent, point the way for much valuable chapter work. They voice the splendid stand taken by our Congress on the vital questions of the day. I would particularly emphasize those urging the promotion of universal military training, to the end that our boys shall never again be sent unprepared into a fearful war; the obtaining of higher pay in each community for the teachers of our children, the citizens of the future; the financing of the training of young women for teaching the foreign women in their homes; the observance of " Constitution Day," September 17th, by all chapters as the beginning of their patriotic education work each fall; and the urging upon Congress the need of such changes in our naturalization laws as shall require for men and women alike the same qualification for admission to citizenship and the right to vote, which is now unfortunately attained automatically by the foreign woman in suffrage states when her husband becomes a naturalized citizen.

These, and many others, are all constructive activities which it behooves us as patriotic American women to promote with the utmost vigor during the coming year. It is my hope and desire that all chapters, or members, will call upon me for whatever help in their work it is within my power to give.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

UNREST IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE REPUBLIC

By Fred J. Wood
Author of "Turnpikes of New England"

TO those who are discouraged by the difficulties now confronting our country, some encouragement may be given by a review of the troubles and dangers which beset the new Republic in the first decade following the close of the American Revolution, which as a little study will show, were fully as serious and much more dangerous than the conditions prevailing in 1919–1920.

Down to 1775 the great majority of the American settlers were only able to make their incomes equal their expenses, and it can readily be imagined that the slogan "No taxation without representation" was rendered in most hearts "No taxation at all." Farming was the chief occupation, second to which were the shipping and fisheries of New England. Many had grown rich from the sea-going pursuits, but the amount of accumulated capital was very small and the demands of the war soon drained it to the bottom, as well as blocking and putting an end to practically all forms of business, including farming. For instance, Nantucket, that little island southeast of Massachusetts, at the breaking out of the Revolution, was covered with busy dockyards where the ring of hammers and whine of saws was heard throughout the day on construction or repair of vessels. Over two hundred ships carried Nantucketers over the ocean in their quest for whales, but ceased their cruises when British men-o'-war on hostile mission scoured the seas. The people, poor at the beginning of the war, grew steadily poorer as the conflict dragged through its eight years to the peace of 1783. And as the state is no richer than its citizens, the government also found its troubles, which it tried to meet in part by the issue of paper money, various of the thirteen states adopting this expedient during the war.

John Fiske has said of such currency that "it not only impoverishes people, but bemuddles their brains by creating a false and fleeting show of prosperity." While the paper money lasted there was much extravagance in living and bitter complaints were heard of the high prices exacted for foodstuffs by speculators. When trade with England was resumed large quantities of sorely needed manufactured articles were imported for which only hard cash was accepted in payment. The natural method of exporting American products to meet the payments was prevented by adverse British legislation, which discriminated in favor of its remaining dependencies, and the paper

money of the states was too uncertain for the cautious London merchants. Such demands soon exhausted the supply of hard money which, at that time, consisted of various foreign coins of fluctuating value. No national mint was in operation until 1785, but previous to that date five of the states established their own mints in which small denomination coins were produced. The scarcity of real money led to barter which only delayed the solution of the troubles,* and conditions grew steadily worse until 1786, when all trade came to a stop and idle men with wild ideas sought to take control.

"A hair of the same dog to cure the bite" must have been their rule, for paper money being the cause of the troubles, they advocated a cure by the further issue of quantities more, and in only two states, Connecticut and Delaware, did they fail to achieve their purpose to some degree. Such states as issued paper money were immediately obliged to enact further laws to enforce its circulation and, since a debtor could thus discharge his obligation at a substantial discount, a gulf was created between the debtor and creditor classes which was inimical to our Republican form of government. In Rhode Island the proceeding was carried to the extreme, heavy penalties being laid upon any merchant who refused payment in paper money at par, in consequence of which the storekeepers of Providence and Newport were obliged to close their doors. One butcher being prosecuted and fined for such an offense, appealed his case and secured a decision of unconstitutionality from the Supreme Court, but the sovereign people as gathered in the legislature, ousted the judges from their seats and replaced them with men more amenable to the popular will. So notorious did the unfortunate little state become in consequence of its money troubles that for a time it was nicknamed "Rogues' Island."

As in 1919 when the decisive struggle between the forces of good government, with "Law and Order," and the promoters of misrule, was fought out in Massachusetts, so in 1786–1787 did Massachusetts successfully compete with the misguided forces which finally resorted to open rebellion.

That state at the close of the war found itself loaded with a debt of about one and a half million pounds as its share of the federal debt, with upwards of one million three hundred thousand pounds of its private state debt, and two hundred and fifty thousand pounds which was due the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army. Nine years earlier the total public debt was probably not in excess of one hundred thousand pounds, and that at a time when more wealth was available than could be counted among the victorious survivors of the war for independence. In addition to that enormous state debt, each town was embarrassed by advances which it had made to comply with the repeated requisitions for men and supplies to support the army. To discharge such obligations and provide for the operations of the government meant that a heavy tax must be imposed upon the unhappy people. Unhappy, indeed, for in addition to all the above obligations, nearly every individual was overloaded with his own private indebtedness and, what added to his unhappy lot, he was liable to im-

* Since writing the above I have been interested and amused by a contribution to the daily press in which the writer seriously advises resort to barter as a remedy for our present troubles of high prices.

prisonment for debt, as the execrable laws providing such penalties were still in effect.

An added drop of bitterness in the cup of the patriotic American citizen was often furnished under the fifth article of the Treaty of Peace, which obligated this country to receive and restore to their former rights all the Tories and other malcontents who had sided with the mother country in the war. Many of them now returned to claim the lands which had been confiscated, and to enforce payment of debts due them. In one instance it is on record that a Concord man, Doctor Ezekiel Brown, who had served three years in the army, was arrested and put in jail for more than two years by a creditor, Frederick William Geyer, a Tory who had fled to England and there remained until the declaration of peace, and whose disloyalty was so notorious that his name appeared in a published list of absentees declared by the state to be outlawed.

Realizing that there was not enough money in circulation to enable the individual to pay all his obligations, the Massachusetts Legislature declared a priority for taxes over debts due to private contracts and then, to equalize matters, enacted what has been known as the "Tender Act" which, passed July 3, 1782, provided that executions issued for private demands might be satisfied by neat cattle or other articles particularly listed, at an appraisement by impartial men under oath. As under this law, which remained in force but a year, a man sueing to recover ten or fifteen dollars of loaned money might find himself obliged to accept in payment an old cow or a horse at a value established by somebody else, litigation was discouraged. Many men, seeing the process of collections thus stopped by law, conceived the idea of stopping all collections, from which grew the later demand that courts should cease their sessions.

Conventions began to be held in western Massachusetts as early as 1781 to consult upon the subject of the people's grievances. These conventions were made up of delegates from the several towns and, while their actions seem to have been regular and proper enough, encouragement was given to more radical men to advocate the use of force, for which they improperly claimed the sanction of the conventions. The chief cause of distress being the collection of debts through the action of the courts, by which often every fifth man was the victim, the first violence was directed towards the courts, to prevent the hearing of suits and the issuance of judgments.

In April, 1782, a mob, led by Samuel Ely, assembled in Northampton in sufficient force to prevent the sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court and the Court of Common Pleas. For this, Ely was jailed but was soon released by another mob. The militia was called out and matters looked threatening, but were calmed by the surrender of certain other prisoners whose release was demanded by the mob. The next session of the legislature produced a pardon for all parties concerned, which naturally did not tend to discourage further violence. In May of the next year another mob gathered in Springfield and forbade the sitting of the courts, but a counter mob drove the insurgents away.

No further disturbances occurred, although the distress of the people grew steadily worse, until 1786. Lawyers being the medium by which court pro-

cedure was instituted, fell under popular disapprobation, and the next sign of outbreak came in the elections for the legislature of 1786, for which hardly one of that profession was elected. In August of that year various largely attended conventions were held in middle and western Massachusetts at which, among other grievances, the sittings of the courts were named as contrary to public interest. Encouraged by this action of bodies representative of a large part of the state, the rioters took the field, and on the last Tuesday of the same month unexpectedly appeared at Northampton again, took possession of the Court House and forcibly prevented the judges from entering. During the next week similar occurrences took place at Worcester, disaffection in the ranks of the militia operating against its prevention.

Sittings of the courts were due in Concord and Taunton on September 11th, and preparations were made by the governor to protect the judges and assure the sessions. But responsible citizens in each place, over confident of their ability to persuade the inhabitants to keep the peace, advised that no forceful measures would be needed, in consequence of which the orders for troops were withdrawn. This was a great mistake, for a motley assemblage gathered in Concord under the leadership of Job Shattuck, the night before the day set for the court. The responsible citizens who had so illy advised the governor, resolved themselves into a committee for the purpose of laboring and remonstrating with the mob, but their efforts were in vain, and the judges were obliged to leave town without going near the Court House. Taunton people had earlier seen reason to doubt the propriety of the advice which had been given, and a hastily gathered force of three hundred militia under Major General Cobb kept the insurgents at a distance and allowed the court to proceed.

So far, no physical violence had been committed by the insurgents whose manner toward the court had been uniformly polite. Their demands that the court should not convene were usually made in the form of a petition, but backed with muskets, bayonets, and bludgeons which left no doubt of the advisability of compliance. But at the next session of the court at Great Barrington, the mob not only prevented the sitting, but compelled the judges to sign an obligation not to act again under their commissions, then broke open the jail, and afterward abused many of the inhabitants. After that, as the participants had become criminals, it became desirable for them to prevent the sittings of the criminal courts by which they might be indicted and punished.

Being fully warned now of the growth and strength of the insurrection, the state government took effective measures to protect the sitting of the supreme judicial court which occurred next in Springfield. Orders were issued for six hundred militia to report to Major General Shepard, who was instructed to take possession of the Court House before the arrival of the insurgents. Such was done on Saturday night preceeding the Tuesday of the court's session, and the rioters, coming seasonably enough on Sunday, found themselves forestalled. Reinforcements constantly came for each side and the insurgents assumed an appearance of military regularity under Daniel Shays as their captain. But they did not reach a point either in number or equipment sufficient to give

them courage to attack, and the court held its session. Then the rebels dispersed, as did many of the militia, but General Shepard, with a few hundred, proceeded to the Springfield Arsenal where he remained for its protection. Courts in the eastern part of the state were readily protected, but at Worcester, on the twenty-first of November, the court of sessions was again stopped.

The governor now assumed an active campaign and issued orders to all the divisional militia commanders to call out troops and protect the courts in their districts. Indictments were found and orders issued for the arrest of the leaders, three of whom, Shattuck, Parker, and Page, were soon confined in Boston jail.

Prior to December 5th, when the Court of Common Pleas was to sit at Worcester, about four hundred insurgents gathered in Shrewsbury but withdrew to Holden upon the approach of a party of horsemen from Boston. In response to a call from Shays men to the number of at least a thousand were in Worcester on the morning of the 5th, and again the sitting of the court was prevented. Matters had now assumed the form of open rebellion, the penalty for which was death, and many of the men realized that they must fight it out at all costs. Hence calls were made by them upon the towns for support and a regular military organization was undertaken.

But the government still dallied, partly from weakness, largely from sympathy with the insurgents, and ever with a hope that the movement would die out. But such hopes were vain, for on December 26th, Shays appeared in Springfield with a force of three hundred and prevented another court from sitting.

It was now decided that the next court term in Worcester, on January 23d, should be held at all costs. Orders for mobilizing 4400 troops, including four companies of artillery, were issued and the command was given to Major-General Benjamin Lincoln. The quartermaster's department was in despair, for it had no equipment nor funds to procure the same, but certain Boston merchants came to the rescue with a loan of six thousand pounds and preparations were continued.

The mobilization was completed at Roxbury on January 19, 1787, and the march for Worcester was commenced soon after, that town being reached on the 22d in full time to protect the court, the sessions of which were undisturbed. But General Lincoln was filled with apprehension by information that Shays, realizing the uselessness of competing with the state troops, had abandoned all plans at Worcester and had marched his men toward Springfield with the evident intention of attacking the national arsenal and securing arms and ammunition. As his men were mostly old Revolutionary soldiers, they would prove very formidable opponents if well equipped. Lincoln therefore pressed forward with all haste, but if the safety of the arsenal had depended upon his arrival its fate would have been sealed, for Shays had a long start ahead of him. However, General Shepard remained at the arsenal for its protection and he quickly increased his little force to about 900 men, with whom he awaited the attack. Shays advanced along the Worcester road, his original strength increasing until he approached Springfield with about 1100, and halted a short distance away. Luke Day had assembled a force of about 400 in West Springfield and to him Shays sent for

coöperation, but owing to friction of some sort, Day held back while Shays pressed forward. General Shepard, having exhausted all preliminary remonstrances and threats, finally ordered a volley fired directed against the approaching column, which, dismayed by the killing of three of its number, retreated in the utmost disorder to Ludlow, ten miles away. About 200 men deserted at this crisis, but with the balance, Shays affected a consolidation with a force of 400 which had gathered in Chicopee under Eli Parsons; Day, with his men, remaining on the opposite side of the Connecticut River. The arsenal, still in dire peril, was relieved on the 27th by the arrival of General Lincoln with four regiments of infantry, three companies of artillery, a cavalry corps, and a force of volunteers. Although they had marched since early morning through unusual cold, the men were ordered to take the offensive, and immediately crossed the ice of the Connecticut River to capture Day's force, while Shepard moved northward to attack the main body. Day's men scattered, never to be reckoned with again, but Shays' force held together through a disorderly retreat to Amherst, from which he soon withdrew to Pelham, and a little later to Petersham. Lincoln heard of the last movement on the third of February, while he was at Hadley, and, although the night was bitterly cold, put his men in motion at eight in the evening and marched thirty miles, surprising the rebels in the early morning and scattering them in all directions. The glory of this achievement can hardly be overestimated. Between January 19th and February 4th the small army had marched on foot the hundred miles between Boston and Springfield, had routed and pursued the enemy, and finally without sufficient rest, had made a forced march in the night across a bleak country covered with knee-deep snow. At two in the morning their discomfort was further increased by a violent snowstorm, which met them at New Salem and harassed them through the remainder of the march.

This victory put an end to all concerted action by the insurgents. Most of them returned to their homes, but those who had been conspicuous in their participation deemed it best to retire beyond the borders of the state. The rebellion was over, but rapine took its place. From the security of neighboring states bands of men stole in, ready for revenge or plunder, but by September, 1787, arrangements had been entered into with the neighboring states to repress such marauders and pillage ceased. The eastern part of the state had throughout been well under control, but for nearly a year the western part had experienced as near utter anarchy as a civilized state can approach.

The leniency and forebearance which had characterized the government all through the movement, and which had been so grossly misunderstood by its recipients, continued after order had been restored. All the rank and file, upon taking the oath of allegiance, were received back into citizenship. Fourteen of the leaders were sentenced to be hanged but, after a few months of apprehension, they, too, were pardoned. That such leniency was wise as well as merciful is clear, for almost at once those men who had threatened the stability of the government, sensible of their errors, settled down into orderly and industrious members of so-

ciety, and nothing remained of the Shays' Rebellion but a memory.

Close resemblance can be seen between the troubles of 1786–1787 and those of the present day. Then, as now, the concentration of wealth among a few was a cause of complaint, but then the fault found was that the fortunate ones, ignorant of suffering, did not sufficiently sympathize with the poor neighbors. Many of the items in the lists of grievances set forth by the conventions sound like the radical demands of to-day. For instance, abolishing the courts, suppressing the lawyers and deputy sheriffs, suggest propaganda with which we are all familiar. But above all the lack of sufficient money, the high cost of living, and the inability to pay their bills, were the cause of our grandfathers' unrest. These were overcome in due time by sympathetic legislation, by which industry was restored and profits provided. Moreover the people were made to realize the need of a stronger and better established central government, under which the currency could be stabilized, coöperation between the states maintained, and a united front presented to industrial as well as warring competitors. All of this helped largely in securing the acceptance of the Constitution of the United States. A peril existed then which has now disappeared. Many men, of high honor and ability, seriously doubted the possibility of the continuance of a republican government and such saw in the Shays' Rebellion the doom of the new United States. All too soon were they ready to abandon the experiment and resort to what they deemed the only stable form of government—the monarchial. But the spectre passed and, although it lurked for many decades longer, we now know that despite the dangers of 1786–1787, the dark days of 1861–1865, and the portentous clouds of 1919, the forces of anarchy and misrule are impotent in the final test and that "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

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EVA V. M. BISSELL,
Chairman Magazine Committee.

THE UNITED SERVICE A SCHOOL OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

By Elisabeth Ellicott Poe

IN this reconstruction period when "Americanism" and "Americanization" are shibboleths of the hour and our citizens are aroused to the urgent need of education, the fact that peace-time military service has become a school of citizenship is often overlooked.

In an inspiring address before the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress, Colonel H. A. Rees, of the United States Army, outlined the educational features of his branch of the United Service. The following resolution was later unanimously adopted by the Congress:

Whereas, The Daughters of the American Revolution believe that there can be no question of the vast good that is potential in the idea of the Democratic Peace Time Army being made a great educational and Americanizational influence as well as a bulwark for defense, and

Whereas, Public men who have visited the Army Camps and Posts where vocational and educational courses are being given have been unsparing in their praise of the efforts being made and their commendation for the results being achieved; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution most heartily praise and endorse the movement under way for making the American Army in peace time one of the great educational forces of the nation, thereby keeping the Army intimately a part of American national life.

The War Department has opened schools for the enlisted men of the Army, including both basic and technical education, which are intended to accomplish the following results:

a. To train technicians and mechanics to meet the Army's need, and to raise the soldier's general intelligence, in order to increase his military efficiency.

b. To fit the soldier for a definite occupation upon his return to civil life.

This program, which is one of the significant results of the war, requires that every effort be made in the army toward developing the individual soldier in body, mind, and character. Men so trained, it is needless to say, not only make fine soldiers, but are also the best type of citizens. Although voluntary, except for illiterates, the educational training once begun by soldiers must be continued or other courses substituted for them.

That American youth appreciates the chance of obtaining a good education during their service in the army equal to that offered by the best private military schools is evinced by the statistics of Army recruiting offices which testify that, since the announcement of the Army's educational program, approximately 80 per cent. of the men who have enlisted since January first have come into the army because of the educational facilities offered. Recruiting officers report that many applicants

first ask, "What can we study?" "What trades can we learn?" before they make their final decision. The commanding officer of Camp Taylor, which sends recruiting parties out in the mountains of Kentucky and West Virginia, reports that the first question these hardy Americans of the hills ask is: "When do we go to school?" To the Army itself educational and vocational training, combined with military training, means a full authorized strength and more efficient personnel. Hence it means to the nation a stable and effective military establishment—a safe defense in an emergency and a powerful agency for training men in peace.

At the present time over 100 different courses of study are now available in the Army and 2500 classes are being held in these courses, with approximately 100,000 soldiers enrolled. These courses have been selected with great care, as well as the teaching personnel. More than ever a man's advancement in the Army depends upon what he actually knows, and it is with this end in view—the rapid promotion of men—that the schools are operating.

The classes available at Camp Meade are indicative of the general scope of the educational plan in other camps. It is virtually a University of Practical Education. Under the Department of English the men may select civil service preparation, English branches, modern languages, mathematics and journalism. The Department of Busi-



A CLASS IN CARPENTRY AT THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD, VIRGINIA

ness and Commerce includes clerical training, commercial education, typewriting, and shorthand. Under the Department of Industrial Science, the student receives instruction in blacksmithing, carpentry, theatrical staging, plumbing and machine shop work. The Department of Technical Science offers drafting, motor transport, music, radio, telegraphy and applied electricity. The Department of Professional Training includes chemistry, preliminary dentistry, and pharmacy.

The instruction given is about three hours daily, or an average of 720 hours per year, during the period of the enlistment. Each man who successfully completes a course will be given a War Department certificate by the local commanding officer. The standards adopted are so high that a discharged soldier, character "excellent," with a certificate showing that he has qualified, for instance, as a carpenter, will need, when seeking such civil employment, no further proof either of character or of proficiency. It is confidently expected that War Department certificates covering educational subjects will be accepted in civilian institutions.

A striking feature has been the work among the illiterates. The need for this work can be seen when it is learned that the Draft Act made no distinction between the illiterate and the literate. Twenty-four and nine-tenths per cent.



ELECTRICITY IS A POPULAR STUDY AT THE NAVY TRAINING SCHOOLS

of the drafted men could not read a newspaper or write a letter in the English language; 167,000 illiterates went to France. Many were heroes and many, as War Department records show, were killed or wounded because of their ignorance of English and failure thereby to understand orders. The training of illiterates goes on in the recruit educational centre at Camp Upton, N. Y., and there illiterates are sent as soon as enlisted. At present there are at Camp Upton 1700 students representing some 45 racial groups and, alas, almost one-half of this number are American-born illiterates!



KNOWLEDGE OF POULTRY IS ONE OF THE FEATURES OF THE FARMING COURSE AT THE ARMY SCHOOL AT CAMP PIKE, ARKANSAS

The pathetic eagerness with which these men enter upon their studies is an augury of a brighter to-morrow for this Nation. Classes are graduated every two weeks and the "graduates" then go to their permanent military organizations—self-respecting, English speaking, American soldiers.

Four thousand four hundred and seventy-nine teachers are now giving instruction in the Army; of this number 1745 are in the military establishment, either officers or enlisted men, and 2734 are civilians. Educators have universally approved the educational work of the Army, and schools are offering credits and scholarships to discharged soldiers. At several of the camps the work along agricultural and animal industrial lines is demonstrated by actual practice. For instance, at Camp Lee the men are taught carpentry and to build fences, pig pens, stables, sheep pens, and chicken houses. They are also taught to run farm tractors, to judge hogs, sheep, horses and cattle, to select seeds, prepare the ground, plant, cultivate, and harvest the crops. The instruction goes still further and they are taught how conveniences may be arranged for a little country home, so that their families may get the benefit of a decent and respectable method of living. The Army is building an army of American homemakers in its schools, and the country will profit by it.

A list of qualified speakers available for lectures at Army camps, who can speak convincingly and entertainingly on questions of moral training, has been prepared, and it contains the names of many college presidents and professors, widely known clergymen, and famous speakers in various walks of life. A system of lectures similar to the Chautuaqua plan will eventually be installed.

The most notable feature of the Army educational plan is the course in Basic Citizenship, as it is called. In this

course the aim is to arouse the men to an interest in the moral problems of national and social life. This is done through a method of constructive problems connected with every-day affairs, and the result has been that the men have begun to think, and think hard, about the part they must play in America's destiny. Through this means the soldier-students are brought to a realization of democracy and American ideals and to an appreciation of their opportunities in the United States and of the meaning of the words "Liberty, Loyalty, Patriotism, and Americanism" which are constantly on the lips, but the full understanding of which so few citizens really possess. It is not too much to say that this course is the best cure for incipient Bolshevism, and the radical finds a barren field for his peculiar talents among the men who have taken the course.



AN ARMY CLASS IN STOCK RAISING AT CAMP LEE, PETERSBURG, VA.

A service university is the way that the United States Marine Corps, efficient as ever in every department of national service, handles the educational problem of the organization. The official title is the United States Marine Corps Institute at Quantico, Virginia, and several times the recruiting rules have been suspended to the extent that, when a man is enlisted, he may signify his intention of entering the Institute at Quantico and be sent there after his preliminary training at Parris Island—the mother of efficient Marines.

The system in vogue at Quantico is built on the well-known correspondence method, with the difference that direct instruction in class work is given from the text-books supplied at cost by a nationally known correspondence school. The idea is to develop a school that shall have a complement of 9000 students whose time shall be equally divided between academic instruction and military training. Each year's course, as planned, will fit the Marine either for some trade or profession, or will give him the equivalent of a year or a portion of a year's work in a standard high school or college. After completion of each course a certificate will be given to the student.

A striking feature of the Marine Corps' educational method is found in the Marine Welfare Employment Bureau which supplements the institute by finding high-grade positions in civil life for the graduates after they have finished their "hitch" in the Corps. This after-care of the students provides a real incentive for study and

good work, for it lays the ground work of the man's future.

The Marine Corps Institute at present offers 22 different courses of instruction, with a corps of 21 instructors selected from among the officers and men stationed at Quantico, and more than 400 students are taking the courses. School begins at 1:30 P.M. daily and continues until 4:30 every day except Saturday and Sunday.

The directing faculty of the Institute is as follows: Director, Lieutenant Colonel William C. Harllee; Assistant Directors, Captain G. K. Shaler, Captain K. I. Buse; Secretary, 2nd Lieutenant E. A. Platt.

Among the courses available are: stenography, Spanish, arithmetic, English grammar, advanced; mathematics, advanced; bookkeeping, elementary English, cookery, French, administration, law, general; stationary firemen, forestry, band music, draftsmen, typewriting, shoe and leather stock, livestock, building foreman, complete automobile course, electric lighting, and short plumbing.

As this is the motor age it is not surprising to learn that the motor course is the most popular. The applications have been so numerous that a class limit has been put, demanded by the facilities of the post garage. Running the automobile course a close second is the stenography class, and third in popularity is the music school. The English grammar, English and elementary arithmetic are also favorites with men anxious to overcome early defects in their educations.

It was surprising to the founders of the Marine Corps Institute to discover how many officers and men were qualified to act as instructors. Among them were graduates of the U. S. Naval Academy, Harvard Law School, Massachusetts School of Technology, Stevens Institute, Colorado School of Mines, and the General Electric Company, the Standard Oil Company, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and the Carnegie Steel Company. The French instructor had studied in the University of Paris; and a Mexican, a corporal in the Post Band, a graduate of one of the schools of Mexico City, volunteered to take the class in Spanish.

The Marine Corps Institute looks forward to the day when the Marine Corps, recruited to its full authorized strength, will have more than 9000 men at Quantico organized into an expeditionary brigade, to be kept constantly in readiness for service in time of trouble. As guardians of the Monroe Doctrine the Marine Corps is the big policeman of the western world.

So young men who desire not only world travel, adventure, but an education as well, will enlist in the Marine



A CLASS IN ELECTRICITY AT THE MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE, QUANTICO, VA., HANDLING THE GIANT SEARCHLIGHTS

Corps just as they would enroll in any civilian school or college. Like other colleges and schools the Quantico Institute has its social, athletic, and recreational sides. Shows, exhibitions, and musical entertainments are features of the life. There are football, baseball, and track teams competing with non-military teams within a radius of three hundred miles. To sum up, the aim is to put the post on a school basis and the men are to be treated as college undergraduates rather than as soldiers in a cantonment. They realize that their student life is subject to interruption at any time by the national need.

Leaders of the Marine Corps are now planning to extend the work to other posts and detachments when it is feasible. The system has the thorough endorsement of Major General George Barnett, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, and is being watched with interest by educators throughout the country.

The keen interest felt by organizations and patriotic women in the personnel of the United Service should not end with the war. These men need the appreciation and consideration of the people whose defenders they are, and the red-blooded American should stand back of the educational plans of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and see that Congress makes the appropriations necessary to maintain these Service Schools.

For more than forty years the American Navy has conducted schools at Great Lakes, Ill.; Newport, R. I.; Norfolk, Va.; and Mare Island, Calif.; and they were responsible in a large part for the splendid type of seamen that made our Navy invincible.

Now the idea has come to offer voluntary instruction to all men in the Navy, using the ship as the laboratory and the correspondence method. The courses are on the motivation plan; that is, instruction applied to the life of the ship, with the ship and its machinery as part of the school room. Geography is studied at first hand by travelling, history in the same manner, and international law absorbed by personal experience. Astronomy, with the wide expanse of sky visible from the sea, is one of the fascinating studies of the system, which includes, also, steam engineering, gas engineering, electricity, navigation, yeomanry, business branches, and many special subjects.

The system is just being established and will be tried out first on the *U. S. S. Rochester,* which was the famous old *New York.* The extension courses of certain notable American universities furnish the subject matter for the men.

In these days of world turmoil when it is truly the survival of the fittest, it is an American "square deal" to see that men who enlist for the defense of their country in their youth, shall still have equal opportunity for education and technical training which will enable them to have a fair chance of success when competing with civilian youths who have resisted the siren voices of the Service recruiting officers.

STATE CONFERENCES

CALIFORNIA

The twelfth annual State Conference of the California Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Los Angeles on February 12, 1920. The middle of February in Southern California is often rainy and, partly because of this fact, future Conferences will be held in March.

Led by Mrs. Cottle, the Conference held in the Ebell Club House opened with the Salute to the Flag. The well-loved "America" was then sung. Greetings were voiced by Governor Stephens, Mr. Dixon, President of the Sons of the Revolution, and Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. W. W. Stilson and Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, Past State Regents of California, were warmly applauded as they greeted the Conference. Of the several addresses given during the two days' session, Mrs. Thayer's talk on "The Other Fellow" was perhaps the one that came home to us most forcibly, as she made us realize our individual responsibility toward the stranger within our gates.

The address of Reynold Blight on "Americanization" and that of Rev. Hodgin on "Lincoln" were interesting and timely. Among the many fine reports, that of Mrs. Frank Mace MacFarland, State Historian, stands out as worthy of special notice. Mrs. MacFarland has put into permanent form the service record of each Chapter in the State, and has also carried on the work, so ably begun by Mrs. Stowell, of putting into book form the history and work of each Chapter and of the State organization. These books were exhibited at the Conference.

After reading her report, Mrs. MacFarland took charge of the ceremony of the Recall of the Service Flag. She was assisted by Mrs. William Cottle, a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, and Miss Mildred Allen, a descendant of Ethan Allen. These three received our glorious service flag as it was lowered into their tender arms. That Flag, with its 891 stars, 15 of which are golden, is a fitting emblem for our heroes who fought and died that the ideals of their ancestors might be upheld. The solemnity of the moment was felt by every woman present.

The Patriotic Education Report by the Chairman, Mrs. Llewellyn Banks, showed splendid results along the line of Americanization, which is the State's principal work. The maintaining of the Mother's Class and Night School by the Los Angeles and Hollywood Chapters, with its attendant personal work by each Chapter, still carries on. The Chapters throughout the State have supported home teachers, mothers' classes and night schools and have added that personal service which counts for so much.

A fine advance along all lines is shown by the numerous reports. The energy with which officers and chairmen have carried on their particular work has been due in great measure to our State Regent. The Daughters have all felt Mrs. Cottle's influence, but it has been given to the State Board to know more fully the real work that has been accomplished. The California organization has been a matter of growth, but Mrs. Cottle has labored to put it on a better business basis. A card index of every Daughter in the State has been compiled by her and Mrs. Labry, the Corresponding Secretary. The monthly council of Regents, Vice Regents, and Chairmen has become a clearing house where Regents thresh out their problems and receive instructions.

New By-laws were presented at the Conference and passed without change. The Year Book has been enlarged and improved, the duties of officers and chairmen are clearly defined and insisted upon, and reports from Chapters have been made more comprehensive.

Mrs. Cottle's report showed 37 orphans cared for, $120 sent to the Banquet Hall, a chair to the Museum, 100 per cent. on the Liberty Bond and Tilloloy Fund, the organization of eight new Chapters nearly completed, three tablets placed, a general survey of the Naturalization Courts by Chapters, $887 contributed to Americanization work, and gifts of books, clothing, furniture and other necessities.

In the way of festivities during Conference week, Mrs. M. M. Maybury, our able chairman of Reciprocity Luncheons, presided over a

Violet Tea in honor of the State officers, and every State, except two, was represented by visiting Daughters. A charming reception for the incoming and outgoing officers was given in Pasadena by the Pasadena Chapters. On the same day Oneonta Park Chapter, of which Mrs. C. B. Booth is Regent, unveiled a bronze tablet marking the last headquarters of General Flores before he surrendered to General Fremont. This very interesting old adobe house is a perfect specimen of the Spanish Mission type of architecture.

The Conference was one of the largest ever held in the State; everything and everybody conspired to bring to pass the wish of the President of the "Sons," who, in his greeting, hoped that it would be conducted in peace and closed in harmony.

Mrs. O. H. Harshbarger, the incoming State Regent, is a Northern woman of ability and vision. The affairs of the State will be in good hands. May she be filled with the joy of service.

Mrs. James W. Morgan,
State Recording Secretary.

COLORADO

Fifty delegates from the State met at Canon City, March 10th and 11th, with a cordial and appreciative reception. Mrs. J. B. Grant, Vice President General, gave information of the work done by the National Society and urged upon the Daughters the importance of the Magazine and its worth to individuals and the Chapters. The goal is set in the State for one subscriber for each five members.

One hundred and three members were reported by the State Regent as having been added to the roll. She urged the study by members of the geography of the State, its school needs, its laws and its taxes. A love-letter was sent by wire to Mrs. Wheaton, who, since 1903, has missed but one State Conference. The State Board was authorized to contribute $180 to the fund for furnishing the banquet room in Memorial Continental Hall, and a contribution of $60 was raised for Armenian Relief.

The State Historian told of efforts being made to secure war records, both military and civilian, of relatives of the Daughters. One Chapter made much of Constitution Day. There is evidently much need for more work in Americanization.

Colorado has no Revolutionary sites, but it has old trails which have been marked, and we specially mention old Fort Bent, the rendezvous of Kit Carson and other pioneers.

The Chapters have engaged in welfare work with ardor. Two thousand, three hundred and sixty-eight dollars have been spent by 16 Chapters in community service and education work.

(Mrs. Frederick) Fannie Matison Hatch,
State Historian.

FLORIDA

The eighteenth annual Conference of the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Eustis, February 16, 17, and 18, 1920. Monday evening, Mrs. W. R. Smith, a member of the Connecticut Daughters, and a winter resident of Eustis, gave a reception at the New Ocklawaha Hotel. The opening session of the Conference—held in the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church—was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. J. J. Kindred, who presided at all business sessions. After the invocation by Dr. L. H. Moore, the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by the Assembled Conference and the Salute to the Flag given. Welcome on behalf of the town was extended by the Mayor, Hon. I. N. Kennedy, in an eloquent and poetic speech, while Miss Priscilla Bishop welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Hostess Chapter. In the absence of the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Amos Norris, State Auditor, responded for the visitors.

The speakers were Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, our President General, who explained the workings of the Society for the benefit of those who had not attended Continental Congress and Mrs. George Maynard Minor, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee, who gave a patriotic address on "100 per cent. Americans."

Brief addresses were made by Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, Vice President General from South Carolina; Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Ames, of Chicago; Mrs. M. W. Carruth, Honorary State Regent of Florida; and greetings were brought by 16 visiting Daughters representing seven States.

At the afternoon session the Credential Committee reported 22 officers and delegates present. The roll was called, minutes adopted and the Conference settled down to listen to the reports of the year's work, given by the state officers, chapter regents and state chairmen of national committees. Mrs. Arthur B. Gilkes, ex-State Regent, who was at a later session made Honorary State Regent on account of the fine work she did as our War Regent, gave a very comprehensive report of the last Continental Congress. A brief memorial service for four Daughters who had passed away during the year closed the afternoon

session. At 5 o'clock, all the visiting delegates went for an automobile ride through the Lake region of Florida, as guests of the Eustis Board of Trade.

The Wednesday morning session was devoted to the revision of the state By-laws.

The Hostess Chapter had planned a delightful excursion on Lake Eustis and Lake Harris, with a picnic dinner at Day's Landing. A heavy rain made any out-of-door festivity impossible, but a little obstacle like inclement weather was nothing to the members of the Eustis Chapter, who changed their plans and served an elaborate luncheon in the banquet hall of the church.

At the final session of the Conference, new officers were elected. The Conference voted to become a "Founder" at the Tomassee School by the payment of $100. This school was ably described by Mrs. Calhoun, Chairman of the National Committee on Patriotic Education, as accomplishing much for southern mountaineers. America's Gift to France, presented by Mrs. Florence M. Cooley, was indorsed by the Conference. After passing some resolutions, the Conference adjourned to meet in January, 1921, at Miami.

A special feature of the Conference was an open session in the Presbyterian Church at which Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey delivered an inspiring address on "Americanization." The second speaker of the evening was Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, who presented the cause of education in the mountain schools of the South.

PRISCILLA BISHOP,
State Historian.

ILLINOIS

The twenty-fourth annual State Conference of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Champaign-Urban, March 23, 24, and 25, 1920, guests of Alliance Chapter of those two cities. The State Regent, Mrs. John H. Hanley, presided at the sessions.

Impressive indeed was the opening session in the Auditorium of Illinois University, Tuesday evening, when the President General, Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, and the State Regent, Mrs. John H. Hanley, with the Vice President General from Illinois, Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, and our honored guest, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, wife of our Governor, followed by the state officers, proceeded to the platform between files of charming young pages. Seated also on the platform were members of the University Faculty, Hon. Wm. B. McKinley, Congressman from the nineteenth district, and the Regent and ex-Regent of the Hostess Chapter.

Greetings were extended by the two Regents and E. B. Greene, Professor of American History. The response by our State Regent was felicitous, and in closing she presented to the university in the name of the Illinois Daughters a handsome silk Illinois flag and a splendid United States flag.

The short address of our President General with its plea for every true and loyal American to take his stand that the ideals for which our society stands may be upheld was listened to with interest, as was the brief talk by Hon. William B. McKinley.

The business sessions began on Wednesday morning. Report of state officers and committee chairmen showed a year of good D. A. R. work. With the war work finished, attention has been centred upon patriotic education and all the phases of Americanization. Numerous tablets have been placed, marking historic sites and commemorating deeds of patriotism. Prizes for essays on timely subjects have been awarded and great interest shown in scholarships in worthy schools. Our members are learning more and more to give through the State Treasurer to any preferred cause. Reports were eminently satisfactory and showed a sustained enthusiasm for the splendid D. A. R. work. We have two real Daughters in Illinois, to whom greetings were sent by the Conference.

We were most happy to have our President General, Mrs. Guernsey, with us, and to listen to what she called "shop talk." Much of value was gleaned from her clear statement of the important point that the National Society comes *first* and we are obligated by every tie of loyalty to execute with our utmost ability the plans voted by the Continental Congress and the National Board of Management. The same within the state, every Chapter is bound in honor to carry out plans and requests made by the State Conference. Send your representatives to the National and State meetings and then abide by the decisions of the majority.

The proudest work of the Conference was in enthusiastically voting to raise three $1000 endowed scholarships; one of these to go to Park College, Parkville, Missouri, in honor of Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Honorary State Regent of Illinois, whose father established this school. The second scholarship is to go to the American International College at Springfield, Mass., in honor of our beloved former Vice President General from Illinois, Mrs. Wm. Butterworth. The third scholarship will go to some southern mountain school in honor of our boys who made the supreme sacrifice, 20 in number. The work of raising this money was enthusiastically endorsed, and it will be given by the chapters raising 50

cents per capita. The raising of these endowed scholarships was a fine thing for Illinois Daughters to undertake, but it appealed to all as a common cause in which large and small Chapters could participate alike. One hundred and fifty dollars was voted from the state treasury for each of these scholarships. A gift of a $50 scholarship was voted to the Matthew T. Scott, Jr., Academy of Phelps, Ky., as a token of love for our former President General, Mrs. Scott. A gift of $150 to the Banquet Hall of Memorial Continental Hall was immediately increased to $200 by the Chicago Chapter.

A motion was carried to appoint a committee to interest the legislature in purchasing the home of Pierre Menard, first Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, serving from 1818 to 1822. This house was built about 1800 and is probably the oldest and best historic house standing in the state to-day.

The Reverend James Caldwell Chapter of Jacksonville have purchased the home of Governor Joseph Duncan, fifth Governor of Illinois. The house is very beautiful as well as historically interesting and will be used as a chapter house, a historical museum and a community centre. Our State Conference will be held there next March, when we celebrate our twenty-fifth anniversary.

The beautiful, hand-painted state flag given to the university was furnished for that purpose by Mrs. Lawrence, the mother of the Illinois flag and the one to whom we owe its existence. Though our former Vice President General, Mrs. Butterworth, was absent in California, evidence of her unfailing interest was present. A handsome silk service flag, a mahogany cabinet and card index of the names of our relatives represented on the flag was presented to the Illinois Daughters by Miss Evans for Mrs. Butterworth. These splendid gifts were gratefully received by the Daughters, who sincerely regretted the absence of Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Butterworth.

New officers were chosen as follows in a harmonious election held Thursday morning: State Regent, Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Nevin C. Lescher; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry C. Ettinger; State Historian, Mrs. Charles E. Davidson; State Librarian, Miss Effie Epler; State Consulting Registrar, Mrs. Helen F. Daily; State Chaplain, Mrs. Mary E. Lee.

Social functions which added pleasure to the days spent in Champaign and Urbana were a charming tea given at the home of Mrs. George W. Busey and a beautiful reception in the Woman's Building in honor of the President General and State officers. Both were delightful, giving the members of the Conference an opportunity to meet their guests of honor and to become better acquainted with each other.

The conference was a genuine success, and those attending went home inspired anew with the worth-whileness of D. A. R. work.

NITA C. LESCHER.
State Secretary.

IOWA

Clinton, Iowa, was hostess to the Iowa State Conference, D. A. R., March 17, 18, 19, 1920. The three days' sessions were crowded with interesting events. The presence of the President General, who arrived early and each day occupied a chair on the platform, added greatly to the enthusiasm, and her clear, concise way of answering questions helped greatly, especially during the question hour. She placed Iowa among the first five states in dependability for doing all that is asked of her, and for efficient service, an honor appreciated by the large body of delegates. Other prominent guests were Mrs. Frank W. Bahnson, Vice President General from Illinois; Miss Lotte Jones, National Chairman of Patriotic Education; Mrs. H. R. Howell, national chairman of Americanization; General Connor, to whom fell the honor of commanding the American forces overseas after General Pershing's departure, and Chancellor McGowan, of Springfield, Mass., whose talks on the work of the International College brought forth such splendid response. It was after his address, when announcement had been made that Iowa had contributed $1100 to the fund, and that two Finnish girls had been started in the college, with Abigail Adams Chapter of Des Moines financing the education of a third girl, that a delegate from the Sioux City Chapter, Mrs. A. E. Line, rose and gave $50 toward the fund; when she sat down, unable to say more, the State Regent, Mrs. Mann, told for her that the $50 had been found in the uniform pocket of her son, after he was killed in France. The effect was electrical, women in all parts of the hall rose to add $50, $25, $100, $15, until when the contributions were counted, the sum of $1240 had been pledged—more than enough to educate two more girls.

The Treasurer's report showed $1384 paid out during the year for patriotic education, distributed as follows: Dorothy Sharpe, $629; Berry School, $322; Tomassee, $33; Piney Woods, $217; International College, $206. The sum of $6207 was given for French orphans; $277 for Armenian, and $944 for Serbian relief. The Daughters were touched, also, by a letter from Dorothy Sharpe, in

which she sent her last precious possession, a blue and white coverlid, to be sold; a basket was passed around, and $40 contributed as a personal gift, and with it the coverlid was returned to her for her own use. These were just a few of the interesting happenings of the Iowa Conference. The budget system was adopted, and a trial apportionment made. The message from the Treasurer General, Mrs. Johnston, that she had that day paid the last dollar of indebtedness on Memorial Continental Hall, was received with deep pride, for Mrs. Johnston is an Iowa woman, and former State Regent, and as a financier has few equals.

The following officers were chosen: Regent, Mrs. Fred E. Frisbee; Vice Regent, Miss Amy E. Gilbert; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. A. White; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Clarke; Treasurer, Mrs. Hugh S. Greig, Historian, Mrs. Frank B. Thrall; Consulting Registrar, Mrs. C. A. Stiles; Librarian, Mrs. Alexander W. Hawley; Auditor, Mrs. R. H. Munger. Grinnell will be hostess to the Conference in March, 1921.

ANNA ROSS-CLARKE,
Corresponding Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS

From all parts of Massachusetts delegates of the Daughters of the American Revolution assembled in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston, for the March, 1920, Conference. The State Regent, Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, presided. The meeting was opened by reading from the Scriptures and prayer by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Mattie M. Jenkins, which was followed by a "Salute to the Flag." Mrs. Lester M. Bartlett then sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," with Mrs. Florence Bryant accompanist. A welcome to the delegates was given by Mrs. John F. Osborn, Regent of Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge, responded to by Mrs. Charles E. Woodworth, Regent of New Bedford Chapter.

The roll-call by Miss Isabel W. Gordon, State Recording Secretary, showed there were 275 accredited delegates, from 80 of the 96 Chapters in the state, and in addition the galleries were filled with members.

Leading in interest in the annual reports of state officers was that of the State Regent, Mrs. Ellison. The Massachusetts Society now numbers almost 7500, and its growth has been most satisfactory. Mrs. Ellison has completed four years of faithful service as State Regent, and under her leadership the state has taken a foremost position in its relation to the National D. A. R. She has had the loyal support of the State officers and members. The Chapters have contributed over $10,000 the past year in patriotic education, Americanization of foreign-born citizens, support of French war-orphans, Valley Forge Memorial bell, and similar causes.

Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, State Vice Regent for the past four years, and candidate for the office of State Regent, as Mrs. Ellison's successor, gave a brief report of her year's work, followed by reports of other state officers.

At the afternoon session the Massachusetts women were honored by the presence of the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, as a special guest.

At the close of the State Regent's report as Chairman of the Americanization Committee, Mrs. Elmer B. Young presented Mrs. Ellison with a gift from the Chapters and members in all parts of the state. This gift was an endowed scholarship of $1000 to the American International College at Springfield, to be called the "Annie C. Ellison D. A. R. Scholarship." Mrs. Ellison was also unanimously elected Honorary State Regent.

Following the close of her report, Mrs. Edward E. Synge, Chairman of Patriotic Education, recommended that $800 raised for a scholarship by Chapters and members, with $100 additional given by Mrs. Ellison, making a total of more than $900, be given to Simmons College for Women, Boston, in honor of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, to be known as the "Sarah E. Guernsey Scholarship." This recommendation was unanimously adopted with applause.

The balloting for State Regent and officers continued until a late hour on Tuesday afternoon, but the tellers were unable to announce the result of the voting until the opening of the Conference on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, of Melrose, State Regent; Mrs. George Minot Baker, of Concord, State Vice Regent; Mrs. James C. Peabody, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Mattie M. Jenkins, Chaplain; Mrs. Elmer B. Young, Treasurer; Mrs. Arthur P. Howarth, Historian; Mrs. Seth S. Crocker, Librarian; Miss Jennie G. Moseley, Custodian; Miss Julia T. Pevey, Auditor; Miss Ema W. Burt, Registrar. Mrs. Electa M. Sherman continues in office as Parliamentarian.

Mrs. Ellison, by virtue of her office as State Regent, declared elected the officers as stated. The remainder of the forenoon was given over to annual reports of state officers.

At the close of the conference a breakfast was served at the Hotel Bellevue. By invitation of Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Vice President General from Massachusetts, was

the toast-mistress. Mrs. Charles H. Bond, of Boston, past Vice President General, spoke as National Chairman on International Relations, followed by Mrs. Guernsey, the President General, who heartily thanked the Daughters for the honor conferred on her by the gift of an endowed scholarship in her name to Simmons College. She said nothing they could have done would have pleased her so much and that Massachusetts Daughters are 100 per cent. in everything, with only one other state, Ohio, which has the same record. She felt that Mrs. Ellison, as State Regent, deserved great praise for her loyal service, which was shown in the results of the four years. In consequence, Massachusetts stood second to none in the work for the National Society.

Mrs. Edith Scott Magna, Vice Regent of Mercy Warren Chapter of Springfield, gave a group of songs which were much enjoyed. An orchestra played during the breakfast, and the tables were decorated with spring flowers. All details were carried out by the Hospitality Committee, Miss Jennie G. Moseley, Chairman.

At the State Board meeting, following the breakfast, it was voted to contribute $200 toward the awning for the tea-room connected with the Banquet Hall at Memorial Continental Hall in Washington.

FRANCES MESERVE,
State Historian.

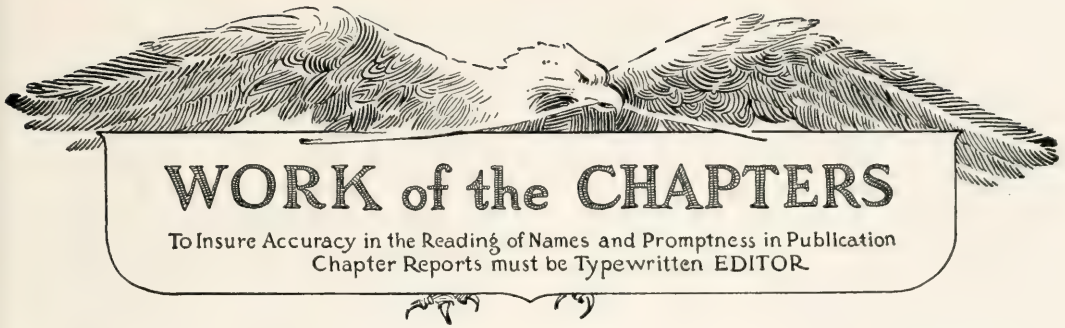
NEBRASKA

The eighteen annual State Conference was held in Hastings with the Niabrara Chapter as hostess on March 16, 17, and 18, 1920, in the First Presbyterian Church. The State Regent, Mrs. Ringer, called the Conference to order the evening of the 16th. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Newell. The flag salute was given and music by the Hastings College Glee Club followed. Mrs. William Madgett, Regent of the Niabrara Chapter made the address of welcome, and it was responded to by Mrs. Charles F. Spencer, State Vice Regent. Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Vice President General of the National Society, and Vice Chairman of Patriotic Education, brought greetings from the National Society, Chancellor McGowan, of the American International College of Springfield, Mass., told of the great work of the College, and the conference later decided to give its support to it.

Mrs. C. B. Letton, past Vice President General; Mrs. C. H. Aull, Mrs. Warren Perry, and Mrs. E. G. Drake, past State Regents, were present. Mrs. J. J. Stubbs was elected honorary Registrar, and Mrs. E. G. Drake, Honorary Regent. All state officers were present except the Recording Secretary, whose place was filled by Miss Jennie Adams, Regent of St. Leger Cowley Chapter of Lincoln; Miss Mabel Lindley, the Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Dwight Dalby, the State Historian, who is absent from the state on account of illness. Mrs. Aull was Chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the By-laws and conducted the work in a masterly manner. The election of the nominating committee named Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Letton, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Hoyt as their choice.

Mrs. Spellman, of Beatrice, conducted the memorial service, a sad but beautiful service for our 15 deceased sisters, among them our Real Daughter, Mrs. Elvira Tewksbury, of Jonathan Cass Chapter. She was born May 23, 1830. Mrs. Lowman sang and the organ numbers were also touching. Niabrara Chapter made a gain of 90 per cent. in membership during the year and was given the silk flag at the closing session. After an excellent program of music and reading of Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows" by Mrs. Babcock was given, an informal reception was tendered the State Regent, and state officers in the church parlors. Mrs. Ringer was presented with flowers. The decorations were those of Ireland's patron saint and were very effective. The reception and the entire conference was greatly enjoyed by all who attended it. Two new chapters have been added during the year, Weathea Chapter, Peru, and Eleanor Murphy Smith Chapter, of Crete, making the number of Nebraska Chapters now thirty-eight, with a membership of 1672 and 90 members at large. Mrs. Aull gave a report of the work undertaken by the Daughters for devastated France. She accompanied her sister, the President General, Mrs. Guernsey, to France. They visited Tilloloy, and learned that the French wish to rebuild the village themselves, so they arranged for a sewerage system for the village, for a fountain in an open square, and for a community house, as a gift from the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Ringer, the State Regent, adjourned the Conference at noon on Thursday, March 18th.

For the State Historian, Mrs. Dwight S. Dalby,
ELLA M. DOGGETT HOSTETTER.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

West Augusta Chapter (Mannington, W. Va.) has 31 members. Our membership has neither increased nor decreased during the past year. Ten of our members are non-residents, and therefore the work of the Chapter is left to our local or resident members. We have encountered many difficulties this year, due to various causes, principally the ill-health of many members.

Our meetings began in October and concluded in June. The programs for the year were prepared by a program committee, and rather than entail the expense of printing, they were typewritten in regular pamphlet size and tied neatly in the national colors.

Our activities in Red Cross work did not end with the cessation of the war. One day was set aside for West Augusta Chapter to make garments for the Belgian boys and girls. Each member made three sleeping garments. On Decoration Day last we held our meeting for the month of May. On that day the Chapter marched in a body to the cemetery, where we marked the graves of soldiers with flags and covered them with flowers. There is no other organization here that attends to the soldiers' graves, and West Augusta assumed that privilege. At Christmas season we assisted in the sale of the Red Cross Christmas seals, and through our efforts a great many of the stamps were sold. We participated in the patriotic celebration on Armistice Day, and coöperated with other societies to make it a success. Our Chapter has contributed our portion to the Tilloloy Fund. We raised the assessment by holding a market, and the members who did not contribute pastry or bread gave a dollar each.

When meetings were resumed after the summer vacation, we took up the work of Americanization and Thrift in accordance with the program suggested by the N. S. D. A. R. A committee was organized for Prevention of the Desecration of the Flag. This committee was effective in having all the torn and grimy flags taken down, and replaced by the flag as it should be.

Cards on which is printed the Constitution of the United States, and placards bearing the flag rules have been ordered and will be put in public places by the Chapter. The members have assisted whenever possible in helping foreigners secure their naturalization papers, and made plain to them the possibilities that lie in American citizenship. Our meeting of February 21st was addressed by Doctor Callahan, of West Virginia University, on "Americanization." His concise message pointed out many clear ways to proceed in this work.

The Chairman on Thrift, Mrs. James S. Furbee, has been successful in her work, and clearly emphasized the need and practice of thrift by all.

(Mrs. Guy S.) Josephine E. Furbee,
Regent.

Gilbert Marshall Chapter (Little Rock, Ark.). I am proud to say that the members of Gilbert Marshall Chapter have rallied to all calls, thereby evincing a desire to work for all good causes of the State and general organizations. Our first work of the year was to endorse the League of Nations, thus signifying a willingness to uphold our President in his endeavors and to assist in making the world blessed with peace for evermore.

The next event of importance was the Chapter's participation in the exercises upon the occasion of the presentation of our State's silver service to the battleship Arkansas. Miss Daisy Delony, one of our members, represented the Governor of Arkansas on that occasion and delivered an address on "Arkansas." She also made the presentation address on behalf of Arkansas, and the commanding officer of the battleship accepted the silver service on behalf of the officers and men. Miss Neeley Reyburn, of New York City, a daughter of one of our members, on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Arkansas presented a trophy cup.

Our members furnished lunch boxes to the boys and officers of the 142nd Field Artillery (formerly the 2nd Arkansas Regiment), when they returned from France. We furnished flowers and helped welcome them the day they were so royally entertained by the citizens of the city of Little Rock. Those of our members

having cars often brought convalescent soldiers from Camp Pike to various places of amusement in the city and other members sent sandwiches, cream, candy and flowers to those who could not leave the hospitals. One of our members kept the flower boxes at the Hostess House at Camp Pike filled with beautiful plants until the last of June. One of our members secured the means of perfecting the acoustics in the auditorium of our high school; Little Rock is indebted to Mrs. H. H. Foster for this splendid work. Mrs. Foster presented a large flag in the name of our Chapter to the high school.

Another member has done fine work among the Japanese of California—one is in charge of the charity work of Atlanta, Ga., another is a member of the Board of Censors of Little Rock.

Our members all belong to the Y. W. C. A. and Red Cross and have contributed to the Armenian Relief work, Mother's Home, Crittendon Home, Ada Thompson Home, Industrial Home, Salvation Army, Y. W. C. A., bought Victory Bonds and gave baskets of clothing and food to needy persons. Several members served as chairmen on the financial campaigns for these various causes.

The Chapter gave $5 toward the purchase of the Mayflower Genealogical books for the City Library—one member collected money to purchase a graphophone for the Boys' Industrial Home; others contributed seventeen records for graphophone and 100 books to the school. The Chapter presented a picture of Washington to this school.

We are maintaining a scholarship in the Winslow Mountain School of our State, and our beneficiary is a descendant of a Revolutionary soldier. In addition to the scholarship, the Chapter sent $14 and a box of clothing to her at Christmas.

We regret very much not to have had the pleasure and inspiration from a visit of our gracious State Regent. She is held in such esteem by the Daughters of Arkansas that all will be disappointed to know that she will be unable, on account of ill health, to serve for another year.

We feel that we have "gone over the top" in our Americanization work. The Chapter has placed copies of the Constitution of the United States in every public school in Little Rock and North Little Rock, and copies of the American Creed in every room in these schools. Copies of the Creed and Constitution have been presented to the Boys' Industrial Schools and the private schools of our city and in many of the rural schools of Pulaski County. Our superintendent is coöperating with us in this great work and has asked the teachers to require the pupils to memorize the Creed. Mrs. George Firmin, a member, presented the Chapter with 500 copies of the Creed.

(Mrs. George B.) Genevieve Tapscott Gill,
Regent.

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter (Covington, Ky.). On February 12, 1895, Mrs. Henry Queen, having been appointed Organizing Regent by the National Society, called a meeting at her residence for forming a D. A. R. Chapter in our locality. One month later the Charter was received and signed by 15 members, only one of whom still retains her membership with us—Mrs. Sallie B. Wolcott, who has faithfully endeavored to encourage and increase our membership. At the first organized meeting it was decided to call our Chapter after Elizabeth Kenton, the wife of Simon Kenton, a famous pioneer of Kentucky.

Mrs. William H. Mackay was elected to succeed Mrs. Queen as Regent of the chapter in 1896. During her administration 45 names were added to our membership roll, giving us a total of 63 members. In 1898, Mrs. Mackay withdrew and Mrs. Wolcott was elected Regent.

In May, 1898, it was resolved that our Chapter become auxilliary to the National D. A. R. Hospital Corps, and it was further resolved that a War Contingent Committee be appointed by the Regent with power to act in all matters concerning Chapter work for the Spanish-American War. The Chapter's splendid war work is a matter of record.

We have sent each year a liberal contribution to the Memorial Continental Hall Fund, and the Chapter has responded loyally to every call upon it. A Year Book was made in 1900, giving the date of each meeting and where held. Realizing it is our privilege to foster the high ideals which inspired our Revolutionary ancestors, we offered prizes to the pupils of the public schools for the best essays on patriotic subjects. Facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence were purchased, one for the Chapter and one for each of the schools.

In 1913 we were allowed, through the courtesy of the Park Commissioners of Covington, to name the little park near the Ohio River for General George Rogers Clark, who with his riflemen (among whom was our own pioneer, Simon Kenton) concentrated on this point, preparatory to his expedition against the Indian towns on the Miami and Scioto Rivers. Captain Johnson, secretary of the Park Commission, presented us with a flag-pole and the Chapter purchased a large United States flag in honor of General Clark.

Mrs. Frank W. Wilson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, presented to our Chapter a white wool blanket

woven by the wife and daughter of Simon Kenton in appreciation of our name. Mrs. Wilson is a descendant of the old pioneer.

We sent our quota toward furnishing the "Kentucky Room," in Memorial Continental Hall. We have responded to every appeal from the President General for war work, and have contributed to the Red Cross and other war organizations. Our members, working untiringly, have collected funds for Belgian and French relief; we have invested in Liberty Bonds, Thrift Stamps, and have contributed to the support of French war orphans and to the Tilloloy Fund.

This is but a résumé of our Chapter's notable work during the past quarter of a century. The Chapter strives always to further the ideals of our National Society and encourage work for "Home and Country."

HELEN WADE MCLEAN,
Historian.

Captain Christopher Robinson Chapter (Crawford, Nebr.) was organized through the efforts of Mrs. A. C. McLean in June, 1915. Mrs. McLean invited those whom she thought might be eligible to membership to be present at a Colonial Tea, celebrating Washington's Birthday, and plans for forming a Chapter were discussed. Mrs. McLean, after several months of inquiry, was glad to know that we had so large a number to start with.

The results of this meeting were such that those who were not already a member of some Chapter went home and began to look up old family records, so that when our charter was granted us we had 15 members. Our growth for two years was rather slow, yet during that time we were all interested in the work and willingly contributed to all local and national needs.

This year our membership has increased by the number of three, with several more prospective members. Our work for the year of 1919 began with our Regent, Mrs. Nellie Johnson Adams, giving a breakfast for the members and friends, the proceeds from which were used to pay for Liberty Bonds and Tilloloy Fund.

Our D. A. R. Committee met with the Park Commissioners, who very kindly assisted us in placing a fence around our Monument commemorating the Treaty of 1876 with Chief Red Cloud Tribe, the land for this Park being given us by the United States Government through the assistance of our Congressman, Hon. M. P. Kinkaid.

At the beginning of the school year, our Chapter entertained the school teachers at a basket lunch in the City Park. The year's work consists of the regular monthly meetings, also a course of study of Revolutionary times and a paper on the League of Nations. The American's Creed, at the expense of our Regent, has been placed in our schools, many homes and our Chamber of Commerce.

Our Chapter has an Americanization Committee which coöperates with the Parent-Teachers' Association, of which our Vice Regent, Mrs. Laura S. Abbott, is Chairman. We have a C. A. R. Chapter, the first in the State, which was organized three years ago by Mrs. Gwendolyn W. McDowell. The children, under the supervision of Miss Grace Francis, are studying birds.

All obligations of indebtedness against our Chapter being paid, we expect to burn all notes at a Colonial Tea to be held the latter part of February.

JEANNETTE LEONARD MEREDITH,
Historian.

Valley Forge Chapter (Norristown, Pa.). Our Chapter, which takes its name from Valley Forge, on December 14, 1919, began the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding. The members, led by the retiring Regent, Miss Martha H. McInnes, and the newly chosen Regent, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, attended the special service in St. John's Church held in their honor, and also commemorating the 142d anniversary of the going into the winter quarters of the Continental Army at Valley Forge, December 19, 1777. From the members of this brave band of men the Daughters are the descendants. Also in attendance at the service were Civil War Veterans, Sons of the Revolution Loyal Legion, American Legion George N. Althouse Post, Daughters of 1812, Pennsylvania Colonial Dames of America and various chapters of the D. A. R.

The anniversary sermon was preached by the rector of St. John's, Rev. H. St. Clair Hathaway, who paid tribute to the wonderful work done by women in all wars. He congratulated the Daughters on the purpose of their organization, that of keeping green the memory of the noble deeds of their ancestors who fought and won for the principles of right, liberty and justice.

Prior to the service, Miss Bessie Lane Bean, organist of the church, rendered several patriotic airs. There was special music by the choir, directed by Wilmer M. Bean. Raymond Lawson was the soloist.

The Valley Forge Chapter was organized on December 17, 1894, with 13 charter members who included: Mrs. Anna Morris Holstein, deceased; Mrs. Ellen Knox Fornance, Mrs. Sarah B. E. Groveman, deceased; Mrs. Margaret Schall Hunsicker, Mrs. Amelia

Schall Beaver, Mrs. Annie Rittenhouse Evans, deceased; Miss Nina B. Read, Miss Margaret Schall, Mrs. Catharine Fornance Edmunds, Mrs. Mary Krause Preston, deceased; Miss Katharine Cady Corson, Mrs. Margaret W. Corson, and Mrs. Rebecca McInnes, deceased.

On the 16th a reception was held at the Ersine Club House. More than 200 members and friends of the Chapter attended, and many representatives of sister chapters were present to extend congratulations to the Valley Forge Chapter on its splendid record.

The guests were received by the retiring officers and the present officers, including Miss Martha H. McInnes, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, Miss Emeline H. Hoover, Mrs. Irwin Fisher, Mrs. C. Howard Harry, Mrs. John Faber Miller, Miss Mary Evans, Miss Marie R. Yost, Miss Edith C. Fisher, Mrs. Irvin P. Knipe, Mrs. H. Wilson Stahlnecker, Mrs. Samuel S. Hartranft, Miss Mary H. Hibbs and Miss Nina B. Read.

The club was artistically decorated with huge American flags, Christmas greens and the flags of the Allies, together with the blue and white insignia of the Daughters. Arranged in a place of honor and surrounded by American flags was the portrait of the founder of the Chapter, Mrs. Anna Morris Holstein, deceased.

The tea table had a beautiful centrepiece of white carnations and narcissus tied with blue and white ribbon. Mrs. Joseph K. Fornance, Mrs. Frederick I. Naile, Mrs. A. S. Buchanan and Mrs. Emma Hibbs presided at the tea table. Miss Emeline H. Hoover was Chairman of the Anniversary Committee having the celebration in charge.

Following the reception the officers, past and present, presented to the Anniversary Committee Chairman, Miss Hoover, a basket of flowers in appreciation of her faithful efforts in making the celebration a success.

(Mrs. N. H.) Frances Baily Brown,
Regent.

Liberty Bell Chapter (Allentown, Pa.) has just closed the work for the year 1918–1919 under the regency of Mrs. F. O. Ritter. The 10 regular meetings were held in historic Trout Hall. They were well attended and of the usual high standard of patriotism and enthusiasm. We have 82 members on the roll, 39 non-resident, 7 life members, and 5 charter members. Three of our beloved members passed away during the year.

We have met all obligations, national and state, and have made the following donations: Continental Hall, $20; Philippine Scholarship, $11; Maryville College Scholarship, $25; Pine Mountain School. $5; full quota for the Fourth Liberty Loan (paid in Feb., 1919), $81; Salvation Army campaign, $15; Tilloloy, $44; floral memorials, $37.20; furnishing part of Trout Hall, $842.50; prize for essays on Allentown, High School, Preparatory School, and College for Women, $33.50; 12 knitted blankets for U. S. Army Hospital No. 31, at Carlisle, Pa., valued $120; flags for 1 Americanization Club of "The Sons of the Republic," $141.62. These items make a total of $1248.82. Two D. A. R. baby spoons were presented to chapter babies.

The following summary shows the year's work of the Chapter:

To promote patriotism, the Chapter offered medals to Allentown High School, Allentown Preparatory School, and Allentown College for Women. The subjects of essays were: "The Covenant of the League of Nations," "Lafayette, We are Here," or "How We Paid Our Debt to France," and "Woman's Part in the World War."

The Chapter observed food conservation week for world relief. The pledge was taken as given by the Food Administration. The Regent sent on December 9, 1918, resolutions from the Chapter to the State Food Administrator, Howard Heinz. The Chapter solicited for the Fourth Liberty Loan $9100. The Victory Loan was started in Lehigh County, Pa., April 21, 1919. The Chapter's Recording Secretary, Miss Anna M. Grim, was Chairman of the Women's Committee of Lehigh County, was also one of the official Four Minute Speakers. Through the efforts of the Women's Committee $2,694,400 was solicited, this being 49 per cent. of the full quota ($5,418,650).

The Chapter, through its Americanization Committee, organized May 29, 1919, one club of the "Sons of the Republic" with 27 boys from seven to nine years of age. One of the boys named the club "George Washington Club." More clubs are in process of organization.

Copies of the Constitution of the United States were placed in banks, hotels, clubhouses and railway stations.

The Historian for 1917–1918, Miss Anna M. Grim, presented the Chapter with four large, beautiful and unique war scrap books. She also placed the regulation Chapter scrap book in the archives of the Chapter.

Through the present Historian, Miss Mina L. von Steuben, the Chapter received an original 4th Liberty Loan poster used in the 4th Liberty Loan Drive in Bethlehem, made by George R. Lawall, one of Allentown's own soldier boys, who served in the aviation service. The present Historian arranged and presented to the Chapter one scrap book containing over 200 war cartoons. Reports of

the National Congress were read at the May meeting.

Ten delegates represented the Chapter at the Child Helping Conference, May 24, 1919, at the Junior Carter Republic at Redington, Pa. Rev. J. S. Heberling, Superintendent, states, "This Republic is not a reform school in the sense that culprits are committed there by the courts. In the 21 years of the life of the Republic 300 boys who, when they entered were believed to have no chance for an honorable career, have gone out from the Republic and now hold positions and places of respect and frequently of responsibility."

The Chapter By-Laws have been rearranged, amended and accepted in accordance with the National By-Laws. As has been the custom for a number of years, Lincoln's Birthday, regarded as "Reciprocity Day" by the chapters (Liberty Bell and George Taylor) was celebrated jointly by their members at a reception held at the home of Mrs. H. D. Maxwell, Regent of George Taylor Chapter. As a souvenir, a small reproduction (in pin form) of Lincoln was presented to each guest. The decorations of red, white and blue candles and flowers were truly very appropriate and beautiful. The reception and tea proved delightful, and truly the "Reciprocity Spirit" prevailed.

Three of the Junior Liberty Bell Chapter C. A. R. were transferred into Liberty Bell Chapter during 1919; 18 war records of the Sons of the Chapter have been reported to the State's War History. Flag Day was observed jointly with the Flag Day Association of Allentown at West Park, Allentown, Pa.

Twenty-eight members are subscribers to the official D. A. R. magazine.

The Social Committee arranged for the "Tea Party" and Card Party. On March 14, 1919, in Trout Hall, members of Liberty Bell Chapter entertained over 250 of their friends at an "Open House" and reception. It was the first formal event held in the historic old structure given by the Chapter.

Before our guests left they placed their signature in the Chapter's "Guest Book," which is always open to visitors to Trout Hall. The Card Party, May 22, 1919, was a success socially and financially.

A joint meeting of the Lehigh Co., Pa., Historical Society and Liberty Bell Chapter was held in Trout Hall May 31, 1919. More than 200 members of both organizations were present at the reception and meeting.

The Research Committee located and marked two graves of Revolutionary soldiers, namely, those of Captain John Mosser and Sergeant Peter Gross, on October 13, 1919, at Walberts Station, Lehigh County, Pa.

At the annual meeting October 13, 1919, the Chapter elected new officers. The retiring Regent, Mrs. F. O. Ritter, served the Chapter loyally and faithfully for four years. To her we are indebted for the great work accomplished during her term of office. The past year has gone into oblivion, but not without its steady advancement and enlarged activities. We look forward to the coming year as another active and profitable one under the guidance of our new Regent, Miss Anna M. Grim.

(Miss) Mina L. von Steuben,
Historian.

Chemeketa Chapter (Salem, Ore.) numbers now 42 members, having added eight during the year, and three applications have been passed on recently. On May 17, 1919, our Chapter entertained the State Board and other guests. On Flag Day we gave a musical entertainment at the Home for Old People. Our Chapter has been attending the Naturalization Court and assisting in a patriotic program.

We are 100 per cent. on our Liberty Bond and Tilloloy and a subscription to the Woman's Building at Oregon State University. We presented a silk flag to the high school, have had the American's Creed distributed in the schools and requested that it be memorized by the pupils. We offered prizes for the best essays on Americanization to be written by the public school pupils; one of which, written by Herbert Ashby, entitled "Americanization of the Foreigner," follows:

"Americanization is a great deal more than a matter of language. A French immigrant, barely able to make himself known in broken English, may be a truer American than a selfish old braggart boasting of his ancestors coming over on the *Mayflower*.

"We should treat the immigrant the same as if he were born in America; but if he is more loyal to another country than America, send him to that country. We must know the American ideals ourselves in order to set high American ideals before the foreigner. We must feel with all our hearts a devotion to this country. We must make our immigrant neighbor feel that we are his friends and that we are ready to lend him a helping hand when in need. In order to make our ideals the ideals of the immigrant, we must make America mean something to him. He must be taught that while this is a free country, one man's liberty is as good as another man's liberty, and that one cannot use his liberty at the expense of another.

"The public school can do many things in the Americanization of the immigrant child. It can teach English language, it can break up

hostilities among nationalities. It is the first and the chief trainer of the immigrant child.

"The manual training in the schools gives the immigrant boy some ideas of the American industry. The adult immigrant can be taught Americanization through the trade unions, the church, politics, other employees and the night schools and public library. In order to make the immigrant a good American citizen, we must be true Americans so they can pattern after us.

"I, therefore, believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

At our annual celebration of Washington's Birthday the three essays were read by their authors, the school children having an active part in our program. Our monthly meetings have been very interesting and helpful. We were represented by nine members at the State Conference at Albany.

LILLIAN G. APPLEGATE, *Historian.*

Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter (Woodsville, N. H.). As the close of the year is at hand we can look back over the past and find it has been on an average with previous years in prosperity, having had well-attended and interesting meetings.

The Chapter voted to give a scholarship to the American International College at Springfield, Mass. Money has been contributed to the Berry School, Mt. Berry, Ga.

February 5th was "Gentlemen's Night," with an informal hour at the beginning, when the childhood pictures of the members were exhibited and their identity guessed, causing much amusement. The one guessing correctly the greatest number won a prize. April 1st was the regular meeting, and the date gave an opportunity for much fun and frolic. Our June meeting was held with one of our members several miles away.

(MRS. M. J.) MARY MERRILL MANN,
Historian.



MISS JEANIE DAVIES BLACKBURN
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL FROM KENTUCKY, 1917-1920

Samuel Davies Chapter (Bowling Green, Ky.) was organized in 1897, and has taken a vital interest along educational lines in response to national D. A. R. appeals. The Chapter has contributed to mountain schools and made generous donations to various philanthropic enterprises. Its greatest activity was in war work, investing in Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps, garments for the Red Cross, maintaining French orphans, and aiding in all reconstruction work, especially toward the fund for the restoration of Tilloloy, France. The Chapter has made valuable contributions to our beautiful Memorial Continental Hall and answered every call from the National Society; it has grown in membership and widened its influence and scope of usefulness in all lines of patriotic work.

The Chapter takes great pride in its well-loved member, Miss Jeanie Davies Blackburn, Vice President General from Kentucky from 1917 to 1920. Miss Blackburn is the founder of our Chapter, and filled the post of Regent for 14 years with marked ability. She inherited many of her sterling traits of character from her distinguished father, General Samuel Davies Blackburn, well known in the scientific world as well as in the legal profession; from her mother, Elizabeth Henry Marshall Blackburn, she acquired her love of music and the gentler arts.

During the World War Miss Blackburn helped to establish the local Red Cross Chapter, was among the first to adopt a French orphan, and aided materially in all Red Cross and humanitarian work. She is prominently identified with the United Daughters of the Confederacy and founder of the Albert Sidney Johnson Chapter; she was elected president of the Kentucky Division of the Confederated Southern Woman's Association. Miss Blackburn is also a member of the Colonial Dames of America.

MATTIE BURNAM HINES,
Regent.

New Orleans Chapter (New Orleans, La.) has done splendid Americanization work among the Italians at the St. Mark's Mission in their city under the direction of the Regent, Miss Ella Dicks, assisted by Mrs. Wm. Branan and an able committee, and in which work the Sons of the Revolution gave valuable assistance. Classes were instructed in sewing, etc. Social evenings were held monthly, with recitations, songs and talks on Americanization, and also medals presented to the pupils for the best essay on this subject, thus doing their "bit" to inculcate in the growing mind the germ of patriotism and the understanding of the doctrine of good citizenship.

The Chapter has also taken up most earnestly the work of impressing upon its members the importance of supporting the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, the voice of their organization, which work was specially stressed by our retiring President General. Splendid results have been attained through the efforts of the Magazine Chairman, Mrs. H. H. Bull, assisted by Mrs. T. D. Stewart; and now the Chapter leads all others in their State, Louisiana, in this work, having more than 50 per cent. of its members subscribed.

(MRS. H. H.) ANNA L. BULL.

Muskingum Chapter (Zanesville, Ohio). Our Chapter is glad to record that time has removed no members during the past year, and that several new names have been added to our roster.

Flag Day was appropriately celebrated at the home of Mrs. James Lee. At this meeting our beloved Service Flag, bearing 12 stars, was reverently furled by our Regent, Mrs. Achauer, and it was with grateful hearts that we saw that all of its stars were still blue. A large and beautiful United States flag was presented to the Chapter by the members of the Union Veterans Legion, who were guests upon this occasion.

Armistice Day was celebrated most fittingly with a guest meeting at the home of Mrs. Norris, and Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday and St. Valentine's Day were jointly celebrated with a guest meeting at Mrs. Lilienthal's. St. Valentine was remembered at this meeting in honor of the valuable aid rendered in winning the world war by our army of feathered soldiers. In April, a guest meeting with Mrs. Earle Greiner honored the heroes of the World War.

During the year we have been able to send funds for the support of seven French orphans; to send delicacies to our sick soldiers at Camp Sherman; to contribute $25 to the School for Foreign Children, and thus help with the much-needed work of Americanization, and to give timely aid to a neighboring village during the recent epidemic of influenza.

We close our year grateful indeed that the war is ended, and hoping that we may be able to "carry on" in our reconstruction and Americanization work, particularly that we may be able to aid and comfort our gallant soldiers and sailors who have been returned, and who, with bruised and broken bodies, are still fighting to gain a victory over the wounds received while fighting our battles. *May the Daughters of the American Revolution never forget them and their needs.*

(MRS. GEORGE) JESSIE M. LILIENTHAL,
Historian.

Hannah Arnett Chapter (East Orange, N. J.) is the youngest and smallest of the three Orange chapters. We feel that we did our bit during the war by working for the Red Cross, knitting, doing canteen work at port of debarkation at Hoboken, home nursing, buying Victory Bonds and War Stamps.

Through our efforts a class in home nursing has been started among the Italian girls in one of our schools, and we have offered a prize in the same school for the best essay on the Monroe Doctrine.

There are so many patriotic societies in the Oranges that we decided to work together in our Americanization plans. The Civic Committee of the Orange Woman's Club, with our patriotic societies, have engaged an Italian woman to help us in our work among the Italians. We are expecting to go into these homes with her and teach the women, who cannot go to school, the English language. We also hope to form many classes in home hygiene, to be followed by dietetics, millinery and dressmaking. Our Red Cross nurse is giving prenatal talks to a class of Italian girls and women, after which we have served cocoa and wafers, and they seem to enjoy and appreciate it all.

We now have 34 members and about 25 active members. Our Regent, Mrs. Francis T. Keeler, has presented to our Chapter a handsome regent's barpin, to be worn by each successive Regent.

Early in the fall our finances were rather low. Each member earned a dollar and gave it to the Treasurer, and also one of our members opened her home for a musical tea, and a very nice little sum was realized toward our Americanization work.

P. L. S. CLARKE,
Historian.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

6543. WALKER (VALGER)–ONSTINE–HAYNES–LATHROP–HUNT.—Geo. Walker, b of Dutch parentage, 1740, m 1st abt 1773, name unknown, she d abt 1780. Ch Peter, b abt 1774, drowned in Rocky Riff, Susquehanna River; Jacob, b abt 1776, abt 1812 went to Canada; Danl., b 1778, m 1811, Margaret Wilson & d 1836 at Lawrenceville, Pa., had 2 ch., Amy, m Austin Lathrop; Abram, m Amy Rup. Geo. Walker m 1783, 2d w Mary Onstine, b 1752, d Apr. 15, 1815, at Nichols, N. Y. Geo. Walker d Apr. 16, 1812, at Nichols, N. Y. Their graves are plainly marked. Ch by 2d w: (1) Elizabeth, b 1784, at Nescopeck, m Geo. Haynes & had 6 ch, Geo., Jno., Phoebe, Mary, Susan & Sally. (2) Henry Walker, b Sept. 23, 1786, d March 4, 1865, at North Amherst, O., m Feb. 7, 1811, Charlotte Johnson, b Nov. 12,, 1791, d Jan. 8, 1864, ch, Jacob, Jas., Mary, Charlotte, Diantha, Wm. & Zulima. (3) Saml. Walker, b Sept. 16, 1788, d Sept. 12, 1868, at Nicholas, N. Y., m Sally Schoonover, June 14, 1812, ch, Jane B., Chas., Danl. B., Henry, Wm. K., Adelia & Alonzo. (4) Mary Walker, b Oct. 29, 1789, d July 26, 1866, m Willard Hunt, ch. Sally, Brown, Charlotte P., Mary A., Jas. B., Samuel, Geo., Fanny, Willard D., & Helen. (5) Elias Walker, b July 15, 1792, d Oct. 30, 1851, m Mary Whittaker, ch, Emily H., Mary E., Horace M., Wm. E., Jno. W., Lewis, Sarah S., Eliza, Julia & Amelia A. (6) Geo. Walker, b March 3, 1795, d Feb. 14, 1837, m Zulima Flower, Nov. 1, 1817, ch, Glencon, Leonora, Leander, Zephon Flower, Thaddeus S., Helen, Marian B., Geo. C. & Portia Z. (7) John Walker, b May 8, 1798, d Nov. 2, 1859, m Margaret Cooper, 1816. Ch, Susan, Geo., Esther, Mary, Martha, John, Emeline, Francis & Thos. The 1st 4 ch of Geo. Walker were b at Nescopeck, Pa., the next 2 at Salem, Pa., & the others at Oswego, N. Y. He served in Rev in Cumberland Co. Militia, 8th Battalion, Maj. Geo. Ellet, com., Capt. Jas. Harrell's co. "Muster Rolls, War of the Rev Frontier Rangers," pages 235, 236 & 784.—*N. F. Walker,* Athens, Pa.

6555. BARTON.—There were several Wm. Bartons of Md. They came from Va. & were originally from Warwickshire, Eng. Wm., of Calvert Co., d 1706, leaving no lineal desc. The will of Wm. Barton, planter, of Mattawoman, Charles Co., written 1708, prob 1709, devises to w Elizabeth 500 acres of land in Stafford Co., Va., & other land to son Wm., not 21 yrs old, which should he die without issue must descend to the Bartons & their heirs, of Warwickshire, Eng. "Baldwin's Calendar of Md. Wills," Vol. 3, p. 133. This Wm. was not Capt. Wm. Barton, who did not die until several yrs later, but a nephew or cousin. The will of Wm., of Prince George's Co., son of Capt. Wm., dated 1703, prob Nov. 6, 1705, mentions w Sarah, dau Katherine, sons-in-law Bagill Waring & his father Marsham, & William Barton, Cousin Elizabeth Smoot & sister Margaret Hungerford. Capt. Wm. Barton, father of above, did not die until later, his will dated Sept. 5, 1717, prob Sept. 22, 1717. The index calls it Will of Wm. Barton, Gent, of Charles Co. In it he mentions g-chil

Hungerford & Smoote, & daus, one of whom was Margaret Miller. "Baldwin's Calendar of Md. Wills," Vol. 4, p. 174. He was abt 83 yrs old, proof "Crugar's Chancery Depositions," Md. His. Soc., p. 3. "Capt. Wm. Barton, Chas. Co., æt 64 yrs, 1698." Will of Thomas Smoote, of Chas. Co. "Baldwin's Cal of Md. Wills," vol. 3, p. 57, men. bro-in-law "Lt. Col. Wm. Barton. Will of Richard Smoote men bros" Wm. Barton & Robert Rowland." Thus it would appear that Capt Wm. Barton's dau m a Smoote, that he also had m one or the Smootes m his sister. He was Gentleman Justice, Chas. Co., 1675-76 & in latter yr is called "Capt Lieut" in charge of 4 Indians (Md. Arch., vol. 15, pp. 71, 72, 92) Commissioner 1681 (Md. Arch., vol. 15, p. 406). Justice, Chas. Co., 1685 (Md. Arch., vol. 17, p. 409). Commissioner 1687 & 1689, twice in 1694-98, of His Majesty's Council, 1691, & in 1692 his name heads list of "Most Substantial Protestant Inhabitants of Md." One of those app to regulate civil affairs in Chas. Co., 1689, on special commission 1694, of Quorum 1696, & Chief Judge of the Court. At a still earlier date Wm. Barton of St. Mary's Co. is found in Md. Arch.

6557. Shinn.—Geo. Shinn (4), Francis (3), Jas. (2), Jno. (1). Geo. Shinn, 5th ch of Francis & Elizabeth Atkinson) Shinn, b Hanover Township, Burlington Co., N. J., 1-1-1734, m in Burlington Co., 1761. Whether m by a preacher or justice of the peace is not known, but that he was not m according to Friends' usage is attested by the fact that 6 yrs later he sent a paper to the Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends, acknowledging his fault in m contrary to order, and was forgiven. (Burlington Monthly Meeting Minutes, 10-5-1767). At the same meeting a certificate was granted to Isaiah, bro of Geo., to Fairfax Monthly Meeting of Friends in Va., as he, Isaiah, intended to travel there on business. On 4th day of 1st month Isaiah returned the above named certificate to Burlington Meeting. His account of the Va. region must have made a serious impression upon Geo. for on the 2d of the 1st month, 1769 he applied for a certificate of removal from Burlington Monthly Meeting to Hopewell Monthly Meeting, Hopewell, Va. This meeting had oversight over the preparative Meetings at Crooked Run, Fairfax, Warrenton, Pipe Creek, Monallen & other Va. Meetings. The certificate was granted on the 6th of the 2d month, 1769, to Geo. Shinn, his wife Rachel & 3 ch, Elizabeth, Mary & Israel. Geo. moved to Va. during that yr & set in Stafford Co., nr Culpeper Co., in the jurisdiction of the Crooked Run Preparative Meeting. Presented his certificate during that yr to this meeting & was received into fellowship. Shortly after this, Rachel Shinn made application to the Woman's Meeting at Crooked Run for admission to membership, which was granted. For the next 11 yrs Geo. & Rachel appear on committees of Crooked Run Meeting. Though a Quaker, in 1781 Geo. Shinn joined Lieut. Jno Swearingen's Frontier Rangers. He d 23d Aug., 1782, & admin on his estate was granted Rachel by Probate Ct. of Stafford Co., 1782. She afterwards m Jacob McKay, June 7, 1784. (Crooked Run Minnets & Goode's Cousins in Va.) History of the Shinn Family in Europe & America, by Josiah H. Shinn, A. M.—*Mrs. George H. Alward,* Portage Ave. Road, South Bend, Ind.

6557. (3) Gaddis-Bowen.—Priscilla Bowen m 1st Robt. Hill, & 2d William Gaddis. Her father, Henry Bowen, of Fred. Co., Va., left will dat Aug. 3, 1784. Perhaps we can straighten out the Bowen gen.—*Miss Mary Hill,* Madison, Ind.

6557. (3) Gaddis-Bowen.—Priscilla Bowen, m 1st ——— Gaddis & 2nd Robt. Hill, her cousin.—*Mrs. John M. Dawson,* 670 N. Morgan St., Kalioka, Clark Co., Mo.

6561. Cochran.—From the Cochran Record, by Robt. Cochran, 1730, in the Presbyterian Hist. Soc. Library, in Phila., the following data is derived: John Cochran, of Fernois, Renfrenshire, Scotland, emig to north of Ireland abt 1570 with 3 sons, Hugh, John, & James, who m Janet Burns. Their son Robert m Elizabeth Simpson, of Culies. Their son Stephen m Margret White, of Ro Water, and their son Robert "Deaf Robert," 1660–1740, m Jean Stephenson, of Rosnalong, & had ch. Stephen m Prudence Boggs, b 1702; David, 1710–1771; Nathaniel, 1713; Janet, 1698–1735, m Wm. Delap; Isabella m kinsman James Cochran, son of "Honest Robert" (line of Dr. John Cochran of Pa., Rev surgeon); Mary, 1703–1738, m John Robb, of Maquinan; Jean m Robert Smith, of ne Logan. Ch of "Deaf Robert" set in Lancaster Co., Pa. Consult Chalkley Records of Augusta Co., Va.—*Dr. E. M. Heistand Moore,* 1708 Race St., Phila., Pa.

6580. McClellan.—Write to Miss Elizabeth M. McClelland, Phila. Library, Phila., Pa.—*Dr. E. M. Heistand,* 1708 Race St., Phila., Pa.

6588. Warfield-Burgess-Barr. — Col. Wm. Burgess, Commander-in-Chief of Provincial Forces of Md. & of Quorum, had son Capt. Edward, who m Sarah Chew; their son John m 2nd Matilda Sparrow, 1733; their son Capt. Joseph m Elizabeth Dorsey, 1750, & their dau Ruth m Elisha Warfield. Ruth's mother Elizabeth was dau of Michael & Ruth Todd Dorsey, of John & Honor Elder Dorsey, of

Maj. Edward Dorsey, "Field Officer," 1694, Judge of the High Court of Chancery, 1695. In 1790 Elisha & Ruth Burgess Warfield moved to Ky. Ch Elisha, Nicholas, Benjamin, Lloyd, Henry & daus Eliza, Sarah, Rebecca Ridgely, Harriet Burgess, Ann, Ruth & Nancy Dorsey. In 1809 Elisha m Mary dau of Robert & Rebecca Tilton Barr, ch Rebecca Tilton, Thomas Barr, Wm. Pollack, Elisha, Anna Eliza, Mary Jane, Caroline Barr, Julia, Genevieve & Laura Ruth. Wm. Pollack Warfield m Maria Elizabeth dau of John T. Griffith, of N. J., & Harriett Abercrombie. Ch of Wm. P. & Maria Eliz. Griffith Warfield, Harriet Griffith m Noah Davis Bell. Elisha m Mary Carson; John Griffith m Henrietta Blackburn; Thomas Barr m Mrs. Moore; Mary Barr m 1st Andrew Jackson Martin, 2nd Col. Wm. C. Bayley, 3rd Alvara F. Gibbons; Charles Abercrombie m Miss Sellers.—*Miss Cora Morrison, 327* Burlington St., Iowa City, Iowa.

Rev Records added by Gen. Editor: Elisha Warfield who m Ruth Burgess was Patriot & Member of Committee of Observation for Anne Arundel Co., Md., 1775. Ref. "Founders of Anne Arundel & Howard Counties, Md.," by J. D. Warfield, p. 457.

Joseph Burgess (1727–1806) *m Elizabeth Dorsey* 1750, *was lieut & capt of Company of Elk Ridge Militia. Ref. "Recruiting Service of Western Shore of Md. Records" & Hist. of Dorsey & Burgess Families of Md.*

6593. Hart.—Benjamin Hart, b 1730, d Brunswick, Ga., 1798. Ch James Morgan, Benj., Jr., Thomas, m either Standley Mitchell or Anne Barnett; John, m Patience Lane; Mark lived in Ky.; Isaac, 1780–1848; Kesic, m a Mr. Compter; Sarah, m Hugh Thompson; Margaret, Ruth & Mary.—*Mrs. Wm. D. Clawyl,* 266 Ferry Road, Winnipeg, Can.

QUERIES

7788. Hunter.—Wanted, gen & Rev service of Hunter family of N. C. Samuel Hunter moved from there to Tenn. & his sons served in Civil War.

(a) Reed - Read - Reid - Klien-Dorsey. Edward Dorsey, b Feb. 4, 1769, d Mch 29, 1848, Frederick, Md., or Loudon Co., Va., m Mary Klein, b 1774, Frederick, Md., d Sept. 30, 1844. Her bro Lewis Klein b Mch. 15, 1783, Frederick, Md., m Elizabeth Conrad, b Apr. 28, 1789, in Loudon Co., Va. Wanted, Klein gen. Presley Klein Dorsey, son of Edward & Mary, b Jan. 5, 1806, Loudon Co., Va., d Sept. 13, 1859, m Dec. 23, 1834, Hannah Reed, b Loudon Co., Va., Nov. 11, 1810, d Dec., 1880, in Neb. Wanted, Reed gen.

(b) Bly - Howard - Pearce. — Theron Bly, probably a surveyor of Vt., moved to Mass., m twice & had 2 sons by each w, *viz.:* 1, Asa; 2, n not known; 3, Theron, Jr.; 4, Myron. Wanted, n of wives & dates of sons' births. Asa m 1797, Mary P. Howard, & moved from West Point, Mass., to Madison Co., N. Y. Ch Lydia, b 1800; Lucinda, b 1802; Mary P., b 1804; Harriet, b 1807; Nancy, b 1809; Asa, Jr., b 1811; George, b 1812-3; John, b 1816; Jane, b 1819. George 1813 m Caroline M. Pearce, dau Alvin Pearce & ——— Elsworth; ch Alvin, Erastus, Ira, Loren, Mary, Betsy, Caroline, Eleanor & Sarah. Wanted, Howard & Pearce gen, with dates.—M. G. P.

7790. Beall-Williams.—Wanted, Beall gen. Richard Williams m Oct. 10, 1746, Prudence Beall, dau of John Beall, of Md.

7791. Clay.—Hannah Clay, Amelia Co., Va., who m Mathew Cabaniss 1736, was g-dau of Capt. John Clay, who came to America 1632. Henry Clay, statesman, was g-nephew of Capt. John Clay. Clay gen desired.

(a) Bonner-Heath-Cate.—Henry Bonner b nr Petersburg, Va., 1724, d Warren Co., Ga., m Ann Cate. Their son Robert m Elizabeth Heath. Their dau Elizabeth m Geo. Hausford, b nr Petersburg, Va., 1796. Heath & Cate gen desired; also any Rev rec, with proof. —P. H. W.

7792. Lynch.—Will send gen of Lynch family of Va. & record of military service of Col. Charles Lynch, son of Charles & Sarah Lynch, to anyone sending their lineage showing same descent. Col. Charles Lynch established order in Va. at the outbreak of Rev & served under Gen. Greene.—C. E. L.

7793. Jones-Meacham.—Wanted, gen & Rev ser with proof of Elisha, son of Beniah & Experience Meacham Jones. He m Sally Meacham & d in the early forties.—H. M. C.

7794. Dunhane. — Wanted, parentage of Prudence Dunhane, prob of Saratoga Co., b 1772, d 1840, m Consider Harvey Morrison.

(a) Sheldon-Hayward. — Wanted, gen of Mary Sheldon who m 1773 Lieut. John Hauchett, of West Suffield, Conn.; also of Lydia Hayward, b 1683, d 1777, m John Hauchett, 1707.

(b) Baxter-Hurd. — Margaret Baxter, b 1773, d 1838, St. Johnsville, N. Y., m Capt. Geo. Jackson. John Hurd, of Conn., b 1777, d 1860, m Abigail Stephens. Information of these families desired.—M. L. T.

7795. Custer.—Wanted, gen of Elizabeth Custer who m John Mittelkauff, lived in Hagerstown, Wash. Co., Md., & moved to Finncastle, Va., abt 1792.—W. A. T.

7796. Lowery.—James Lowrey lived in N. Y., dau Lucy b 1805, d July 27, 1859, m abt 1825, Lorenzo Wells. Ch: Alzina, Alonson, Louisa, Sidney, George, Rosetta Electa, William, Mary

Jane, b 1843, m William Bartlow, Apr. 16, 1861. Wells gen desired.—V. B. W.

7797. VARDAMAN-DURHAM-VINING. — Thos. Vardaman, b Dutch Fork, S. C., 1777, d 1857, m Annie Vining, b 1780, d Jefferson Co., Ga. Their son Edward L., b 1804, d 1878, m Lucinda K. Mank, b 1808, d 1862, m in Ga. 1824. Their son Peter, b 1830, d 1911, m Susan Durham, b 1831, d 1913. Wanted, Vardaman gen & Rev ser with proof.

(a) CARTER.—Charles Carter, of Culpeper, Va., m Betsy ———. Dau Sarah m David Stewart, moved to Ky. & after his death m John Gilmore. Did Chas. Carter have Rev rec? Give proof.

(b) STEWART.—Wanted, date of b of 2nd Lieut. David Stewart, who enlisted from Dorchester Co., Md., 1781. Gen desired.—H. H. H.

7798. ALLEN.—Samuel Allen from Bridgewater, Eng., set in Braintree, Mass., 1620, m 1st Ann ———, 2nd Margaret Lamb. Ch: Dau m Josiah, son of Miles Standish; Samuel son of 1st w, m Sarah Partridge. Their son, Samuel, m 1st Rebekah Carey, & 2nd Mary Alden, g-dau of John Alden. Joseph, son of Samuel & Mary Alden, b Bridgewater, emig to Conn., m Rebecca Fuller & d at Scotland. Their son Barnabas, m cousin, Elizabeth Fuller. Their son Barnabas m Mary Cleveland 1776, moved to Vt. Later to O.. where he d. Wanted, information of Vt. desc of Samuel Allen; also to which branch George Washington Allen, of Burlington, belonged. He m Elizabeth Billings.—M. J. R.

7799. FARROW.—Gen desired of Sybil Farrow who m Capt. John Metcalfe. Was she dau of Abraham Farrow, of Hamilton Parish, Prince William Co., Va., who in his will prob Feb. 27, 1743, mentions w Sibell, sons Isaac, Abram, John, & daus Elizabeth, Margaret & Sybell? Her husband, Capt. Metcalfe, served in Rev from Fauquier Co., Va. Did their son John, who m 1782 Amelia Shackelford, serve in Rev?

(a) WHITE.—Josiah White, b Mendon, Mass., Apr. 29, 1723, m 1st ——— ———, m 2nd, Jan. 6, 1769, Mary Green. One gen gives him wives Hannah Gardner & Lucy Whipple. Which statement is correct? Ch: Asa, b 1770; Nathan, b 1776; Marvell, b 1780. Nathan 1776 m 1800 at Grafton, Mass., Rachel Rist, b 1780, d 1817, Springfield, Vt. Their son Bezaleel b 1816. Wanted, gen of Mary Green and Rachel Rist.—E. J. K.

8800. WOOD.—Wanted, dates of b, m & d of William Wood who m Sarah Putnam Grant at Remson's Bush. He served in Rev at battle of Oriskany under Col. Frederick Fisher.—H. B. D.

8801. KIDDER - ASKINS. — "Americans of Gentle Birth," by Mrs. H. D. Pittman, pub. 1903, p. 369: "Edward Waters, Gent," b 1584, left Eng. for Amer. 1609 with Gates & Sommers, was wrecked on the Bermuda Islands, & finally reached Va. 1622 & set at Elizabeth City, where he m Grace O'Neill, b 1603. He was "Captain" 1625, Commander & Commissioner of Eliz. City 1628. Their son William, b 1624, in Northampton, d abt 1688, was Burgess 1654-60. His son William was "naval officer of *Accomac*, 1713." William's dau Sarah m David Meade (Wm. & Mary Quar). David was son of David & Susanna Everard Meade, his bro Richard Kidder was aide to Gen. Washington & after Rev was a member of the "Cincinnati." Edward & John Askins & Edward Waters set in Md. abt 1665. Wanted, relationship of Edward Askins & Philemon Waters. Did Ed. Askins m dau of Philemon Waters?—F. T. H.

8802. COKER-PERKINS-WIGGINS. — Wanted, dates & gen of Mary Coker, who m Bradstreet Wiggins (1727–1757). Also gen of Mary Perkins, b Sept. 17, 1755, d ———, m Nov. 10, 1774, Chase Wiggins, of Stratham, N. H., b Sept. 1, 1751. Give Rev rec of Chase Wiggins, with proof.—E. J. L.

8803. CLARKE OR CLARK.—Scott Clark, b Nov. 8, 1709, d Aug. 31, 1795, m Mch. 22, 1733, Thankful Cosby, b Feb. 7, 1714, d Dec. 17, 1802. Son Elisha, b in Harwich, Mass., May 14, 1734, d in Conway, Mass., Sept. 9, 1811, m Feb. 14, 1760, Hannah Hopkins, b Mch. 28, 1735, d Oct. 22, 1813. They set in Conway 1774. Wanted, any Rev ser, with proof.—A. D. L. W.

8804. CLARK.—Marshall Clark m Rhoda Webster, b Burlington, Conn., 1806, d Parma, O., 1868. Ch: David, Gad, Isaac, Hannah, Sarah & another dau. Gen & proof of Rev ser of Marshall Clark desired. Also proof of Rev ser of Capt. Richard Bryan, of Milford, Conn., b 1707, d 1792, m Sarah Treat. Zachariah Marks, b in Derby 1734, d Milford 1802, m Mary Bryan. Did he give Rev ser?

(a) WEBSTER.—Wanted, gen of Rhoda Webster who m Marshall Clark.

(b) ROBERTS.—Dudley Roberts, b nr Hartford, Conn., 1784, m Clarilla Marks, moved west & d. Their dau Ximina m David Clark. Wanted, Roberts gen.

(c) MARKS. — Charilla Marks was dau of ——— Marks, who founded an asylum for the blind in Boston. Wanted, his name & gen.—L. F. W.

8805. HOOKE.—Nationality, parentage & relationship desired of the following: John Hooke, men in the Log of the *Mayflower*, July 15, 1620–May 6, 1621. (2) Capt. Francis Hooke in Elizabeth City Co., Va., 1635. (3)

Jeremiah Hooke, of Va. (4) Robert Hooke, captain of brig *Hannah*, 1690.—H. C. K.

8806. GREENOUGH.—Wanted, record of the arrival in America of the 1st representative of the Greenough family from Lancashire, Eng. It is thought they came 1st to Newport News, Va., then moved to Boston, Mass. Capt. Wm. Greenough reached Boston 1650. —F. A. G.

8807. BLACKBURN.—Blackburn gen desired. Ambrose Blackburn lived in Stokes Co., N. C., 1781, after Rev moved to Greenville, S. C., living there in 1808; m Frances Halbut. Ambrose Blackburn, of Stokes Co., wills property to his son Ambrose. Was Ambrose, Sr.'s, w Elizabeth Jones? Ambrose, Jr., moved to Maury Co., Tenn., abt 1821.

(a) WILLIAMS.—Wanted, gen of Elizabeth Williams, who lived in Charwan River, N. C., m William Clarke abt 1808 & moved to Maury Co., Tenn., 1821. Her mother m 1st Rev. Williams, a M. E. minister, and 2nd ——— Sessums, by whom she had 2 sons, James & George Sessums.—H. H.

8808. GRIFFIN.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec, with proof, of James B., Bluford & John Griffin & Nancy & Mary Geddings. They were from Newberry & Abbeville Districts, S. C. —R. M. T.

8809. KIMBLE - BRADFORD - BOWLES - BONAR - DICKEY-ALLEN.—Wanted, date of m & parentage of Mary ———, who m Elijah Kimble abt 1800 in Hartford Co., Md.

(a) Given name of husband of Sarah Bradford, who at the age of 78 was living in Washington Co., Pa., 1809.

(b) Information of fam of Samuel Bradford, on whose estate letters of admin were granted to Eleanor Bradford in Westmoreland Co., Pa., May 23, 1798.

(c) Ancestry of Ann & Barney Bonar, who lived nr Wheeling, W. Va. Ann m Thos. Bowles abt 1800 & moved to Adams Co., Ohio. Ancestry desired of Thos., Jacob & James Bowles, b nr Havre de Grace, Md., moved to Va. & later to Ohio. Jacob & w Betsey lived nr St. Clairville, O., from 1830 to 1840 & had 2 sons.

(d) Address of Mattie Allen, of Pa., prob Donora, who corresponded with Sophy Beam, of O., in regard to Bradford gen.

(e) Ancestry of Eliz. Dickey, who m Benj. Parkinson in Carlisle or Monongahela, Pa., 1777.

(f) Parentage of James Dickey, 1723–1849, m Lydia Florence 1788.—P. B. K.

8810. WRIGHT.—Wanted, gen of Richard Wright, of Antrim township, Franklin Co., Pa. He d 1786 & is buried in Brown's Mill Graveyard, nr Greencastle, Pa.—S. N.

8811. BLEWER.—Wanted, gen of Charles & Rachel Blewer. Their ch: Mariah, b May 9, 1806; Catherine, b Nov. 5, 1808; Jane, b June 20, 1810; John, b June 22, 1812; Hannah, b Dec. 3, 1816; Charles, b Jan. 14, 1819; William, b Jan. 31, 1821; Abraham, b May 11, 1823; Levi, b Apr. 29, 1826; Mariah, b Aug. 29, 1828; Margaret, b Sept. 12, 1831. All lived at Weltonville, Tioga Co., N. Y. Wanted, real name of Charles. He was adopted by a fam n Blewer.

(a) DINGEE. — Samuel Dingee, b 1750, d Somerstown, N. Y., Dec., 1825, m Rebecca Merreitt, b 1752, d Aug., 1836, Somerstown, N. Y. Ch: Betsy, Nancy, Steven, Robert, David, Samuel, Patience, b 1787, Solomon, b 1788, Sarah, Mary, Rebecca, b June 8, 1794, d Oct. 18, 1869, at Ionia, Mich. Wanted, Dingee & Merreitt gen.

(b) WHEELOCK.—Luther, son of Munson Bishop, b Apr. 9, 1786, d Sept. 7, 1848, m Harriet Wheelock, b June 17, 1792, d Sept. 4, 1848. Ch: William, b Nov. 30, 1811; Richard, b Dec. 15, 1814; Maria, b Dec. 22, 1816; Mariah, b Dec. 29, 1818; Sylvia, b Sept. 12, 1820; Noah, b Aug. 15, 1822; Devilo, b Mar. 8, 1827; Eleanor, b Nov. 8, 1828; Lucretia, b Feb. 20, 1832; Levi, b Jan. 29, 1835; Sarah, no record. These persons lived Westport, Otsego Co., N. Y.; Perry, N. Y.; Oakland, Co., Mich., & Ionia, Mich. Wanted, ancestry of Harriet Wheelock.—M. E. R.





A PAGE IN HERALDRY

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



DE TRACI–TRACY

This family traces its lineage to Harderick, the first-known Saxon King, B.C. 90; Anseric, d A.D. 1; Welka I., d A.D. 30; Svartic I., d 70; Svarti II., d 80; Segward, until 100; Whitekind, King until 106; Wilke, King until 190; Marbod; Friga, Saxon King, conquered Denmark, Norway & Sweden & assumed the name of Odin.

EGBERT, 19th descendant in direct line from Odin, was the first Saxon King of all England in 827.

Egbert's son ETHELWULF, m Osburga, a direct desc of Cerdic, & their son ALFRED, The Great, 850–901, was England's ideal king.

The seventh direct descendant from Alfred, The Great, John de Sudeley, m Grace de Traci, of Barnstaple Co., Devon. Their son WILLIAM inherited his mother's estates and assumed her family name of de Traci.

Sire de Traci, Norman Baron, fought at the Battle of Hastings, 1066, & his name appears on the "Roll of Battle Abbey."

His son WILLIAM was given the "Honour & Barony of Barnstaple" by King Stephen, in recognition of his loyalty.

His descendant, GRACE, m abt 1130 John de Sudeley (see above). Their son, Sir William de Traci, lived in the reign of Henry II & was one of the four knights who, at the instigation of Henry II, assassinated Thomas à Becket. His great-grandson, Sir William Tracy, was Sheriff of Gloucestershire during the reign of Henry VI. & m Margery, dau of Sir John Pauncefort, Kt. Sir Wm. Tracy's great-grandson, RICHARD, wrote the remarkable treatise, "Preparations to the Cross." He m Barbary Lucy, pupil of Fox the Martyrologist, & dau of Sir Thomas Lucy, Kt. of Charlecote in Warwickshire. She was an aunt of Shakespeare's "Justice Shallow." Their son PAUL TRACY was created a baronet June 29, 1611, by James I., being the 13th created from the institution of the Order." He had 21 ch. His 9th son, THOMAS, b 1610, emigrated to America 1636, is known as Lieutenant Thomas Tracy & is the ancestor from whom the New England Tracys are descended.

Among these are the Winslows, Ripleys, Mannings, Goulds & others. Judge James Gould, a direct lineal descendant of Thomas Tracy, with Judge Reeve founded the first law school in America.

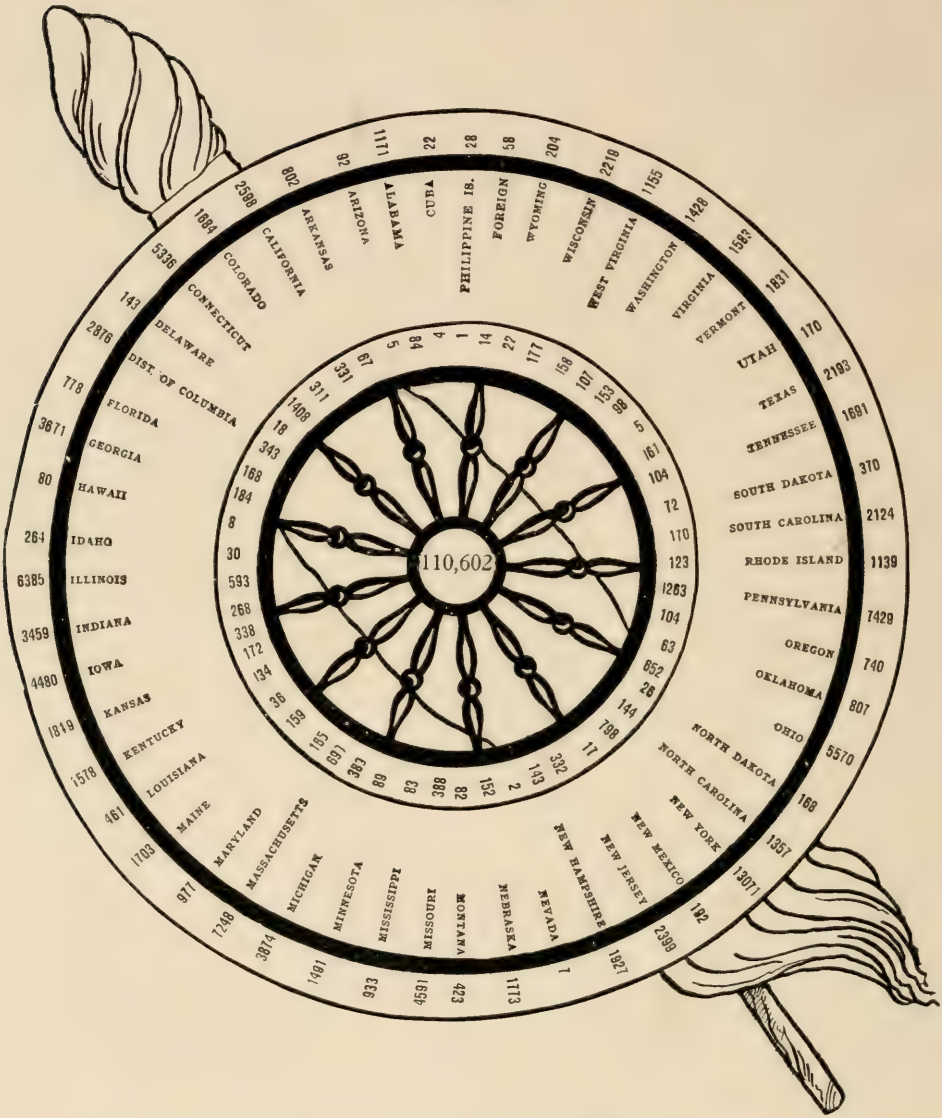
LUCE

Luce, Luse, Luci, Lucci, Lucie, Lucey & Lucy. De Luci is the name of a Norman knight who accompanied William the Conqueror. He dropped the "de" & changed the "i" to "e"; thus in Scotland and England we find the name "Luce," in Italy "Lucca," and in Spain "Luccena." These names may all have been derived from "Luceres," the name given to the third part of the Roman people under Romulus.

The de Luci have been seated at Norfolk for centuries, & the Lucys, who claim descent from the Norman de Luci, have name & fame in Warwickshire. Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote Park, held grants under the Crown in the time of the Henrys, & is supposed to be Shakespeare's "Justice Shallow," as he attained fame by prosecuting the immortal Bard for deer stealing.

The first of the family in this country was Henry Luce, who, with his wife, Remember, was living at Martha's Vineyard about 1680. The Luces were among the founders of Nantucket; they were also established at Barnstable & Wareham, Mass.; Canterbury, Conn.; Nottingham, N. H., & finally in New York. Many gave Revolutionary service. Descendants have intermarried with the Barnes, Bleekers, Collins, Crosbys, Cartwrights, Harlows, Holmes, Hoyts, Mortons, Robinsons, Tuttles, Howells, Hudsons & Terrys.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

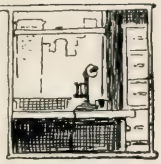
IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Magazine also has subscribers in
JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

Connecticut, at this date of publication, leads all States with 1408 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, April 26, 1920

A REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Monday, April 26, 1920, at 10 o'clock. The Chaplain General, Mrs. Selden Palmer Spencer, read the following prayer, which she said was the favorite prayer of the President General: "Almighty God, grant that I may awake to the joy of this day, finding gladness in all its toil and difficulty, in all its pleasure and success, in all its failure and sorrow. Grant that I may open the windows of my life and look always away from myself and behold the need of the world. Give me the will and the strength to bring the gift of Thy gladness to others of Thy children, that with them I may stand to bear the burden and heat of the day and offer Thee the praise of work well done. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The Chaplain General then led in the Lord's Prayer, in which the members joined.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members being recorded present: *Active Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Aull, Miss Hardy, Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bahnsen, Miss Coburn, Mrs. Cottle, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Schoentgen, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White; *State Regents:* Mrs. Hoval A. Smith, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Council, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Land, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Felter, Mrs. Frisbee, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Hazlett, Mrs. Shumway, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Barrett of New Hampshire, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Keating, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Davis, Miss Temple, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Barrett of Virginia, Mrs. Goble, Mrs. Heavner, Mrs. Brooks; *State Vice Regents:* Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Holt.

By the invitation of the President General, many of the retiring members of the Board were present, and these retiring officers and some of the new Vice Presidents General introduced their successors as the names were reached on the roll.

The President General extended a hearty welcome to the members of the Board, but said she was so new in her office she had no report to make. The President General stated that with regard to Board meetings, the number of regular meetings would be continued; that is, there would be a meeting in June, October, February, and two in April, one before Congress and one immediately following, with special meetings for the admission of members during the fall and winter, and that the Board meetings would be held whenever possible on Wednesday of the third week.

Mrs. Phillips read her report as Registrar General as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 47 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. C. PHILLIPS,
Registrar General.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the 47 applicants for membership and the President General declared the 47 applicants elected to membership in the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following: Through the State Regent of Kansas I request the confirmation of the appointment of Miss May Lyndel Harvey to organize a chapter at Council Grove, Kansas.

The State Regent of Ohio requests the confirmation of the appointment of Mrs.

Grace Williams Fisher to organize a chapter at East Liverpool, Ohio.

A chapter is requested to be authorized at Urbana, Ill.

Also a chapter to be authorized at Kansas City, Kansas.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Johnston stated that it was a matter of great regret that the man who was to bring over the bond of the new Treasurer General, Mrs. Hunter, had not yet arrived. Mrs. Johnston presented for reinstatement the names of seven members, and it was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, *that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the seven members for reinstatement.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these seven former members reinstated in the National Society.

Mrs. Johnston said that in order to clean up the work of the office she would present two recommendations, explaining with regard to the first recommendation that Mrs. Guernsey had paid her own secretary during her term of office as President General, having at first Miss Denniston, and when she passed away, requested that Miss Fernald be released from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General in order to become her secretary; that this was done with the understanding that at the close of the administration Miss Fernald should be returned to the office of the Corresponding Secretary General. This arrangement was confirmed at the February, 1920, Board meeting, and, therefore, Miss Fernald should go back to that office. But the former President General had an accumulation of work to clean up, and inasmuch as she had personally paid Miss Fernald, the former Committee on Clerks felt that it was no more than fair for the Board to allow Mrs. Guernsey to keep Miss Fernald until the first of May in order that she might finish up the work of her office; and for this reason the following recommendation was presented:

That inasmuch as the former President General, Mrs. Guernsey, has personally paid the salary of her private secretary, Miss Fernald, that Miss Fernald be allowed to remain with Mrs. Guernsey until May 1st to allow her to finish up the work of her office, and that Miss Jackson remain in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General until such time as Miss Fernald can take up her duties as per recommendation adopted by the February, 1920, Board meeting.

Mrs. Hanger moved *the adoption of Mrs. Johnston's first recommendation,* which was seconded by Mrs. Ellison. The President General stated that Mrs. Guernsey had made a great contribution to the Society, which must have amounted to a very large sum of money, inasmuch as she had paid all her official expenses, but it was not the intention of the President General to follow this example; that the Society was well able to pay for such expenses and it was a much more self-respecting thing for the Society to do, but that while she would not follow the precedent set by Mrs. Guernsey, she felt as did the other members of the Board, that the Society owed a great debt to Mrs. Guernsey in the very large sum of money she must have spent in the three years of her administration, not only for the expenses of her office and the salary of her secretary, but for the journeys to the different states and to France, all of which was a splendid contribution to the Society. The adoption of the recommendation was carried unanimously.

Following some discussion as to the detailing of a clerk for the service of the President General, it was moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded, and carried, *that this Board take the proper action of giving our President General the privilege of selecting her own secretary.*

Mrs. Johnston explained with regard to her second recommendation that Miss Marshall, Chief Clerk of the Record Room of the Treasurer General's office, who had been with the Society for over fifteen years, was taken very ill on January 26th and unable to be at her desk until about the 15th of April, and during that time she had exhausted all of the sick leave and annual leave until the following November 1st, and that it would be impossible for her, weakened as she had been from her illness, to continue at her work through the summer without any vacation. Mrs. Johnston, therefore, recommended that the time lost through sickness by Miss Marshall, Chief Clerk of the Record Room, Treasurer General's office, be cancelled on the time record, and that she be allowed annual leave the coming year as though she had not been absent.

The acceptance of the recommendation made by Mrs. Johnston in regard to Miss Marshall was moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Miss Campbell and Mrs. Phillips. Mrs. Hanger suggested that inasmuch as Miss Marshall was still far from strong that the recommendation include also sick leave as well as annual leave. Mrs. Wait accepted the amendment, which was put to vote and carried.

The recommendation as amended was then voted on and adopted.

Mrs. Hunter, while not yet officially the Treasurer General, owing to the delay in the arrival of her bond, expressed her appreciation of the splendid work done by the outgoing officers, especially the Treasurer General, who had left her office in such a splendid condition, and to whom she desired personally to express her appreciation for her kindness to the incoming Treasurer General.

The Historian General, Miss Coltrane, presented the following recommendation from the former Historian General, Mrs. Moody:

Whereas, The Twenty-eighth Continental Congress passed the resolution that each chapter be requested to send to the Historian General for permanent record in the archives of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the name and military service of the men and women represented upon their Service Flags; and

Whereas, These records represent very arduous work on the part of those appointed by their respective states to have charge of this work, and

Whereas, These military war service records to be of value to the Society for future reference must be preserved in some permanent way, be it resolved that the states be requested to properly index and bind these records before presenting them to the National Society, and be it further resolved that in case the states do not comply with this request that the National Society bind and place them in the Library.

Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Phillips, and carried, *that the recommendation of the former Historian General be postponed to the June Board meeting.*

The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Miss Wilson, stated she had nothing to report, but desired to express her gratitude for the kindly assistance her predecessor had offered her for the future, and to ask the State Regents to be prompt in replying to the questionnaires that would be sent to them later in the year.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Ellison, said she had no report to make, but would pledge the same allegiance and support to this administration that she had given to the past, and that she would devote herself to the work of her office and was very proud to follow Mrs. Fowler.

The Curator General, Mrs. White, before presenting her report, took the opportunity to express her appreciation of the extreme courtesy and kindness of Miss Barlow, who had been up to this time the only Curator General in the history of the Society.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum, received since the Board meeting of April 17th:

Maine: Sampler, presented by Miss Mary S. Stubbs, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter. Unique coin, found on bank of Kennebec River, presented by Mrs. L. W. Totman, Howard Hayden Chapter.

Florida: Sampler, presented by Mrs. G. C. Frissell. Book, "Wisdom in Miniature," presented by Mrs. Susie A. Brady.

Indiana: Sword cane, presented by Mrs. Edith M. Coons.

California: Pewter syrup pitcher, presented by Mrs. G. L. Marsters.

Texas: Glass case bottle and rare glass finger bowl, presented by Mrs. Lena Dancy-Ledbetter, Captain William Buckner Chapter.

Iowa: U. S. coin, 50c., dated 1795, presented by Mrs. F. L. Paine, De Shon Chapter.

Massachusetts: Valuable manuscripts, presented by Mrs. Edith Scott Magna, "Mercy Warren Chapter. Cane made from wood of Old North Bridge, scene of Concord fight, April 19, 1775, presented by Miss May L. Hosmer, Old Concord Chapter. Stone ax, used by Sergt. Jonathan Pollard, donor's ancestor, Mrs. Louisa A. P. Chapman.

District of Columbia: Brass candle snuffer, presented by Miss Jane Adams Foster. Four silver spoons, owned, respectively, by George Townsend, 1776; John Townsend, 1783; Samuel Townsend, 1805, and William Townsend, 1843; presented by Miss May E. Townsend, Continental Chapter. Rose-point lace "barb," and collar, presented by Mrs. Frank B. Hall.

Missouri: Colonial glass wine bottle and cut-glass preserve dish, presented in memory of Mrs. Addie Coleman Davis. Donor, Mrs. A. H. Connelly. Nursery Rhymes, presented by Mr. Ernest W. Dugan, in memory of Mrs. A. A. Dugan. Silver tablespoon, presented by Mrs. H. W. Harris, Osage Chapter. One silver stock buckle and pair of silver knee buckles, given to Major Kemper by Lafayette, presented by the Governor George Wyllis Chapter, through Miss E. L. Kemper.

Ilinois: Pewter porringer, presented by Mrs. Fannie W. Bliss. China platter (Lowestoft), crepe shoulder shawl, silver carriage and harness ornaments, the latter has initials "I. I.," belonged to the Israel Israel family, ancestors of donor, Mrs. William D. Cabell.

Pennsylvania: Spy glass, used by Revolutionary soldier, presented by Miss Mary O'Hara Darlington.

New Hampshire: Silver watch (bull's-eye), presented by Miss Anna Marcy, Samuel

Ashley Chapter. Steel bead bag, presented by Mrs. William Wright, Mary Torr Chapter.

West Virginia: Scissors chain (cut steel), moonstone and jet breastpin, presented by Mrs. Parks Fisher, Colonel John Evans Chapter.

Minnesota: China plate (Royal Davenport), presented by the Minnesota D. A. R., through Mrs. James T. Morris.

Connecticut: Mechlin lace veil, presented by Miss Lucy Gelston. Spurs, and a brass pocket inkwell, Revolutionary period, presented by Mrs. W. C. Reynolds.

Rhode Island: Gavel made from a beam in old "Turk's Head," presented by Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell, through Pequot Trail Chapter.

Maryland: Three two-tined forks, buckhorn handles, presented by Mrs. William H. Talbot. Silver sewing bird, presented by Mrs. A. B. Lacey, Livingston Manor Chapter, D. C.

Respectfully submitted,
LOUISE C. WHITE,
Curator General.

The report was accepted.

Miss Lincoln presented the following report.

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The literary outlook is most promising. The May Magazine, which is already in press and will be published within a few days, contains an account of the first day of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress, sketches of the newly elected officers, state and chapter reports, the genealogical department and three special articles, one of which is written by Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Major General Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps. Mrs. Barnett presents interesting facts relative to the Graves Registration Service and American Military Cemeteries in France.

A detailed account of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress will appear in the June Magazine. Colonel U. S. McAlexander, who commanded the famous Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, has given us a description of the second battle of the Marne. During this battle the supporting French divisions were in retreat, and Colonel McAlexander received the order: "Fall back if you think best." His reply, "I hold my line," is a matter of history. Colonel McAlexander writes modestly of his gallant conduct and that of his heroic regiment, but he gives a graphic description of what happened when two divisions of German shock troops piled up on a regiment of American fighting men. You will find his article not only interesting but valuable historically.

Among other articles secured for the Magazine is one by John C. Fitzpatrick, who tells of the escape of an American sea captain from a British prison ship in New York Harbor during the Revolution. As there are very few authentic instances of Americans having escaped from these frightful floating prisons, Mr. Fitzpatrick's article, which is taken from original documents in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, is valuable. An article somewhat different from the usual historical narrative but containing much historical data, will appear shortly. It is an account of the evolution of the White House invitations, from those issued by our first President to those of the present day.

As I stated in my report to the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress, there is left in the Treasury $116 of the special fund set aside to pay for articles and photographs. The policy adopted by the National Board in 1917 for paying for contributions has aided greatly in improving the Magazine and increasing its circulation. The Magazine is on the threshold of success, and we must not let it lose interest or deteriorate in quality.

Therefore, may I recommend to the Board that an additional $600 be appropriated to pay for contributions and photographs until the October, 1920, Board meeting. This money will only be spent as occasion arises. During the past three years the amount spent on each issue of the Magazine has averaged $63 only.

During the week of the Continental Congress, we took in 616 subscriptions, and to date our total number of paid subscriptions is 13,663.

Respectfully submitted,
NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

Moved by Miss Coburn, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that the report of the Editor be adopted with the recommendation.*

The President General read from Art. VII of the By-laws providing for the Executive Committee, and announced the appointment of the following, who, with the President General and Recording Secretary General, would constitute the Executive Committee; Mrs. L. L. Hunter, Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, Mrs. George W. White, Miss Jenn W. Coltrane, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer and Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel. Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, *that we confirm the appointment of the Executive Committee as read by the President General.*

The President General announced the appointment of the Chairmen of the following Committees: Finance, Mrs. George W. White; Auditing, Miss Jenn W. Coltrane; Building and Grounds, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger;

Printing, Miss Grace M. Pierce; Magazine, Mrs. Charles H. Bissell.

Moved by Mrs. Hume, seconded by Mrs. Holt, *that the name of the Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag be changed, eliminating the words "Prevent Desecration," but referring to the President General the selection of the title of this Committee.* Mrs. Hume, as Chairman of the Committee for three years, and Mrs. Holt, as Vice Chairman for the Philippines and the Orient on this Committee, as well as other members, spoke of the handicap the name of this committee was in their work, one suggestion being that it might be called the committee on promotion of veneration for the flag. After some further discussion, the motion of Mrs. Hume was adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General referred to some copies of the rules governing her office which State Regents and State Vice Regents might find of assistance, and suggested that at the close of the meeting they call at her office for a copy. Mrs. Wait spoke of the great need of a form for use in chapter organization, and moved, *that the Organizing Secretary General be empowered to compile a form for uniform use in the organization of chapters.* This was seconded by Miss Campbell and Mrs. Ellison. After some discussion, and with the understanding that the State Regents would be called on for advice and suggestions in the compilation of this form, the motion was put and carried.

The President General presented the request of Mrs. Burleson to speak to the Board on a matter that required no action by the Board, and if there was no objection her request would be granted.

Mrs. Burleson reviewed the efforts made in years past for a George Washington Memorial, the Association having now been empowered by the United States Congress to raise funds for a national victory memorial, which should embody the plan for a great educational institution as outlined by George Washington himself in that it would provide a hall where lectures and meetings might be held and would serve also as a memorial to the men of 1776 and the boys of 1917. Mrs. Burleson told in detail of the plans for this work, to which Mrs. Henry Dimock had given so many years, the site for which, granted by the United States Congress, was where the old Pennsylvania Railroad station had formerly stood; and particularly of the latest plan for interesting the Daughters and other patriotic societies—the star plan, which provided for the payment of $100 for the placing of gold stars in memory of soldiers who fell in the late war, and a lesser sum to be paid by the blue star mothers; the idea being that if the mother who was entitled to have a gold star placed in the building was unable to meet this expense, the chapter to which she belonged, if she was a Daughter, would meet the expense for her, either raising the money by subscription, or by giving a benefit performance, or in some of the many ways women have had to learn to raise money. In addition to this appeal to the patriotic societies, the large corporations and business and industrial concerns who had service flags with a great many stars appearing on them would be given an opportunity to subscribe for the memorializing of these soldiers. Literature explanatory of the project was distributed among the members.

Mrs. Johnston presented for the approval of the Board a bond for $20,000 signed by Mrs. L. L. Hunter and moved *that bond of Treasurer General for* $20,000 *be approved and same deposited with Recording Secretary General.* Seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

At five minutes to twelve the announcement was made that the photographer was waiting to take a picture of the Board. On motion duly seconded it was carried that the Board take a recess until 1:30. The President General announced that she desired the members of the newly appointed Executive Committee to meet her in the President General's room just as soon as the photograph had been taken.

The Board reconvened at 1:40.

The President referred to the matters turned over by the Congress to be acted on by the Board, the first on the list being the authorization for the National Society to take part in the Tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims. The resolution to this effect, as adopted by the Congress, was read by the Recording Secretary General. Moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Purcell and Miss Campbell, and carried, *that the President General be empowered to represent the Society in the Pilgrim Tercentenary, and also to take such steps as will be necessary to adequately carry out her plans.*

The second matter was the appointment of a committee from the Society by the President General to wait upon the Committee of Education in the House of Representatives and do anything else in its power to secure the passage of the Kenyon-Vestal bill. As Mrs. Howell, who presented the resolution on this bill had returned to her home, the President General appointed those who had seconded the resolution to serve on the Committee, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Cottle, Miss Hilda Fletcher, Miss McDuffee and Mrs. Smith, of Texas, and adopted the suggestion of some of the members that she take the time to go into the matter a little

more carefully and select other women to assist on this committee.

Another matter referred to the Board was the resolution to formulate rules for eligibility of relationship to use in connection with the military records now being compiled for the Historian General. After considerable discussion, Mrs. Buel moved that the National Society adopt rules for the eligibility of relationship which cover the deeds of members or of their mothers, daughters, sisters, fathers, sons, brothers, or husbands, in the service of the Federal or allied governments, or in Red Cross nursing at home and overseas and other service overseas, *viz.*, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Canteen Service and Relief Units. This was seconded by Mrs. Hume. Mrs. Cook moved to amend by adding grandsons and granddaughters, and Mrs. Bahnsen amended the amendment by adding the words "lineal descendants of members," which motion was seconded by Mrs. Phillips. The amendment to the amendment was adopted, after which the amendment was carried, and the motion of Mrs. Buel as amended was then put and carried, the motion reading as follows: *That the National Society adopt rules for the eligibility of relationship which cover the deeds of members or of their mothers, daughters, sisters, fathers, sons, brothers, or husbands, also grandsons and granddaughters, and lineal descendants of members, in the service of Federal or allied governments or in Red Cross nursing at home and overseas, and other service overseas, namely, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Canteen Service and Relief Units.*

The next resolution referred by Congress was that the National Board take action on the recommendation of the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee for printing lists of papers ready for use in the lending bureau of that committee. *The adoption of the resolution presented by the Reciprocity Committee, Mrs. W. G. Chapman, Chairman,* was moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Moss, and carried.

The President General announced that she would appoint on the Committee to select a suitable ribbon to be worn by the ex-National Officers, authorized by the Congress, Mrs. James M. Fowler, Chairman; Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher and Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce as the Committee to select such a ribbon.

The President General requested all State Regents to give to her or send her immediately the names of the State Chairmen whom they wished to suggest as members of the corresponding National Committees, as it was her desire to make up these National Committees at the earliest possible opportunity.

The Registrar General presented the following supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 14 applications for membership, making a total of 61.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA L. C. PHILLIPS,
Registrar General.

On motion, duly seconded, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the 14 additional applicants, and the President General declared them elected as members of the National Society.

The following supplemental report was presented by Mrs. Hanger.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to request through the State Regent of Virginia the authorization of chapters at Roanoke, Fredericksburg, Tazewell, Williamsburg and Winchester, Va.

Respectfully submitted,
LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

The Recording Secretary General reported from the Executive Committee the following recommendation: that inasmuch as it has been called to the attention of the Executive Committee, it would seem advisable to raise the salaries of the clerks, but it is the sense of the Executive Committee that to report this afternoon as to the raise of salaries of the clerical force is too short a time, and asks the National Board to give power to the Executive Committee to proceed before the June meeting. Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, *that we empower the Executive Committee to make the necessary increase in salary to the clerical force before June Board meeting.* Moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that the Executive Committee be delegated to transact all necessary business during interim between Board meetings.*

A resolution of thanks to United States Congress for the generous appropriation towards the celebration of the Tercentenary Celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims was moved by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, seconded by Miss Temple, and was then carried.

The State Regent of Arizona presented the following plea:

Madam President General, National Officers, and State Regents especially:

It is most embarrassing to me, a brand new member of your Board, to speak to you to-day, but the sick and dying faces of the men and women from your states who have come to Arizona urge me that it is my duty to tell you of their suffering and need, else I am not worthy of the office of State Regent of Arizona. They come to us in the last stages of tuberculosis, and the ones I am going to speak of are those who are too sick to work and are penniless. They fall from hunger on our streets in Tucson and Phoenix. The good people of Arizona do everything in their power to help these health seekers, and they are now, through the untiring efforts of Doctors Comstock and Fenner and the United Charities of Tucson, building a hospital for them. The one they now live in is a low, one-story wooden building, surrounded by canvas tents, three miles out on the desert. There is one long room filled with 20 beds for the worst patients, and these have to witness night after night the last terrible sufferings and death of their bed-fellows. They do not even have a place to die alone, as we can afford but one nurse, and she cannot keep them apart for fear while one is dying, others might have hemorrhages. A room costs $750, a bed $250, and the Tucson Chapter has taken a room, which will bear a plate on its door inscribed, "The Daughters of the American Revolution." There is not one patient from Arizona, but they are from your States, so I am asking you to help us in our great work and take this message home to your chapters. Surely there can be no greater work or worthier cause than help to save American lives, whether it be on the battle-field or the great White Plague on the Desert. What is a marble shaft or a silver service in comparison with helping to conserve an American life? What is a life in Poland, Belgium or Siberia compared to the lives of our own American men and women? They are so grateful for every little thing, and they are so pitiful in their helplessness. In the name of our great organization, in the name of humanity and in the name of God, I ask you to help your sick and dying people in Arizona.

The President General announced, after conferring with the members of the Board, that the next Board meeting would be held on the fourth Wednesday in June, the 23rd, in order not to conflict with the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which is to be held the week preceding in Iowa, and which many of the members of the Board expected to attend, the Recording Secretary General being General Federation Secretary from New York State. In the discussion which followed as to the holding of State Conferences in the fall, so as not to conflict with the meeting of the National Board of Management, and to ensure the presence of the President General and as many as possible of the National Board of Management, the Honorary President General, Mrs. Guernsey, spoke of the help it was to a state to have the President General at the State Conference at least once during her three-year term, and that if states in the same locality would arrange their dates to follow each other, the President General could attend a number of State Conferences within a short time, and thus be enabled another time to attend several State Conferences in a different part of the country. The President General announced that the October Board meeting would be held the third Wednesday in October, October 20th, and the states holding their conferences in that month would therefore have this advance notice so that they might arrange their dates.

The Chairman of Auditing Committee referred to the request for increase of pay from the Audit Company, and stated that with the discontinuance of the handling of war funds the work of the Audit Company would be lessened, and that might make a difference in the selection of the Audit Company. She therefore moved *that the employment of the Audit Company for the ensuing year be left to the selection of the Executive Committee.* Seconded by Mrs. White and carried.

While waiting for an additional report from the office of the Organizing Secretary General, the minutes were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved.

Reference having been made to the value of the meeting of State Regents held prior to the recent Congress, the President General stated that whenever possible she trusted the time would be found for such a conference before each regular Board meeting, thus enabling the State Regents to get together and talk over their problems and gain helpful suggestions.

Before presenting her second supplemental report, Mrs. Hanger stated that she had never understood why it was necessary to present more than one report to the Board from the office of the Organizing Secretary General, but that now she had found it was through no fault of the office, but was caused by the delay of the State Regents in making application for the appointment of organizing regents.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to request the confirmation of the appointment of Miss Ethel G. Earl, of Attica, Indiana, and Mrs. Alice St. John Parsons, of Worthington, Minn., as organizing Regent in their respective places. Also a chapter to be authorized at Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Respectfully submitted,
LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objections, the report was approved.

Reference was made to the great help it would be to State Vice Regents if they, as well as the State Regents and the Chapter Regents and Vice Presidents General, could receive all of the communications sent out from Memorial Continental Hall, and while no motion was made to this effect it was the understanding of the Board that the State Vice Regents would be included in the mailing list for all general information sent out. Mrs. Moss told how she incorporated in her news letter every bit of news that came to her from the National Society as well as from the different states, and that she had found this news letter very helpful indeed, and State Regents to whom she had sent it had told her they also found it of service. Mrs. Moss stated that she would be glad to mail the letter to any State Regent who desired it.

The Recording Secretary General then read the last of the minutes, which were approved as read, and, on motion of Mrs. Moss, the Board adjourned at 3:10 P.M.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED BY THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL FROM FEBRUARY, 1920, TO APRIL 30, 1920

Almanac and Year Book Woodstown First National Bank. Gift of Oak Tree Chapter.

Chilton-Latham Genealogy. Minnie L. Parkhurst. Gift of author.

Paducah Historically. H. E. Thompson. Gift of Miss Emily G. Morrow, Kentucky State Librarian.

Colonial Correspondence. J. B. Stoudt. *Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania.* The last two presented by John Baer Stoudt.

The Piasa. R. A. Armstrong. 1887. Gift of Miss Lucy D. Evans.

First Days of St. Paul's Church, Augusta, Georgia. J. R. Lamar. *Trustees of Richmond Academy of Augusta, Ga.* J. R. Lamar. 1910. *Recollections of Pioneer Days in Georgia.* James S. Laman. The last three presented by Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, through Augusta Chapter.

History of Terrell County, Ga., 1856–1916. Compiled and presented by Stone Castle Chapter.

Pocahontas. Ella Loraine Dorsey. 1906. Gift of Mrs. William W. Richardson.

Centennial of the First Presbyterian Church, Saratoga Springs, 1916. Gift of Mrs. Jennie S. Sheldon.

List of Books Relating to Kansas. Clara Francis. 1916. Gift of author. *Kansas Women in Literature.* By Nettie G. Barker. Gift of James Ross Chapter. The last two presented through the Kansas State Librarian.

History of Bond County, Ill. Gift of Shadrack Bond Chapter.

Presentation of Banner to U. S. S. Maine by Maine D. A. R.

Fiftieth Anniversary of E. B. Humphreys and Company, Woodstown, N. J., 1913. Gift of Mr. E. W. Humphrey through New Jersey State Librarian.

Report on Ancient Fortifications at Pemaquid. Gift of Mrs. E. C. Carll.

Proceedings of the Twenty-third State Conference of the Virginia D. A. R., 1919.

The Moose Horn Sign in Abbot, Maine. Gift of Dover-Foxcroft Chapter.

Reynolds Family Association—1919. Gift of Association.

Salem County, N. J., Hand-Book, 1908. W. H. Chew. Gift of Oak Tree Chapter.

Roster of Society of the Cincinnati in New Jersey, 1919. Gift of the President.

Year-Book of the Dutchess County, N. Y., Historical Society, 1918.

"Life of Commodore Joshua Barney," 1759–1818. W. F. Adams. 1910.

Year-Book of National Society United States Daughters of 1812, *State of Pennsylvania.* 1920.

Goddard Genealogy in England and America. Goddard and Holmes. 1917. Gift of B. M. Sedgwick.

Year-Book of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the District of Columbia. 1920. Gift of Mrs. B. M. Robbins.

Description of Monument on Groton Heights.

Index to Continental Army Warrant, Nos.

1–229, *May* 31, 1828–*August* 5, 1828. S. E. Faunce. Reprint. Gift of Dr. G. M. Brumbaugh.

Roster, War Register and Chronology of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of California. 1920. The gift of the Society.

Ten pamphlets relating to women nurses in the army, etc. Compiled and presented by Anita Newcomb McGee, M.D.

A Hundred Years of Methodism in Georgia. G. G. Smith. 1898. Gift of Miss Mary Smith.

Pioneer History of Sodus Point, N. Y. A. I. Cook. 1915. Presented by A. I. Cook.

Senator James Ross. J. I. Bronson. 1910.

The Old Virginia Court House. 1905.

Washington's Birthday. Dr. W. J. Holland. 1904. The last three pamphlets presented by the Washington County Historical Society, Washington, Pa.

PERIODICALS

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. February, March, April.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics. January.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. January.

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. January.

Newport Historical Society Bulletin. January, April.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly. October.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History. No. 4, vol. 7.

New York Public Library Bulletin. January, February.

Illinois State Historical Society Journal. October.

Genealogy. February, March.

Kentucky State Historical Society Register. January.

National Society United States Daughters of 1812 News-Letter. March.

Essex Institute Historical Collection. April N. S. S. A. R.

National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Bulletin. March.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. January.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics. October.

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SUPPLYING THE FLEETS IN WAR-TIME

By Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan
Paymaster General of the Navy

THERE can be no such thing as a peace Navy in contra-distinction to a war Navy—the only dependable plan of procedure being to do regularly at all times the very best possible as proved by practice; the only real and proper difference between peace and war being in volume. Because this interpretation of national preparedness has long been the guiding spirit of the Supply Corps of the Navy, the day the President proclaimed the existence of a state of war with Germany found the business desks of the Navy stripped for action.

Search the offices of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy and you will find not a single roll-top desk. There is a reason for this. Roll-top desks and pigeon-holes are the foes of the *do-it-now* impulse. Successful prosecution of war demands that impulse, and nowhere is its application more essential than to the great machine which supplies the armies in the field and the fleets in enemy seas.

To put it briefly, the real work of the Supply Corps of the Navy is getting supplies to the fleet when they are wanted, where they are wanted, and with the least possible delay, and then attending to the paper work. Strict adherence to this duty made it possible for the Supply Corps to accomplish one of the most remarkable feats of the World War from mobilization to demobilization, maintaining at all times the closest possible contact with the War Department—realizing that a single day's delay might invite defeat and possible disaster.

The Supply Corps is as essential to the success of the Navy in war as is the efficiency of the fleet commanders, the armament of the ships and the morale of the men behind the guns. Take the rudder from the most powerful battleship afloat and she will flounder about the seas a helpless hulk. Cut off the fleet from its regular source of supplies and it will be as helpless as a ship without a rudder.

Throughout the war and since the Armistice, every effort has been de-

voted to trying to live up to the following report of the House Naval Committee's Investigation on the Conduct of the War:

"The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has established and well deserves a nation-wide reputation for efficiency."

Remarkable as it may seem, the World War occasioned practically no reorganization of the Navy's supply system—merely expansion—and such outside help as was accepted by the Navy came only because the nation's total demands suddenly exceeded its supply of certain commodities, this necessitating centralized distribution.

Yet, viewed in the light of the Navy's accepted theory of preparedness, the way was paved even before hostilities actually were begun.

As far back as 1820, John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, first interpreted military preparedness in this single, terse sentence: "The only difference between peace and war formation ought to be in magnitude; and the only change in passing from the former to the latter should consist in giving to it the augmentation which will then be necessary." Working on the lines laid down by Secretary of War Calhoun in organizing its forces for the greatest war in the history of the world, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts was able to overcome apparently insurmountable obstacles and with actual saving to the Government of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Before the United States entered the World War the record for one year's purchases by the Navy was twenty-seven million dollars. Almost in the passing of a single night, the Supply Corps of the Navy was confronted with the necessity of formulating a program of organization to meet a high-water mark purchase of more than thirty million dollars in a single day!

An anxious public shook its head and said: "It can't be done."

Discouragement is not one of the attributes of the Navy; neither is the phrase: "It can't be done." Accomplishing the impossible is the one thing that is demanded of the Navy. Imbued with that spirit which does not recognize the existence of the "impossible," the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts replied to the doubting public: "Here it is."

It was simply a business proposition; and, to put it briefly, the system of supplying and accounting in the Navy is based on modern business efficiency principles.

Actual money expenditures by the Navy from the outbreak of the war until demobilization was about completed, totalled more than $4,193,000,000. Compared with the total expenditures by the Navy during the preceding one hundred and twenty-three years since it was founded, the World War expenditures were one and one-third times as much! In taking into account the significance of these figures, one must not forget that during those one hundred and twenty-three years the Navy participated in four wars, the Civil War being the greatest of its time.

Before the World War, the enlisted force of the Navy never was more than 60,000 men. It suddenly found its ranks swelled by over half a million men, demanding new equipment from head to foot; demanding a greater amount of supplies than the Navy ever before dreamed of furnishing. Yet there never was a time during the war when there was not sufficient clothing of satisfactory quality when needed by the Navy, nor sufficient wholesome food for every fighting man in the service.

Despite the scarcity of certain articles

of food and the constant and persistent pressure from outside amounting in effect to actual propaganda for relaxation of the rigidity of the Navy's specifications—especially as they affected meats—no such thing was done. Never at any time during the war was there a lowering of the Navy's food standards and, if anything, those standards were made more rigid as the war continued.

Feeding half a million men three times a day scattered in every corner of the globe was but a single item in the gigantic program that devolved upon the Supply Corps. With the resources of the War Department taxed to the limit, the Navy was called upon to cooperate in convoying and subsisting troops going to and returning from France.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in his annual report for 1919, calls attention to this, as follows: "Under the arrangement with the Army, the Navy had charge of the feeding of troops on transports, and the greatly accelerated movement in bringing home the American Expeditionary Forces imposed a tremendous task upon the Supply Corps. Large quantities of supplies had to be provided and issued as needed, immense quantities of food cooked and served in limited time and space. The utilization of all space that could be made available for troops and the large numbers carried on vessels complicated the problem. When it is considered that 1,700,000 troops and passengers were fed on returning transports, in addition to their officers and crews; that on a vessel like the *Leviathan* more than 200,000 meals were served on a single voyage, the magnitude of such an accomplishment can be realized. It is estimated that a total of over 60,000,000 meals were served during the year aboard vessels of the Cruiser and Transport Force, to Army personnel, in addition to Navy personnel, crews and passengers.

"Three hundred and eighty-two supply officers were required for this work; and they have most efficiently performed their arduous duties."

To meet the extraordinary demands upon its resources the Navy was compelled to increase temporarily its storage space at home by over 13,000,000 square feet. Storage projects were put under way at all the great navy yards, and the idea of having a fleet Supply Base located in South Brooklyn was conceived as the result of a most careful and thorough survey of the storage situation in and around New York City. The problem of adequate storage facilities taxed the ingenuity of the bureau, for no one knew how long the war would continue nor how greatly the demand for supplies of all kinds and descriptions would be increased.

Navy cost inspectors supervised work under contracts and commandeered forces amounting to $886,000,000 with a recorded saving to the Government of more than $125,000,000.

Fueling of ships was another item in the Navy's program that presented untold complications. Practically all American ships engaged in overseas service were fueled by the Navy, and, due to special storage and up-to-date bunkering facilities, sailing schedules were adhered to invariably with all the regularity of train schedules.

Navy shipments overseas embraced 12,000 tons of gasoline; 130,000 tons of coal; 746,000 tons of fuel oil, and 1,200,000 tons of miscellaneous supplies.

Early in the war the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts recognized the urgent necessity of dispatching supplies to the fleets under Admiral Sims with the

least possible delay. This was an urgent war necessity. The success of the fleet operations depended largely on the speed with which orders for supplies were carried out. All overseas shipments were made in pursuance of the following order:

"Requisitions, requests, and recommendations from Vice Admiral Sims, Senior Officer in Command in Europe, are to be acted upon the same day they are received and, unless there be some insurmountable obstacle, in exact agreement with his wishes; that is to say, when I properly have any discretion in the premises, it is to be understood that that discretion has already been exercised when Admiral Sims' wishes become known.

"Advice of action taken will be immediately cabled to Admiral Sims in every case.

"I am aware that, almost without exception, the foregoing rule has been in effect ever since Admiral Sims went abroad; but the necessity for instant action and unconditional support for everything that he does or wants to do is so obviously important that this order is issued to the end that immediate and favorable action may hereafter be invariable."

As an illustration of how the Bureau operated during the war to secure needed supplies when none were available on the open market, a case may be cited of the seizure of a thousand tons of tin.

The Navy was in urgent need of the tin and tried to get it; but the tin people did not want to give it up because it would interfere with their stocks. The War Industries Board had no power to commandeer the tin. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts found out where there were tin stocks and sent Naval officers to the places with orders to hold the tin subject to Navy orders. It was not commandeered; it was simply seized. The Navy wanted to force into the market for spot sales any amount of tin out of the hands of the speculators. The market price was 84, the Navy price was 64.

Although war often demands stern dealing in the accumulation of materials, in general the fundamental principles of Navy peace-time purchasing —equal opportunity to all possible suppliers, definite standards of quality and complete publicity—were maintained throughout. The changed conditions in industry, however, made necessary the use of wartime power of fixing fair and just prices under which the Navy paid a price based upon cost and a reasonable profit added thereto. In peace-time, wide competition gave assurance of reasonable prices; in wartime, with demand outstripping supply in many lines, competition alone was not adequate. In addition, the changed conditions made necessary the use of the wartime power to compel performance. The developments and experiences of the war have been made the store of purchasing knowledge and records so complete as to warrant the statement that Navy purchasing has indeed become a science.

The bidding list of the Navy was increased from 6000 firms before the war to 18,000. All brokers, speculators, and objectionable middlemen were effectively excluded. And, although the amount of supplies purchased increased from a total of $27,000,000 in the heaviest pre-war year to $30,000,000 in a single day, the Navy emerged from the war free from any taint of suspicion of scandal, such as was described

by Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles in his annual report of 1864, just before the Supply Corps took charge:

"Under the practice that has prevailed, the whole system has become tainted with demoralization and fraud by which the honest and fair dealer is too often driven from the market."

The fight for direct dealing between producer and consumer, however, is by no means finished; for there still remain and constantly appear insistent commercial free lances who seem to be under the impression that the Navy is seeking the services of outside purchasing agents instead of simply buying the goods direct as required by a statute providing that "no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or dealer in, the article which he offers to supply."

Some of the abuses and undesirable conditions which caused the enactment of this statute arose in connection with Government purchases made during the World War and led to the drastic action recommended by the Department of Justice and approved by the President for compliance by the different departmental purchasing agencies that all purchases be made direct from manufacturers or producers and bona-fide regular dealers, not through any intermediaries who do not control their own sources of supply.

When the mothers and fathers of America gave their sons to the service of the country, when they ungrudgingly poured billions of dollars into the nation's war-chest, they expected and had a right to expect that the best that money could buy should go to feed, equip and arm the fighters on land and sea.

It has been reported that one distinguished British Naval officer once said the only criticism that could be made of the American Navy was that the men were perhaps too well fed, too well clothed, and too well paid.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death of three former National Officers: Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, Vice President General, 1900–1901; Mrs. Anderson D. Johnston, Corresponding Secretary General, 1897; Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, Historian General, 1915–1916. Tributes to their memory will be published in the next issue of the Remembrance Book.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

WITH nations as with individuals, a self-searching scrutiny is good for soul and conscience, laying bare the failures and pointing the way to better achievement. America is no exception to this rule. America has, in a measure, failed in her attitude toward the foreigner coming to her shores seeking better things—for it is to be supposed that to find a happier life is the motive when a man casts off his moorings from his native land to seek asylum among strangers. America has held to an attitude of aloofness and cold commercialism in her treatment of the immigrant and the immigration problem. The human element has been lacking. The friendly welcome, the neighborly spirit, have both been absent. The foreigner has been allowed to hold to his own group, keeping aloof from American influences, and remaining a foreign element which is more or less dangerous in the proportion that its ignorance is worked upon by the demagogue and the agitator.

America is waking up to her failures, but in her attempt to meet the situation there is too much patronage and condescension; there is too obvious an attempt to "educate" and to "Americanize" in much of the Americanization work being done. This is not as it should be. The spirit of friendliness, the sympathy of human hearts, should characterize our intercourse with these strangers whom we need and who need us. And if this spirit of friendliness is in our hearts it cannot help but get out to them. What we feel in our hearts we give out unconsciously to others, and we must search our own hearts and see that this spirit of friendliness lies therein before we can successfully "solve" our so-called "immigration problem."

This is the spirit which has animated the Daughters of the American Revolution in all their varied work of many years for the assimilation of the foreigner. Our Society has been giving it out wherever a local chapter has interested itself in its foreign neighbors. It is the spirit which animated our ancestors when they helped one another with the house "raisings" and "husking bees."

The time has come when the National Society as a whole must go forward with some big, concrete work in which we may all unite to establish better relations with these strangers within our gates, that the spirit of America may enter into their hearts.

It has seemed to me that this can best be done on the incoming steamers and at the points of debarkation, such as Ellis Island, where the immigrants are received like commodities, tagged and labelled and shunted off to their various destinations.

If the spoken and the written word

of welcome could be the first thing that greets these desolate, homesick ones—a friendly hand, holding out a book of needed, helpful information—how differently, how warmly would they feel toward this land and its people.

To this end I made the following recommendation to your National Board at its June meeting:

"There is this one concrete work which your President General desires to recommend—this is the financing of a manual of information in several languages for free distribution to the immigrant on landing upon these shores, modelled upon the plan of the well-known "Guide to the United States for Immigrants" published some years ago by the Connecticut D. A. R., said manual to contain the Constitution of the United States, the American Creed, the pledge to the flag with rules for the correct use of the flag, an address of welcome from this Society, and all practical information concerning our laws and government; our schools, including night schools; libraries, banks, government securities, everything, in short, which he needs to know in order to lead the life of a law-abiding American citizen.

"She would further recommend that the States raise a 25 cents per capita contribution toward a fund for this purpose to be known as the Immigrant Manual Fund, said contributions to be paid to the Treasurer General and the work carried on through the Patriotic Education and Americanization Committee."

This was unanimously adopted by your Board of Management. Our desire is to start work as soon as sufficient funds are received to enter upon the preparation of the manual which must be compiled by an expert under our supervision. Therefore, I hope that each State Regent will place this matter before her State as soon as possible in order that each State may contribute its share at an early date, for upon the preliminary success of the first year depends our continuance of this manual as an established publication of the Society.

That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, should be the first to welcome these potential Americans is simply our rightful share in the great work of holding our nation to the Americanism of its founders—our ancestors.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.



A SEA CAPTAIN OF THE REVOLUTION

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A. M.
Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

THIS is the story of Andrew Paton, captain of the good ship *Lady Margareta* which sailed from Cadiz, Spain, for Edenton, North Carolina, in the winter of 1777–1778 with a miscellaneous cargo of supplies.

On an extra-large sheet of thin, handmade, linen paper, Captain Paton gives the facts, in a blunt, seaman-like fashion, of his encounter with a British man-o'-war and the British Court of Admiralty in New York; his imprisonment on a British prison-ship in New York Harbor and his daring escape therefrom. The narrative came to light but recently, among a mass of papers with which no connecting link is apparent and, as a picture of a Revolutionary War adventure, it is unique. A succession of thrilling incidents is set down in the most matter of fact way, beginning with the opening sentences in quaint chirography and still quainter spelling: "In Seven days after my departor from Cadez, I made the Islands of Porto, Santo & Madera, the wind to the N/ward & westward, I steared to the Suthard untill I goot in the Latitid. 30° "00. Continued Running down my Longd. In the Parrell, until I goot in the Longd. of 65° "00 west." Here he met with heavy gales and contrary winds which drove the ship about on the coast of America and prevented his making a port. With him, as a passenger, was a Dutch sea captain and his wife and with the aid of this complacent and phlegmatic Hollander Paton was able, later, to puzzle the British so successfully as to save his ship from confiscation.

For days Paton strove to make safe harbor in the face of heavy off-shore gales, but with no success; then the storm subsided and, with clearing weather, the inevitable happened! On January 14, 1778, a sail appeared to the northward and bore swiftly down upon him. Anxiously Paton studied the stranger through his spy-glass and finally made her out to be a British man-o'-war. Instantly he hoisted the Dutch flag and, diving below, hastily swept together his private journal and all his papers relating to America, bundled them into a tight packet and cannily dropped them overboard unnoticed by the pursuing ship. Only the log-book and manifests were left, and these contained no incriminating information that would show that Paton was an American. In less than an hour the pursuing ship came within range

and dropped a round shot with a whistling splash along the forefoot of the *Lady Margareta.* Paton promptly hove to with the Dutch flag flapping at the mizzen. Down came the man-o'-war and ran up into the wind under the *Lady Margareta's* stern.

"What ship is that?" bawled a hoarse voice through a speaking trumpet.

Paton had his answer ready. Luckily he was, at the time he was sighted, standing to the southward and a safe neutral port in that direction was the island of Curacao, off the coast of Dutch Guiana.

"The Dutch ship *Lady Margareta,* from Cadiz to Curacao, sixty-nine days out," was his answer. A pause ensued and then the order came: "Come aboard, you."

Paton ordered out his gig and he and the Dutch captain, together with the non-committal log-book were rowed over to the man-o'-war. On the way he rapidly coached the Hollander to claim to be the captain of the *Lady Margareta.* The man-o'-war proved to be the British ship *Experiment,* Sir James Wallace, captain, and he put the two men through a rigorous cross-examination.

From Paton he extracted no information, as that clever seaman declared himself to be merely a passenger who knew next to nothing about the sea or ships and was only concerned about reaching his destination. From the Dutch captain there was even less to be learned. The phlegmatic Hollander blinked owlishly, bluntly objected to the examination, protested against having been stopped, and then relapsed into a stolid silence that exasperated the British commander. In a rage at finding himself balked in taking what looked like a valuable prize, Sir James declared the *Lady Margareta* a suspicious vessel and announced his determination to convoy her into New York for examination. A prize crew of two officers and twelve men were put on board the *Lady Margareta,* and Captain Paton and eleven of his crew transferred to the *Experiment* and the two vessels proceeded to New York. The merchantman ran up the harbor to the city; but the man-o'-war, with Captain Paton on board, anchored at Sandy Hook.

Up in the city the Dutch captain, the mate of the *Lady Margareta* and most of the crew were examined before the British Court of Admiralty; but as only the Hollander, his wife, and Paton knew whither the ship had been bound the amount of dependable information obtained was small and, as Paton described it: "All turning out to Nothing in Regard of Condemning ye ship & Cargo." How successfully Paton's strategy worked is attested by the newspaper report of the arrival which described the *Lady Margareta* as a prize ship of 600 tons, commanded by Captain De Ruyter, with a large and valuable cargo of salt, medicines, between four and five thousand weight of Jesuit's bark, as quinine was then known, wine, brandy, cordage, linens, tea and mercery goods, bound from Cadiz to Curacao, but whose destination was suspected as South Carolina. The estimated value of the cargo was $84,000, and it was called a fine prize for Captain Wallace and his men.

Disgusted with the failure to libel successfully the *Lady Margareta* on the information obtained from De Ruyter, Captain Paton was next brought up from Sandy Hook and called before an examining board on His Majesty's Ship *Preston.* The British naval officers were puzzled and irritated at the slight headway they were making against a wall

of dead resistance. They were convinced that something was wrong, but were unable to put their hands upon the difficulty. When Paton entered the cabin of the *Preston* they attempted to carry off the proceedings in a high-handed manner. A puffy, important-looking officer at the head of the table conducted the questioning.

"You are a seaman—don't deny it, sir!" he barked accusingly at Paton.

"In a manner of speaking, no," was Paton's answer. "But I have sailed the seas somewhat as a passenger, as I was doing this time."

"You have all the appearance of a seafaring man, and you talk like one," was the next accusation.

"Mayhap I have and mayhap I do," answered Paton coolly. "It would go hard if I did not learn some of the manners of the sea by having sailed with many different masters and by being examined, too, by such a board of officers as this."

"You are insolent, sir!" growled the officer.

"No," answered Paton easily, "I haven't a chance to be." Seeing nothing was to be gained on this tack, the next question was a more direct charge.

"How was it that though you are not a seaman you helped Captain De Ruyter navigate the ship?" This was a poser, for Paton did not know just what they had found out from De Ruyter; however, least said soonest mended, so he stuck to his plan of ignorance and answered:

"I don't know navigation, but I know enough to follow directions," he protested. "Whatever I did was to oblige Captain de Ruyter."

"We'd best lock up this fellow," said the examining officer, "and have the Dutchman sent in again to-morrow."

So off Paton was sent, but he cleverly managed, through one of the crew, to get word to De Ruyter to make out a protest against Captain Wallace and the *Experiment* for the seizure, to swear it out before a justice of the peace; to stick to the sworn statement, refuse to say a word more, and on no account to submit to a second examination. De Ruyter followed out this program to the letter. This blocked the proceedings and the protest, together with De Ruyter's refusal to again appear before the examining board, prevented the second examination. The British authorities were in a quandary. Until they could prove their case against the *Lady Margareta* they dared not go beyond the point they had reached for fear of a damage claim through their High Mightinesses, the States General of the United Netherlands; yet they could not hope to seize the ship without resorting to measures that would most likely involve them with the Dutch Government, which was already sympathetic toward America. All hope of legally condemning the *Lady Margareta* had vanished; but one last chance remained. Paton was not a citizen of Holland, that much was sure, so they could venture a little pressure upon him. He was dragged before the Court of Admiralty and subjected to a grilling examination for five long hours; but again the British failed to trap the wary seaman and, as Paton states: "All that not being sattesfaction enuf to the Enemeys of America & they finding nothing that they could condemn the Ship upon, I was ordered to be sent on board one of the Prison ships at N. York, thinking at the same time that my hard Confinement would make me confess the Destination of the ship so as to ob-

tain my liberty & the Bribes that was offered me."

It was here that Paton showed his nerve and courage still more plainly. "After that," he writes, "I found that there was no such thing as to Obtain my Liberty by fair means, so I was determined to have it by fowll." He was a rapid worker and his "fowll" means consisted of forming a plan with three of the American prisoners on board who had not been on the ship long enough to have lost either their nerve or their strength. On the seventh night of Paton's imprisonment their plans were ready. Paton had not been searched and he had with him a goodly quantity of "Dutch courage" in the shape of a flask of rum. Not being a military prisoner he had, it seemed, a certain amount of freedom on board the prison-ship so, as night came on, he made friendly advances to the two deck sentries; probably an easy thing to do when the friendship was escorted by warming nips from his flask. After darkness set in Paton succeeded in manœuvring his three conspirators on deck and the four Americans proceeded to get both sentries expeditiously and completely drunk. Their next move was to hoist the deck boat over the bulwarks and lower her down into the water. To a clever seaman this was easy, and by good luck neither fall nor tackle creaked. Paton's next act was characterized by a certain grim humor mixed with practical common sense, for he caused the drunken sentries to be carefully lowered into the boat. This not only effectually prevented them from giving the alarm, but made them partners to the escape. They pushed off quietly from the prison-ship and managed to make the Long Island shore before daybreak without being detected by the guard boats. Landing, they pushed the boat adrift with its freight of drunken sentries and set off inland; they soon separated for greater safety and each man struck out for himself.

The next night Paton boldly crossed the ferry into New York City where he found an American sympathizer and remained in hiding in the man's house for a week. During that time he succeeded in getting word to De Ruyter and the two met for several nights, when Paton gave him full and complete instructions how to act regarding the *Lady Margareta* and her cargo. These were to take the ship out of New York Harbor, bound for Curacao as soon as the British gave her up as hopeless; but, when well clear of New York, to run for the nearest southern port in the United States, if possible; barring that he was to throw the ship, if he could, into the hands of one of the American cruisers, as a prize. After this was thoroughly understood Paton confesses, naively, that he "was afrid to remain aney Longer amongst my Enemeys," so he crossed again to Long Island and, travelling by night, finally reached the extreme east end and crossed over to New London.

His narrative was written when he reached Boston, a few days later, and is dated at that city May 6, 1778. It is the blunt effort of a good seaman and an honest man to explain the loss of his ship. He finishes his recital thus: "The Dutch Capt., when I left New York, together with his Peapel, was Still remaining in Posesing of Ship & Cargo." And he adds a formal touch with this legal flourish: "To All Whom this may Consern. Witness my hand, ANDW. PATON."

That the loss of the *Lady Margareta*

did not injure Paton's reputation as an able seaman is attested by the fact that three years afterwards he sailed for Hispaniola in the new built merchant ship *Betsey,* owned by the firm of Nelson & Fox, of Philadelphia.

The *Betsey* carried a crew of forty men and was armed with ten six-pounders. With these guns and with Captain Paton in command of her it may well be doubted that she was ever captured by the British.

BOOK REVIEW

Mrs. Wilson's Cook Book. By Mary A. Wilson. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company. Price, $2.50.

A new weapon against the high cost of living has been found in a cook book by Mary A. Wilson just off the Lippincott press which gives the careful housekeeper the advantage of laboratory-tested recipes. Only those which met the author's rigid standards of efficiency, economy, and tastefulness were included in the volume.

Study of the book will give the home maker the necessary information as how to get the most value in nutrition, table attractiveness at the smallest possible cost. There are more than 1500 entries in the index to recipes and methods. The recipes are given in an easy, homely style and not in the stilted fashion usually found in cook books. The tabulation of the ingredients and quantities is another advantage.

Mrs. Wilson was formerly Queen Victoria's *cuisiniére,* and was an instructor in cooking for the United States Navy during the war. She has delivered many lectures on the culinary art, and now conducts a cooking school.

She is well known as a contributor of household information to newspapers.

The book is arranged topically by major subjects, such as breads, pastry, omelets, fish, meats, etc. Each topic forms a section which is replete with many incidental counsels for culinary success, as well as comprehensive in the actual recipes set forth therein.

THE EDITOR'S MAIL BOX

Mrs. Theodore de LaPorte of Rhinebeck, New York, writes: "I have a compliment for your magazine. Mr. George Van Vleet, of Pleasant Plains, New York, as a local historian, states he subscribes to it and has it bound, because he gets more magazine for $1 than anything else he takes. It is so helpful to him in his special line of work."

The Historian of Centennial State Chapter of Greeley, Colorado, sends word that the Chapter has adopted *"resolutions that all officers of the Chapter must be subscribers to the D. A. R. Magazine."* Next!

THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Grace M. Pierce
Author of: "Enoch Crosby, Revolutionary Spy," etc.

PART V*

"The Commander-in-Chief's Guard"

DURING the past year a copy of a Revolutionary war document came into the possession of the D. A. R. library at Memorial Continental Hall, which, if the original was in existence, would of itself have no intrinsic value. But as the original seems to have been lost, like many other Revolutionary documents, the copy has a peculiar value of its own. This document is a copy of a muster roll for one month's service in 1782 of the organization officially known as "The Commander-in-Chief's Guard."

This distinctive and distinguished organization was not directly authorized by the Continental Congress as such, but was composed of men enrolled in the Continental service and was eventually recognized on the payrolls as a corporate body in the Continental Army. It came into existence in 1776 through the increasing necessity for a proper and adequate escort and guard for the person of the Commander-in-Chief, General Washington, and also for his rapidly increasing accumulation of valuable war papers and correspondence. A Secretary had been voted him by the Continental Congress June 16, 1775, and on the following day three aides-de-camp had been voted also, but his small escort had become inadequate, and on March 11, 1776, the following order was posted at the Army headquarters before Boston, and the Guard was organized at noon of the succeeding day:

> Headquarters, Cambridge, March 11, 1776.
> "The General is desirous of selecting a particular number of men as a guard for himself and baggage. The colonel or commanding officers of each of the established regiments, the artillery and riflemen excepted, will furnish him with four, that the number wanted may be chosen out of them. His Excellency depends upon the colonels for good men, such as they can recommend for their sobriety, honesty and good behavior. He wishes them to be from five feet eight inches to five feet ten inches, handsomely and well made, and, as there is nothing in his eyes more desirable than cleanliness in a soldier, he desires that particular attention may be made in the choice of such men as are clean and spruce. They are all to be at headquarters tomorrow precisely at 12 o'clock at noon, when the number wanted will be fixed upon. The General neither wants them with uniforms nor arms, nor does he desire any man to be sent to him that is not perfectly willingly or desirous of being of this Guard—they should be drilled men."

Caleb Gibbs, a native of Rhode Island, but then a resident of Massachusetts, serving as Adjutant in the

* This series commenced in the September, 1919, magazine.

regiment commanded by Col. John Glover, was commissioned as Captain of the new organization, and George Lewis, of Virginia, a nephew of General Washington, became Lieutenant. Capt. Gibbs continued as the commanding officer during the greater part of the war, but Lieut. Lewis was later detached for special service. To these two officers were given the details of organizing the Guard, and we learn from Capt. Gibbs' statement in his application for pension, on file in the Revolutionary section of the Pension Bureau, that on April 4, 1776, General Washington, with the Guard, departed from Boston for New York. This was the month following the evacuation of Boston by the British, whose destination was rumored to be New York City. Journals of the day show the march of the American Army to have been by way of Providence and Norwich to New London, whence a large part of the army was transported by boats to New York.

Shortly after arriving in New York, the General issued the following: "That orders delivered by Caleb Gibbs and George Lewis, Esquires, officers of the General's Guard, were to be attended to in the same manner as if sent by an aide-de-camp." At this time the Tory element was strong in New York City; plots and conspiracies were rife, and although Governor Tryon had taken refuge on a British war vessel in the harbor, he was in constant communication with the Tory conspirators in the city, who in turn communicated with the Tories of Staten and Long Islands. Agents of these conspirators were also working in the counties along the Hudson. These Tories were banded together to do all possible damage to the American cause; to disrupt, if possible, the Provincial Congress, enlist and arm soldiers in the British Army, and to carry forward all other means of undermining the support of Washington's army. Information of these proceedings was given to the American leaders by a waiter employed in one of the taverns which was a frequent meeting-place of some of the arch-conspirators. A later investigation by a Committee of the Congress produced conclusive evidence that these plots emanated from Governor Tryon himself, and were carried forward with the co-operation of the then Mayor of the city, "who had given money for the purchase of arms, enlistment of men, and the corruption of the Continental Soldiers, chiefly through the instrumentality of Gilbert Forbes, the gunsmith."

The revelation of these plots reached the Provincial Congress on June 21, 1776, and the following day the Congress ordered the arrest of Gilbert Forbes. On the same day David Mathews, the Mayor of the city, was also taken into custody. The plans of the conspirators had also included the assassination of General Washington, and to accomplish this, efforts had been made to corrupt members of the Guard. On the same day the other arrests were made, several members of the Guard who had fallen into the Machiavellian plot were also placed under arrest. Thomas Hickey, of the Guard, who was to have poisoned the General, and whose attempt failed by reason of the General being forewarned, was tried by court-martial, convicted and hanged. Hickey was an Irishmen who had deserted from the British Army a few years before the Revolution, and at its outbreak had enlisted in the American Army. Altogether, it was asserted that eight members of the Guard were in-

volved in this scheme or conspiracy, several of whom, apparently, were executed. Having purged the Guard of this treasonable element, the remaining members of the organization seem to have served with renewed loyalty and devotion.

The term of enlistment in the Continental service for the men who had been taken into the Guard was to expire on December 31, 1776. During the same month, Lieutenant Lewis was detached from the Guard with authority to raise a troop of cavalry, and on the 14th of the month General Washington discharged twenty members of the Guard, upon condition that they should enlist for three years in this troop of cavalry under Lieutenant Lewis. The remaining members of the Guard, at the personal request of the General, promised to continue in service six weeks longer, and were eventually discharged at Morristown, New Jersey, early in February, 1777. The reorganization of the Guard was delayed until the first week of May, 1777.

On April 30, 1777, the following circular letter was addressed to the Colonels of the several Virginia regiments then with the main army at Morristown.

"Morristown, 30 April 1777.

"Sir:

I want to form a company for my Guard. In doing this I wish to be extremely cautious, because it is more than probable that, in the course of the campaign, my baggage, papers, and other matters of great public import may be committed to the sole care of these men. This being premised, in order to impress you with proper attention in the choice, I have to request that you will immediately furnish me with four men of your regiment; and, as it is my farther wish that this company should look well and be nearly of a size, I desire that none of the men may exceed in stature five feet ten inches, nor fall short of five feet nine inches, sober, young, active, and well made. When I recommend care in your choice I would be understood to mean men of good character in the regiment, that possess the pride of appearing clean and soldier like. I am satisfied there can be no absolute security for the fidelity of this class of people, but yet I think it most likely to be found in those who have family connections in the country. You will, therefore, send me none but natives, and men of some property, if you have them. I must insist that, in making this choice, you give no intimation of my preference of natives, as I do not want to create any invidious distinction between them and the foreigners.

I am, yours, &c

Go Washington."

This reorganized body, consisting of four sergeants, four corporals, one fifer and forty-seven privates, was again placed under the command of Captain Gibbs, and another order was issued on May 6, 1777, as follows:

"The commanding officers of the battalions that furnished the Commander-in-Chief's Guard are not to draw for the men thus furnished after they have left their respective battalions, but are to give each man a certificate of the day on which he was last paid, in order that the captain of the Guard may be enabled to make out their abstract properly."

In the meantime, Lieutenant George Lewis had succeeded in raising his troop of cavalry, consisting of fifty men, and had been commissioned a captain in the Continental Dragoons. In May of 1777 a part of his company was transferred to another troop in the same regiment of Dragoons, and thirty-eight men under the command of Captain Lewis were assigned as the cavalry of the "Commander-in-Chief's Guard." This body of cavalry was never a fixed corps nor incorporated on the rolls as was the Infantry Guard, but until September, 1778, when they were detached and again joined their regiment, the Cavalry Guard always served as the personal guard of General Washington when the army was engaged in action and at such other times as circumstances rendered necessary.

During the early winter of 1778,

Baron Steuben, who had arrived in this country and offered his services to the Continental Congress and been appointed Inspector General of the Army, suggested to General Washington that he increase the number of his Guard, that he might drill and instruct them in tactics and discipline as a model for the army. This suggestion was approved and the order issued March 17, 1778, that "one hundred chosen men are to be annexed to the Guard of the Commander-in-Chief, for the purpose of forming a corps to be instructed in the maneuvers necessary to be introduced in the army and serve as a model for the execution of them. As the General's Guard is composed entirely of Virginians, the one hundred draughts are to be taken from the troops of the other states." By this reorganization, the guard consisted of a captain, three lieutenants, a surgeon, four sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, one fifer, and one hundred and thirty-six privates. Under the strict discipline of Baron Steuben, this Corps soon attained a distinction and later became the model for the entire army. Count de Rochambeau declared when he first reviewed the army under Washington, that he (Washington) "must have formed an alliance with the King of Prussia. These troops are Prussians."

The additional men thus added to the Guard were ordered to be returned by their respective regiments as "on command" although they were to draw pay as a distinct Corps. Under the manual by Baron Steuben, and approved by general orders, defining the honors due to the Commander-in-Chief and other officers, the order stands that "The Guard of the Commander-in-Chief to pay no honors except to him."

In the spring of 1780, the Guard, having been greatly reduced in numbers from various causes, an order was issued from headquarters at Morristown that "two trusty soldiers from each regiment of infantry and a good active sergeant from each brigade, with their arms, accoutrements, blankets, packs, etc., are to assemble on the grand parade to-morrow morning at troop beating. The officers of the day will have them formed into platoons and the brigade-major of the day will march them to headquarters, where they are to join His Excellency's Guard 'till further orders." On April 12, 1780, an order was issued that "as the late draught from the line to reinforce the Commander-in-Chief's Guard is only temporary, the men are to be furnished with pay and clothing from their respective regiments in the same manner as if they had not been drawn out." In July this order was reversed so that the men were "to be returned 'on command' in the regiments from which they were drafted, but to draw pay and clothing in the Guard."

July 28, 1778, the Board of War, on the recommendation of General Washington, promoted Captain Caleb Gibbs to the rank of major, in which capacity he continued in command of the Guard until January 1, 1781, when he was transferred to the Second Massachusetts Regiment, leaving Lieutenant William Colfax the senior officer in command. The Guard continued under this organization until June, 1783, when a general order was issued in compliance with the Resolve of Congress of May 26th that furloughs be granted to all non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, engaged to serve during the war until the ratification of the definite treaty of peace. This order also affected the Guard and the return shows

that the whole Guard was included in the furloughs granted, with the exception of one sergeant who chose to remain. On the same day that these men were furloughed an order for the formation of a new guard was given, as follows: "One subaltern, three sergeants, three corporals, two drums and fifes, and thirty privates to relieve the Commander-in-Chief's Guard." From June 6th to 16th, the temporary guard was furnished daily from the Massachusetts regiments; after that date the permanent reorganization was taken from the New Hampshire Line and consisted of thirty-eight men, twelve of whom were mounted."

On the 4th of September, 1783, Lieutenant Colfax was detached from the Guard to assume command of a company in a Connecticut regiment, and on the following day Lieutenant Bezaleel Howe, of the New Hampshire troops was assigned to the command of the Guard. The definite treaty of peace was signed September 3, 1783, and the furloughed members of the Guard were finally discharged on the 3rd of November. The new infantry guard was also ordered to rejoin their original corps, with the exception of the mounted men, who were detailed under command of Captain Bezaleel Howe to escort the baggage and papers of General Washington to "my house—ten miles below Alexandria, in Virginia." This duty performed, these remaining members of the Guard returned to West Point, New York, and were mustered out December 20, 1783, having been presented with their horses, accoutrements, etc.," according to the Resolution of the Continental Congress, October 6, 1783.

As the Guard was a distinctive corps, so also both the infantry and cavalry divisions had distinctive uniforms. In a letter to Captain Gibbs in 1777, regarding the uniform for the infantry guard General Washington expressed a preference for blue and buff, as that was the one he wore himself. In case those colors could not be procured, he stated that the Captain and the Clothier-General might select the color, "red excepted." The uniform of the Infantry Guard was a dark blue coat, with collar and cuffs, faced and lined with buff —high cut, single-breasted red vest; buckskin breeches strapped under black shoes; white bayonet and body belts, black stock and tie for the hair, and a black cocked hat bound with white tape. The commissioned officers wore the same general uniform with the exception of knee breeches and black boots reaching to the knee. The Cavalry Guard wore a white cloth coat, with collar and cuffs, faced and lined with light blue; blue vest, white waist belt, breeches of yellow leather, black riding boots, and spurs, black stock and tie, and a black felt hat bound by a strip of red cloth, with a foxtail for an ornament. Both these uniforms were variously decorated with buttons, etc., and both were somewhat modified at different periods of the service. The uniform of the Cavalry Guard depicted on the flag of the Guard "consisted of a blue coat with white facings, white waistcoat and breeches, black half-gaiters, and a cocked hat with blue and white feather." The flag of the corps represents a member of the guard in the above uniform holding a horse, and receiving a flag from Liberty, who is leaning upon the Union shield, near which is the American eagle, and underneath the whole was the motto of the Guard: "Conquer or Die."

MARRIAGE RECORDS OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

COPIED FROM THE MARRIAGE RECORDS OF THE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ALEXANDRIA, VA. 1789-1825

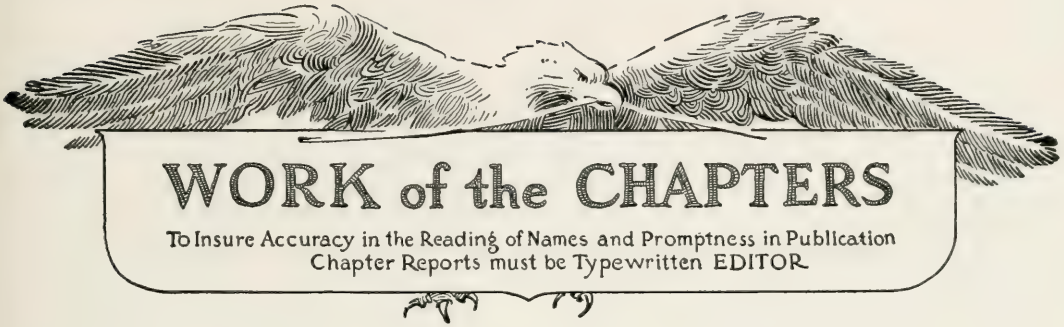
By Mrs. Mary G. Powell

Historian of the Mount Vernon Chapter, D.A.R., of Alexandria, Va.

1789, May 19: William Norris and Sarah Evans.
1789, August 7: George Nash and Ann Ripton.
1791, March 17: Joseph Mabie and Eleanor Buffire.
1792, February 7: William Newton and Jane Stewart.
1793, March: James Nebton and Mary Pettit.
1793 August: Sindimore Nicholls and Selina Roberdeau.
1794, August: Henry Nicholson and Precious Talbott.
1795, October 23: John Niel and Rebecca Offutt.
1803, October 27: Henry Nicholson and Ann Ballard.
1808, March 17: Augustine Newton and Ann Selina Gadsby.
1808, August 6: John Nevitt and Lucy Beaksey.
1808, September 8: John Newland and Susannah Windsor.
1814, June 14: Henry Nicholson and Margaret Hineman.
1792, September: John Outten and Phillis Evans.
1793, March: Henry O'Neal and Rosella Howard.
1798, September 28: John Oakley and Margaret Deaking.
1799, March 16: Thomas Osborn and Susannah Beedle.
1804, February 16: Henry Oswald and Martha Kelly.
1806, December 25: William O'Conner and Sophia G. Williams.
1808, January 31: John A. Oberman and Catherine Darrinston.
1790, November 9: Edward Poole and Susannah Wiley.
1791, October 15: William Parkhouse and Elisabeth Lane.
1792, October: Dennis Pool and Elisabeth Allison.
1793, January: Richard Pickerill and Susannah Wetch.
1793, November: Thomas Patton and Mary Roberdeau.
1794, April: Peter Pleas and Nancy Swibby.
1794 June: Henry Poole and Catherine Stone.
1794, June: John Peters and Mary North.
1794, February: Isaac Pickerille and Charity Wheat.
1794, September: William Patterson and Mary Cozzens.
1795, October: John Parsons and Sophia Frances Perry.
1797, March 15: John Perkins and Priscilla Willing.
1797, March 30: Thomas Penny and Elizabeth Lightfoot.
1797, April 8: John Potts and Margaret Cooke.
1797, July 1: James Patterson and Ann McHenry.
1797, December 18: John Penney and Elizabeth Hill.
1798, June 7: Thomas Preston and Jane Jackson.
1799, December 19: Samuel Pumphrey and Rebecca King.
1800, January 27: Edward Powell and Mary Sisson.
1800, November 18: Hezekiah Payne and Ann Gray.
1800, November 29: William Pomery and Elisabeth Wright.
1800, December 26. James Parker and Dorcas Gotier.

1801, February 12: Reuben Potter and Franney Chadwell.
1802, December 23: Enoch Pelton and Sarah M. Patterson.
1803, April 28: Lewis Piles and Ann Harris.
1803, May 22: Joseph Patterson and Elisabeth Kime.
1803, May 23: Francis Parkins and Ann Smith.
1803, August 2: Joseph Plumb and Elizabeth Marle.
1803, September 6: Daniel C. Puppo and Elisabeth Stroman.
1805, October 27: John Barker and Mary Hill.
1807, February 24: Francis Dade Pomery and Nancy Garrett.
1807, September 16: William H. Parry and Mary F. Madden.
1810, July 21: Zachariah Paul and Elizabeth Bowling.
1811, February 26: Thomas West Peyton and Sophia N. Dundas.
1811, August 27: Walter Parsons and Sarah Williams.
1812, May 10: Henry Dorsey and Elisabeth King.
1812, September 3: Thomas Pierce and Elisabeth Mandery.
1813, December 13: George Parks and Sarah Church.
1791, October: John Reid and Catherine Day.
1792, January, Michael Reardon and Margaret McNamer.
1792, July: John Reardon and Rachael Brooks.
1793, November: Henry Redmon and Mary Kelly.
1794, February: James Reed and Charlotte France.
1794, June: John Robertson and Elisabeth Sralum.
1795, February: Joshua Riddle and Fanny R. Harper.
1795, February: Alexander Reid and Ann Dalton.
1796, March 7: James Reid and Polly Griffin.
1796, June 2: Joseph Rencker and Susannah Good.
1796, June 25: Gerard Roe and Margaret Mchaul.
1796, November 21: Charles Richter and Margaret Russell.
1798, July 18: George Robinson and Barbara Allen.
1798, September 20: Alexander Redman and Sally Crump.
1799, March 14: Robert Roberts and Biddy Casey.
1799, March 22: Basil Ragan and Mary Watson.
1800, May 8: James Riddle and Orianna Steuart.
1801, June 14: John Roach and Monica Drury.
1803, May 23: John Richter and Mary Elser.
1813, June 4: Thomas Rustick and Elisabeth Pierce.
1803, September 24: John Reynolds and Elisabeth Simpson.
1803, December 28: William Rieley and Sabina Kent.
1804, December 2: Anthony Renis and Elisabeth Tyler.
1808, January 19: Andrew Rounseval and Elisabeth West.
1809, September 28: John Reynolds and Mary Lee.
1811, January 19: John T. Rawlings and Jane Brooks.
1811, September 28: Judson Richardson and Milly Richards.
1812, December 12: Richard Rock and Margaret Spunagle.
1804, December 6: David Ricketts and Elisabeth Barr.
1809, April 15: William Russell and Rhody Clark.
1789, July 5: William Skinner and Valinda Layre.
1790, January 26: William Sullivan and Honoria Conners.
1790, January 27: Thomas Stewart and Eleanor Key.
1790, February 18: Adam Shinn and Kitty Fowler.
1790, November 3: George Shuler and Jemima King.
1791, May 7: Samuel Shreve and Peggy Bowling.
1791, May 7: William Soley and Lenny Lightnem.
1791, October 8: John Simpson and Decie Barker.
1792, February: Daniel Smith and Nelly Duvall.
1792, April: Adam Shinn and Elisabeth Davis.
1792, October: Matthew Sexsmith and Elizabeth Lamphier.
1793, February 7: William Simple and Elisabeth St. George.
1793, December: Thomas Smith and Theresa Lewis.
1793, December: John Spencer and Elisabeth Boggoss.
1794, February: John Spacey and Astley Taylor.
1794, July: Joseph Smith and Elizabeth Cradock.
1795, April: Barton Smoot and Polly Baxter.
1795, October 28: J. W. Smith and Mary Findlay.
1796, March 23: Augustine J. Smith and Susannah Taylor.

1796, May 12: John Smith and Nancy Davis.
1797, February 2: William Stetham and Alley Dove.
1797, August 31: George Scott and Violett Morris.
1797, September 2: George Savage and Frances Collins.
1797, September 21: William Spencer and Elisabeth Edwards.
1797, October 2: John Stewart and Polly Dougherty.
1797, December 7: Lewis Simpson and Kitty Ulin.
1798, January 14: William Simpson and Ann Lightfoot.
1798, February 1: Christian Slimmer and Ann Trougantt.
1798, March 6: Lewis Scisson and Frances Powell.
1798, March 23: Alexander Shaw and Kitty Troupley.
1798, August 22: Henry Selectman and Mary Fisher.
1798, November 18: Thomas Simms and Peggy Fristock.
1799, February 28: Peter Shears and Nancy Parker.
1799, March 7: William Smith and Rebecca Waltris.
1799, August 31: Joseph Simpson and Elizabeth Stone.
1800, July 24: Robert Stedley and Permia Zouch.
1800, July 29: Joseph Sherwood and Elizabeth Day.
1800, September 9: Russell Stephens and Catherine Shirts.
1800, November 4: Charles Stephens and Polly Hamilton.
1800, November 13: John Smith and Dolly Williams.
1800, December 4: William Statia and Mary Ann Taylor.
1801, February 19: Robert Smith and Ann Walton.
1801, March 5: William Swallow and Elisabeth Moore.
1801, June 22: John S. Sly and Susannah Curtain.
1801, September 17: Robert Stewart and Elisabeth Ward.
1801 October 29: Daniel Smith and Betsey Stithly.
1801, November 20: James T. Scott and Mary Adgate.
1802, January 14: Benjamin Shrive and Sarah Kitely.
1802, June 10: Holden Spooner and Mary Ballard.
1802, July 19: William Smith and Sarah Morgan.
1802, September 2: Thomes Summers and Rachel Cooper.
1803, January 9: James Timms and Betsey Lightfoot.
1803, February 3: Gilbert Simpson and Susannah Zimmerman.
1803, April 20: John Swann and Ann Belford.
1803, September 11: Daniel Strickland and Susannah Tracey.
1803, October 9: James Sterritt and Polly Mills.
1804, April 19: George Stanley and Mary Church.
1804, September 2: Joshua Sprague and Susannah Lee.
1805, March 14: Frederick Struck and Elisabeth Bogan.
1805, July 27: William C. R. Smith and Mary Morgan.
1806, January 8: Joseph Smisler and Elizabeth McFaden.
1806, February 26: Joseph Smith and Mary Walsh.
1806, September 23: Charles Scott and Elisabeth Beech.
1807, Dec. 17: John Stetwell and Sally Boswell.
1808, December 20: Charles Stone and Hannah Marle.
1809, November 2: Peter Syke and Elisabeth McFaden.
1810, July 10: Thomas Scott and Mary Chaffline.
1811, February 19: Joshua Sheriff and Mary Locker.
1811, June 20: John F. Smith and Martha Kent.
1811, September 26: Richard Stanton and Harriet Perry.
1812, January 8: Samuel Sheriff and Susanna Locker.
1812, April 23: James M. Steuart and Elisabeth Tretcher.
1814, December 25: Charles Smith and Elisabeth Lloyd.
1815, May 2: William R. Steuart and Catherine Reed.
1815, June 4: Llewellyn Sherwood and Polly Robinson.
1815, August 1: William R. Swift and Mary D. Harper.



Stephen Bennett Chapter (Fairmont, Neb.) may be likened unto a ship without a pilot (1919-1920), for our newly elected Regent underwent a serious operation and has since been recuperating in California. Our Secretary made a tour of Ohio and Colorado, having attended but one meeting during the present year; hence our Vice Regent and the various secretaries *pro tem.* have very efficiently guided us.

Our Chapter enjoyed the distinction of tendering the first reception to returned soldiers and sailors of Fairmont, June 25, 1919.

Four new subscribers have been added to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE subscription list, making a total number of 6.

The annual "Price Essay Contest" was concluded in December; subject, "The Panama Canal." The Chapter programs have been both interesting and instructive. The Historian received the appointment of State Chairman of Nebraska D. A. R. Committee "To Prevent Desecration of the Flag," 1919–1920.

At the eighteenth annual State Conference our Chapter was represented by Miss Roxy Ammerman and Miss Mary Badger, delegates; also Misses Elizabeth Wright and Ethel Smith, visitors.

The Historian's compilation of the Historical Sketch Book is nearing completion; it is subdivided into four parts: I. War Service Record of the Soldiers. II. History of Fairmont. III. History of Chapter. IV. Facts Concerning Fillmore County. Fourteen months of patience, perseverance and earnest patriotic devotion made this volume possible.

All financial demands have been complied with whenever expedient.

A brief report, but with eager anticipation of the dawning of a brighter future.

ROXY V. AMMERMAN,
Historian.

General Winfield Scott Chapter (West Winfield, N. Y.) was organized June 25, 1919, and accepted by the National Society October 18, 1919, with 25 members. Since then we have received eight members and two associate members.

Under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Leila C. Burgess, and her competent staff of officers, the Chapter is accomplishing much patriotic and philanthropic work. We have given $15 to the Near East Relief and on Memorial Day were privileged to provide transportation and dinner to the members of the G. A. R. and their wives, who attended exercises in an adjoining town.

In the World War we were represented by one charter member, Myra Watkins Swanson, who served in France as a Red Cross nurse; also seven others, next of kin, serving in various capacities.

Our meetings are now held at the homes of the Chapter members, but as we grow older and stronger, both in membership and finances, we are contemplating a Chapter House, which will not only provide a fitting and pleasant home, but preserve and restore the oldest building in town, around which centres much historic interest.

NELLIE COLE HITEMAN.

Cumberland Valley Chapter (Ida Grove, Iowa) holds yearly 10 regular meetings, and as our by-laws admit only resident members, our attendance has been above the average. Our study this year was American history from 1763 to 1789. Each paper has been comprehensive and well prepared. Roll-call on thrift brought many helpful and sometimes amusing responses. We sent to our State Historian 13 questionnaires, representing six sons, five brothers and two husbands.

Constitution Day we heard a lecture on Americanism by Miss Rice, a Daughter of the American Revolution, of Cedar Falls. At this special meeting we were honored by the presence of the State Regent, who presented the Chapter with its charter, a gift from the Organizing Regent. A social evening followed, the mothers of members being

guests. On Armistice Day our guest was Captain Paul Perigord, of the French Army, who gave an informal talk on France, and especially the war orphans, in whom we were much interested. November 18th we were joint hostesses with the Civic Club and P. E. O., entertaining Mrs. Whitley, who gave an address on Americanization at an open meeting.

We have distributed to Ida County teachers 100 Constitution booklets, and placed 12 copies of the Constitution in public places, furnished 500 copies of the American's creed for public schools, and sent $15 to state Americanization work; $200 was collected and sent to the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association; $31.50 in cash and two boxes of clothing have been given to southern mountain schools, and seven stump socks knitted and sent to the reconstruction hospital. A Maine memorial tablet has been secured.

Our Chapter is taking care of 13 French orphans, a recent bazaar having netted $365, and $30 has been sent to the "Rechickenizing" France Fund. Our contributions to Tilloloy and the Liberty Loan Fund have been reported at previous conferences.

During the past year our membership was 30. We lost one by death and gained one by transfer, and several applications are pending. We have 22 subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

"Some Characteristics of Washington" was the subject of a lecture delivered on February 22d by Doctor Pierce. All items of interest, clippings from newspapers of our Chapter work, are preserved by pasting in a Mark Twain scrap-book, this book to be passed to each succeeding Regent, that she may record, year by year, the work of our Chapter.

Indvidual gifts to Liberty Loan and Historic Spots enable us to say that we have complied with the requirements of National, State and local D. A. R. work.

LAURA A. LYNCH,
Regent.

Major Hugh Moss Chapter (Modesto, Calif.). The Chapter held its regular quota of meetings during the past year; they were well attended and full of interest. The program of the committee was conscientiously followed, to the benefit and pleasure of the Chapter. Our social meetings have been delightful. Our membership list is full. Two members left us because of change of residence, but these vacancies were filled from our waiting list.

Our annual meeting occurred May 31st, at which time we elected officers for the ensuing year. At this meeting was given the report of the war work accomplished by our Chapter during 1918 and 1919. A partial list follows: Surgical garments and dressings, 3615; knitted garments, 168; refugee garments and hospital linens, 228; books, 149; bed comfortables, 7; clothing for France, 7 boxes.

Individual members of the Chapter gave their time and strength generously. One Daughter, Mrs. C. H. Griswold, was secretary of the County American Red Cross; time given, 4642 hours. One Daughter had charge of Junior Red Cross, another was chairman of supplies, and two others were directors in Red Cross work. One Daughter was chairman of the drive for Belgian clothing; 6000 pounds were collected and shipped. Mrs. W. N. Steele, treasurer of the Belgian Relief Committee, realized $225 by making and selling paper knitting bags.

For the benefit of the Chapter's French orphan, a card party was given at the home of one of our members, and we raised $48.50. Children of our members contributed $15 in pennies to the Belgian Fresh Milk Fund. The Chapter gave its quota of $13.50 to the Tilloloy Building Fund; also our contribution of $27.50 to the Liberty Bond of the National Society. We gave the Red Cross fund $137; to the Belgian Relief, $208; to the United War Work, $375. War Savings Stamps purchased by members amounted to $1070; Liberty Bonds purchased during the first four drives amounted to $18,322.

Our war work was aided in great measure by the inspiring leadership of our efficient and well-loved Regent, Mrs. Katherine Evans, who devoted herself faithfully and loyally to this patriotic service.

War work being over, the Chapter has under discussion Americanization work among our foreign-born; also the marking of historic spots in our vicinity.

ELLA G. CHAMBERLAIN,
Historian.

Rev. James Caldwell Chapter (Jacksonville, Ill.) has just completed the purchase of the Governor Joseph Duncan home for a Chapter House, Memorial Hall and Historical Museum. Since the project was launched only last September, the members feel justly proud of having gained their goal in so short a time. It is planned to make of this Chapter House a memorial to the pioneers of Jacksonville and the surrounding county of Morgan, an historical museum, as well as a centre for the club life of the community.

Purchase of the Duncan home was first



GOVERNOR JOSEPH DUNCAN HOUSE BUILT IN 1834 RECENTLY PURCHASED BY THE REV. JAMES CALDWELL CHAPTER OF JACKSONVILLE, ILL., FOR A CHAPTER HOUSE

suggested by Mr. H. H. Bancroft, Assistant Director of the recent Illinois State Centennial Celebration. In the course of his work in this capacity Mr. Bancroft became more and more interested in Illinois history, especially that pertaining to his own home town, Jacksonville. Learning that the Duncan home was to be sold, he suggested to Miss Sara Maria Fairbank, who was Centennial Representative of our district for the women's clubs, the plan which has since been carried out. Miss Fairbank, as it happened, was soon after elected Regent of the Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, and presented the matter to the members at the first meeting last fall. This meeting, through the courtesy of Mrs. E. P. Kirby (then owner of the Duncan home), was held in the very rooms where the Chapter was organized in 1896. The first Mrs. Kirby, daughter of Joseph Duncan and descendant of James Caldwell, was the moving spirit who prompted the organization of our Chapter, and by a pleasing coincidence, Miss Fairbank, now Regent, served as secretary at the first meeting.

The method of raising money for the purchase of the Chapter House was adopted from that used by the Historical Society of Quincy in buying the Governor John Wood home. A room in the house is to be set aside for memorial panel tablets. Any person may, on payment of $100, have the name of any pioneer or prominent or respected citizen of Morgan County inscribed upon a tablet to be placed in this room. Names eligible for tablet panels are not confined to ancestors of members of the Chapter.

So quickly did this plan meet with response from both present and past residents of the county that on the first of May the Chapter was able to pay in cash the entire purchase price of $11,000. After paying for the property, which has a frontage on Duncan Park of 185 feet and a depth of 500 feet, there is money available for installing the tablets and making necessary changes. None of the money paid for tablets has been used for expenses, these having been provided from the proceeds of a concert given by Mrs. Grace

Wood Jess, under the leadership of Mrs. W. Barr Brown, Jr.

In order to hold property it was necessary for the Chapter to incorporate, and such papers have been filed. The local chapter of the S. A. R., which has for years been inactive, is being revived and will probably share in the use of the Chapter House.

While the greatest interest of our members for the past year has centred about the purchase of this historic home, they have continued their usual activities. To the Y. W. C. A. campaign they gave $10 in addition to $34 already given to the "Carry On" Fund. The last $20 was paid on the Rev. James Caldwell Chapter (100). Memorial Scholarship for the Tomassee School and two French orphans have been carried through another year.

The social and patriotic functions began with a Flag Day picnic at the home of Mr. Gates Strawn. Mr. Strawn and his sister, ex-Regent Ellie J. Trabue, were untiring in their aid to the Chapter during the stress of war work, and have been equally zealous in pushing the memorial project.

On Armistice Day at the general celebration in Jacksonville, Mrs. Harriet Nelson read by request a beautiful memorial to the soldier dead of Morgan County, which she had prepared as part of a program for our Chapter. On February 22d a Vesper Service was arranged, but regretfully abandoned on account of the influenza epidemic then prevailing. On May 2d, fifty members attended the American Day exercises at the Opera House, and we also participated in the Memorial Day Services.

During the year over 60 new members have been added to our roll, and that without any especial effort to enlarge our membership.

Our State Conference was attended by Miss Fairbank, Regent, and Mrs Marshall Miller, delegate, and both Miss Fairbank and her sister, Mrs. Edward Carter, expected to attend the National Congress, but were prevented by illness. Mrs. Effie Elper, State Librarian of the D. A. R. and a member of our Chapter, was present at the Congress. Next year the Rev. James Caldwell Chapter will be hostess to the State Conference.

MINNIE W. CLEARY,
Historian.



MISS BETTIE HEREFORD, WEARING THE BEADS OF BETTY WASHINGTON, MEMBER OF THE UDOLPHIA MILLER DORMAN CHAPTER

Udolphia Miller Dorman Chapter (Clinton, Mo.). We open our meetings with prayer; salute to the flag and singing of "America." The Chapter has had 12 regular meetings and four called meetings. The attendance has been good for the year, and members have responded to duties asked of them. We have had as our aim to make "The work of the D. A. R. better known in our city." To accomplish this object, the first regular meeting was presided over by the Regent and entertained at her home, with 20 invited guests. A gavel was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. L. H. Phillips.

Flag Day was observed with even more guests; Missouri Day was celebrated at the home of Mrs. Lawrence Crotty with guests and an appropriate program. One interesting paper on the "Objects of Interest in Missouri," by the Chapter Historian, made all present glad they lived in Missouri. As is our custom, Washington's Birthday was celebrated with a tea, to which all were invited.

Our special work for the year has been historical, and we feel proud of the results. Of special interest is tracing, by interviews with stage drivers, pioneers and old soldiers, the old Military Road, from its source at Jefferson City to Nevada, the old Harmony Missouri Trail and the Booneville Granby Lead Road.

We had a picnic in order to visit some old cemeteries and copy inscriptions. Two hundred and seventy-five were copied that day. The home of an old resident of the

county was visited. He has since celebrated his 100th birthday. Pictures were taken of him and the house he built 70 years ago. The Chapter is proud to have as our honorary member, Miss Betty Hereford, a great-niece of George Washington, who wears the beads of Betty Washington. Through the efforts of the Historian, Miss Mabel Houdeshell, we have to our credit the following: History of Marker erected by Chapter, History and Life of Revolutionary Soldier Buried in Henry County, and the copy of Naturalization Paper of Jacob Miller, Connecticut Roster of Revolutionary Troops, History of First Store in Clinton, Mo., Battle of Clinton, Names of Early Settlers of Henry County, Names of Members Belonging to the Home Guards, Civil War notes of Henry County, picture of inscription gatherers, 275 inscriptions, picture of Squire Paul and a sketch of his life, 12 Soldier Service Records, and the Life of Earl Douglass—our Gold Star; Early History of Presbyterian Church of Clinton, Early History of Clinton 11 Historical Sketches of Revolutionary Ancestors.

No Regent could have a better corps of officers. We have gained 15 new members; have had the American Creed printed and placed in all the schools; received the honor certificate from the State Regent in recognition of service rendered during the country's need, and the Chapter has been placed on the Roll of Honor of the Missouri Society.

MABEL HOUDESHELL, *Historian.*

Menominee Chapter (Menominee, Mich.) reports the following summary of work from February, 1919, to February, 1920:

Officers for the year were: Regent, Mrs. Chas. Hutchinson; Vice Regent, Mrs. G. A. Blesch; Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Wells; Treasurer, Mrs. George Power; Registrar, Mrs. Fabian Trudell; Historian, Mrs. A. Wesley Bill. The Chapter has held 21 regular, Board and special meetings. Seven new members have been welcomed, making our present membership 49, 14 of whom are non-resident. Five members take the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE and a copy is taken for the library. We own two $50 Liberty Bonds. Though the Armistice was signed 15 months ago, war's aftermath enlisted the sympathies of the members in the following manner: In February at the Red Cross rooms we made 32 " property bags " for soldiers in the hospitals at a cost of $5.52. We sent 90 glasses of jelly to Camp Custer for hospital use.

We presented the G. A. R. with 45 flags, to be used Memorial Day in memory of Menominee County boys who died overseas or in service in this country. Our Chapter voted to plant a tree annually in memory of our soldier dead of all wars, each tree to have a D. A. R. marker, the trees to be planted at the approach to the cemetery. Five dollars was devoted to a fund for purchasing chocolate for Michigan soldier boys coming through New York. Ten dollars was sent to the Serbian Relief Fund.

We purchased several volumes of the Smithsonian Reports to complete our file and had them bound. Later we received a gift from a charter member of the first 13 volumes, handsomely bound, so we have several newly bound volumes for sale.

In April the members of the D. A. R. signed a petition to the City Council to have the laws of the State of Michigan, in regard to slot machines, punch boards and other gambling devices, enforced. Mrs. Vennema, chairman of the Boys' Club, and the Regent, Mrs. Hutchinson, presented the petition in person, Mrs. Vennema making a spirited appeal for the good of the boys. The Council agreed to suppress these gambling devices.

The Chapter has contributed to the State budget $33, to the Boy Scouts' campaign $10 and to the county quota for the National Y. W. C. A. campaign $10. It was wholly through the instrumentality of Miss Wilda Sawyer and our Regent representing the D. A. R. that $160 of the $200 apportioned to our county was raised.

Great praise is due Mrs. Harmon and our Flag Committee, who worked untiringly, cutting out and selling red arrows, flags and other patriotic emblems in honor of the homecoming of the 32d (or Red Arrow) Division. The city tendered them a royal reception, with arches, banners, bands, parades and a banquet, while hundreds of school girls strewed their path with flowers. Scores of the D. A. R. arrows were in evidence. The Fourth of July also found Mrs. Harmon at her post. She sold during the year 289 flags, netting our Chapter $319.35.

Along the line of " Americanization " we report 800 copies of the American's Creed printed at a cost of $2 and distributed to the schools, to be pasted in the history books. We also had posters printed containing the words, " Speak American." These are to be hung in public places.

The " D. A. R. Boys' Club " continues with unabated interest. To Mrs. Vennema, chairman, and all the women who have so faithfully assisted night after night, too much praise cannot be given. The club has been the recipient of many gifts, three bookcases, over 150 books, a vacuum cleaner, a year's subscription to *Popular Mechanics* and *The*



MENOMINEE CHAPTER, D. A. R., MENOMINEE, MICH. TABLET MARKING THE INDIAN TRAIL UNVEILED AUGUST, 1919

Round Table, over 50 records and a piano-player with 75 rolls, $100 from Mr. J. W. Wells, who generously furnished the gymnasium, besides other gifts of money, about $150 in all. The "Cloverland Quintet" gave a fine concert at the Club with a silver offering, which netted the club $17. Mrs. Vennema has written a history of the club for the *Cloverland Magazine,* which was reproduced in the *Menominee Herald,* and the July number of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE contains a history of the club by Mrs. Bill, with three full-page illustrations.

Whether this publicity is responsible for the invitation from the International Federation of Boys Clubs to become a member of that body we know not; certain it is that clubs can join only on invitation, and as ours is the only one represented from Michigan, the members of the D. A. R. and the club, now numbering over 400 boys, feel perhaps a pardonable pride when they look at the Certificate of Membership properly framed and hanging in the clubrooms.

On August 5th a committee from the Chapter marked the following historic spots:

The site of the "First Christian Mission," established on the Menominee River by Father Claude Allouez in 1670, at what is known as Mission Point, on the Wisconsin side of the river.

The site of "Louis Chappie's Trading Post," "Marinette's House" and the "First Boat Landing" on the river, all within what was "Chappie's Stockade." Louis Chappie was the first permanent white man on the Menominee, a French Canadian Voyageur acting as agent for the American Fur Company; he established a post on the Wisconsin side of the river in 1796.

Marinette, or Madame Farnsworth, known locally as "Queen Marinette,' was the daughter of a Frenchman and his Indian wife, a woman of strong character, respected by both Indians and whites. Hers was the first frame house on the river. The city of Marinette bears her name.

Charles McLeod came to the Menominee River in 1832. He married Elizabeth Jacobs, daughter of "Marinette." He owned much land on the Menominee side of the river, and operated the first ferry. He was a fur trader, hunter and trapper. For the benefit of his family and others he built the first schoolhouse on the river.

The "Sturgeon War" between the Chippewas and Menominees was fought along the banks of the river, the exact date not

known, but according to the Indian legends about 1680. The fighting began over the sturgeon in the river, hence its name. The Menominees constructed a dam near the first rapids, preventing the fish from going up the river, thus cutting off supplies. War immediately followed, in which the Menominees were completely routed. The dam was torn out and peace followed, though the Menominees never regained their full power. This D. A. R. marker is on the Menominee side of the river.

The Chapter is indebted to Mrs. Sawyer, former Historian, for sketches of these historic spots, copies of which have been sent to the State Historian.

An event of unusual interest was conducted under the auspices of our Chapter August 7, 1919.

Two years ago Mrs. McCormick, then Regent, presented the Chapter with a handsome bronze tablet to mark an Indian trail. We cannot narrate the many wearisome delays which deferred this celebration, but the eventful day at last arrived.

The fine granite boulder was presented by Mr. Cook to the Chapter. The Michigan Pioneer Historical Society and the Menominee County Historical Society held a joint meeting in Menominee, August 6th and 7th, the unveiling of this tablet forming a part of the program, so there were present representatives from lower Michigan, as well as from the Upper Peninsula. After a selection by the Municipal Band, the Regent, Mrs. Hutchinson, opened the exercises by stating the reason for our gathering and calling upon Rev. A. W. Bill, a long-time resident of the city, to deliver the dedicatory address.

The two sons of the donor, Morrison and Wellsley McCormick, reverently unveiled the marker, not allowing "Old Glory" to touch the ground. The tablet bore the following inscription:

"This tablet marks the Bay Du Noquet Trail
of the Menominee and other Indian tribes.
United States mail carriers, and the earliest
fur traders;
also the Indian Cemetery.
Placed by the Menominee Chapter of the
Daughters of the American Revolution, 1917."

On the tablet is the Indian tomahawk, the arrows, peace pipe, and the National emblem of the D. A. R. Society.

A spectacular performance, replete with patriotic fire, was then enacted, called "To Arms for Liberty." Fifteen girls, representing the Allied Nations, appeared one by one, giving their reasons for engaging in the fight for liberty; as America came into view bearing a large American flag, a burst of applause greeted her, and as the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" from the band were heard, the audience arose. The presence of the Camp Fire Girls, the Washpetonias and Unalyias," in Indian costume, added picturesqueness to the scene.

(Mrs. A. W.) Harriet W. Bill,
Historian.

O'Fallon Chapter (O'Fallon, Mo.). The Chapter celebrated its tenth anniversary on April 24, 1920, with a delightful meeting at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Arthur McClure. An interesting feature of the program was the history of the Chapter given by Miss Marcia Williams. Two new members were welcomed at this meeting.

Americanization is the leading topic of our program this year. Six of our members are teachers of rural and village schools. The pupils in these schools have learned the American Creed. Schools are opened with the salute to the flag, singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," and reciting the American Creed. We have placed poster copies of the Constitution of the United States in public schools and public places. One of our members, teaching in a public school in Pueblo, Col., has given much of her time and energy to work in night schools for foreigners.

On Flag Day, O'Fallon Chapter gave an afternoon picnic at Lea Ridge School grounds. Members of St. Charles and Wentzville D. A. R. Chapters were present. A short patriotic program was given and at 6 o'clock a bountiful basket dinner was served.

We have continued our contribution to the French Orphan Fund. "Our orphan" has written to our Regent and other members during the year. He expresses gratitude for our interest and shows improvement in English and composition. We have contributed $10 to Near East Relief Fund. At our last meeting $5 was given towards the Americanization Scholarship Fund, with the promise of more. We sent a collection of pictures and magazine illustrations to the schools in France, in response to an appeal published in the *Literary Digest.* At the January meeting each member present turned in a dollar which she had earned.

Our Regent, Mrs. Arthur McCluer, presented a silver tablespoon with date 1796 to the D. A. R. Museum. At our Kansas City Conference we received honor certificate, showing we were 100 per cent. on the National Society Liberty Loan Bond and Reconstruction Fund.

Mrs. Curtis McCluer,
Historian.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

8821. McCombs-McMillen.—Archibald McCombs m Eliz. McMillen in Scotland & came to America before Rev. Issue: Eliz. m John Urkson; Alex., James, Agnes, b 1781; Hannah, b 1801, at Princeton, Schenectady Co., N. Y. Wanted, parentage & dates of Eliz. McMillen & Archibald McCombs. Did Archibald give Rev service?

(a) Bennett.—Parentage desired of Ruby Bennett, b July 15, 1775, in New Bedford, Mass.; d Oakhill, 1827; m 1st ———Egleston; 2d James Austin in Durham, Green Co., N. Y., 1802. Ch: James, Adelia m ——— Ramsey; Albert, b 1808; Alanson Gates who d in Wash.

(b) Hannah-Douglas.—Thomas Hannah m Agnes Douglas at the Mill of the Garleighs, Galoway, Scotland, abt 1767. Ch: John, Hughy, Wm. m Nancy McCombs in Schenectady 1801, Mary m ——— Moore, Janet, a dau who m ——— McCormick & one who m ——— Armstrong. Hannah & Douglas gen desired.

(c) Cornwall-Swann.—Wanted, gen of Wm. Cornwell, b Oct. 9, 1768, m Mary F. Swann, b 1775, moved from Va. to Louisville, Ky., where ch were b. James, b 1795, m ——— Bennett; Edith m ——— Bennett & moved to Louisiana; Peter m, 1836, Mary Hart; Wm. m Matilda Johnson; Ann m Wm. Grigsby; Phoebe m 1st ——— McIntosh, 2d ——— Ridney; Edward, b 1809, m Nancy Johnson; Bayless; Mary m John Kirby; Thomas; Burwell Harrison m Caroline Brokaw. Was Wm. Cornwell's father in Rev?

(d) Ruble-Billings.—Henry Ruble, b 1771, prob in New Orleans, went to Vincennes, Ind., with Gen. Harrison & was in War of 1812, & was appointed Judge of the Court 1827. He m Ester Billings from Conn., whose 1st husband was ——— Hatch, Mayor of Cincinnati. Their ch were: George m Indiana Westfall, 1827, & moved to New Orleans; Henry m Mary ———; Sarah, b 1804, m Henry Post Brokaw, 1822; Louise d young. Wanted, Ruble & Billings gen.—C. C. A. M.

8822. De Vinne.—Wanted, gen & name of w of Michael De Vinne, of Hagerstown, Md. His son Thomas was b there 17 June, 1792, & moved with his parents to Ohio, near Marietta.—E. H. A.

8823. Holley-Hawley.—Wanted, parentage of Clausen Holley or Hawley, b 1756, d 1832, m Sarah Weller. Both buried at Stony Hill near Danbury, Conn.

(a) Ward-Drake.—Wanted, parentage of Mary Drake, b April 30, 1731, d Feb. 20, 1801, & date of m to Caleb Ward.—H. R. W.

8824. Johnston.—John Johnston, corporal under Capt. Moffitt & Col. Watson enlisted from York Dist., S. C., moved to Tenn. & d 1818; m, 1774, Martha Allison at Baltimore, Md. Ch: Robert, John, Andrew, Alexander, Sallie, Rosie, Peggy & Posey. His w drew a pension. Did Martha Allison's father give Rev service? Give proof.

(a) Bell.—Wm. Bell, ensign, Augusta Co. Militia, Capt. Chas. Lewis, 1773, m ——— Love. Their dau Dorcas m Joseph Peyton,

whose mother's name was Whitney. All these families were from Augusta Co., Va. Wanted, any Rev service, with proof.

(b) COOPER-HAMILTON.—Hugh Cooper, of Chester Dist., S. C., had ch: Robert, John & Eliz. Robert enlisted, promoted to captain in Col. Lacy's Regt. & was at Sumter's defeat, m Jane Hamilton. Wanted, Hamilton gen & Rev service, with proof.

(c) SMITH.—James Smith & w Lilis ———, of S. C., had ch: Robert, James; g-ch: Robert Orville Smith & Narcissa Tophall Smith. Wanted, Smith gen, with record of Rev service.—A.

8825. TRIPP. — Peleg Tripp, b 1723, d Exeter, R. I., served in Rev; m Sarah ———. Wanted, dates of m & d, name & gen of w Sarah ——— & names & dates of ch.

(a) Parentage wanted of Peleg Tripp, b 1755, South Kingston, R. I., d 1838, Chestertown, N. Y., m Mary Samist.

(b) Parentage wanted of Benjamin Tripp, b 1745, d 1801, in R. I.; m Elizabeth ———.

(c) Wanted, gen of Anne Tripp, b Feb. 12, 1752, d January 4, 1828, m John Christy & lived in Dutchess Co., N. Y. Ch: Benj., Margaret, Sarah, Richard, Leonard, John, William & Anne.—E. M. C.

8826. WHEELER-RICE. — Wanted, gen of Rachel Wheeler, who m Charles Rice, April 26, 1711, at Marlboro, Mass., & resided at Westboro, Mass. Admitted to Church, Aug. 24, 1729.—I. S. E.

8827. HERREN,-HERRING-WADSWORTH.—Alexander Herring, b 1773/4, m, 1795, Nancy Wadsworth. Wanted, Herring & Wadsworth gen.

(a) PHILLIPS.—Levi, b 1750, was the son of Reuben Phillips. Wanted, names of wives of both Levi & Reuben, also Rev service, with proof, if any.

(b) CAMPBELL-ADAMS.—Wanted, parentage of Wm. Campbell, who m Jane Adams, 1787. They were living in York Co., S. C., in 1788. Adams gen wanted. Would like to correspond with any one tracing these lines.—E. C. A.

8828. MARTIN.—In a previous copy of magazine the Martin gen is desired. It is stated that Peter Martin, of W. Va., had a son who m Eliz. ———. What authority have you for thinking they came from Va.? There is Colonial service on this line.—C. H. J.

8829. TAYLOR.—Wanted, dates of b, d & m of Rachael Gibson, w of Col. George Taylor, & of Ann Pendleton, w of their son James Taylor, who served as lieutenant in Orange Co. Militia, Va.—J. S.

8830. WATERS-HARDIN.—Lydia Waters m Martin Hardin abt 1750. Wanted, Waters & Hardin gen. Was Martin an immigrant or was he b in Va..? Did he have Rev service? Give proof.—J. F. L.

8831. PHELPS-YOST.—Wanted, complete gen, with dates of John Phelps & his 1st w, Sophia Yost. Ch: Vincent, Hetty, Permelia, b Feb. 1, 1815, & Fred. These ch were taken by an aunt. Mrs. Elizabeth Hassenger, b 1776, d 1850, when their father m again. Was there Rev service in either of these lines? Give proof.—F. C.

8832. MONNET.—Sarah Rebecca Monnet, b 1795, m John Morrow, 1813. Their dau Frances, b Dec. 4, 1830, in Vincennes, Ind., m James Hopkins in Phelps Co., Mo., 1848. The Monnet family is from Maryland. Wanted, gen & Rev service, if any.—M. L. H. C.

8833. MILLER-DRAKE.—Agnes Drake m ——— Miller & lived in Columbia Co., Pa. Ch: Montgomery, Lawrence, Wm., Cyrus, John & Mary. Wanted, Miller & Drake gen.

(a) LYONS-HAMER.—Mary Miller, b 1800, m James B. Lyons, of Northumberland Co., Pa., an uncle or cousin of General Thomas Lyons Hamer, of Pa. & Ohio. Wanted, Lyons & Hamer gen & Rev service, with proof.—A. S. M.

8834. LUKE.—Gen. Andrew Lewis had dau Polly, who m, 1st, John Luke, of Alexandria, Va.; 2d, Alexander Keith Marshall, of Kentucky. Wanted, names of ch of John Luke & data concerning them.—E. E. L.

8835. SMITH-PRICE.—Maj. John Price, Rev soldier, lived in Gloucester & Monmouth Cos., N. J., during the Rev. He had dau Anne, who m John Smith, of Monmouth Co., & moved to "the Redstone Country" in Pa. Their ch: Reuben, James & others. Wanted, information concerning descendants & to get into communication with them.—W. E. P.

8836. SHANKLIN.—Thomas, Edward, John & Robert Shanklin lived in Augusta Co., Va. Father's name wanted. Thomas m Eleanor ———, & d 1774. Wanted, name & gen of Eleanor. Where did these bros go from Va.? K. D. S.

8837. FINDLEY-HERVEY.—James, Samuel & Hon. Wm. Findley, bros, came to Cumberland Co., Pa., in 1763 from Ireland, later moving to Westmoreland Co., Pa. Wanted, names & gen of James's wife. Their son Abel d 1842, m Eliz. Hervey & lived in Indiana Co., Pa.; both buried near West Lebanon. Ch: James, b 1801; Jennie m ——— Long; Wm., who moved to Ky.; David, b 1807, m Anna Kerr; Eliza m ——— Dray; Pollie m Joseph Fulmer; Mariah m Dr. Wade; Mattie & Abel, twins; Harvey F. & Nancy, twins; Eleanor m Joseph McKallip. Wanted, Hervey gen & Rev service, with proof.

(a) LOVE-YOUNG.—Wanted, gen of Jane

Love who m Wm. Kerr & lived in Westmoreland Co., Pa.; also gen of Margaret Young who m Wm. Kerr, Jr.

(b) MYLER.—Gen of Susanna Myler who m Wm. McLaughlin & lived in Westmoreland Co., Pa., desired.

(c) STEARN-STARN.—Wanted, gen of Wm. Stearn or Starn who served in War of 1812. His dau m Charles Chester Burnham.—M. A. F.

8838. ROYS-JOHNSON.—Rufus Alson Roys, b in Cheshire, Conn., m Mary Salome Johnson. Wanted, gen or any information of either family.—L. S. D. F.

8839. HARMAN.—Jacob Harman came from Holland & settled in Pa.; m twice. Ch: Mary Ann m John Cummins, Savannah, Ga.; Sarah m Mr. Brown; Hannah m Dr. Dick, of Alexandria, Va., one of the physicians called in consultation for Gen. Washington; Wm. N. m Judith Wilkinson Hurd. There are four Jacob Harmans on the Pa. Muster Rolls, which is this Jacob?—N. S. H.

8840. PADDOCK.—Horace Paddock, b Mar. 13, 1775, m Abigail E., b Nov. 15, 1777, d Mar. 11, 1849. Ch: Laura, Horace B., Samantha, Nathan D., & Andrew E.; g-sons: Judge David Paddock, Hiram, Hedges, Jerome & Eugene. Paddock gen desired; also name & gen of Horace's w Abigail. Was Zachariah Paddock, D.D., b Dec. 20, 1789, in Montgomery Co., N. Y., son of Thomas & Eliz. Paddock, related to this family?—G. M. L.

8841. HALSTEAD-SMITH. — Wanted, gen of Gershom Halstead, of Newburgh, N. Y., b 1749, d June, 1822, served in Rev War in Col. McClaughry's 2d Regt., N. Y. Militia; also gen of his w Mary Smith, b 1753, d April 18, 1839. Both buried in Old Town Burying Ground, Newburgh.—E. C. McG.

8842. TAYLOR-OWEN.—Gen desired of Wm. Taylor & his w Mary ———. Their son James, b 1731, m Nancy Owen 1755, lived in Cumberland Co., Va., 1761, then moved to Henry Co., & later to Granger Co., Tenn., in 1794. Information also desired abt George & Eleanor Owen, parents of Nancy, b 1738, who lived in Cumberland Co., Va.—J. H. H.

8843. BENHAM-BENNETT. — Sedgwick Benham, b Mar. 26, 1795, d Aug. 15, 1876, m Mar. 20, 1817, Betsey Bennett, b Mar. 27, 1798, d Apr. 23, 1860. Ch: James b 1818; Sarah Ann b 1820; Wm. b 1822; Cynthia b 1830; Emily b 1833; James b 1836. Wanted, parentage of Sedgwick Benham & Betsey Bennett, & proof of Rev service. Would like to correspond with descendants of the above.

(a) BINGHAM-GAGE.—John Bingham, b July 1, 1790, m Jan. 6, 1819, Lucy Gage, b Feb. 6, 1798. Ch: Almeron b 1819; George, b 1821, moved to Kan. in the 1880s & d in Westboro, Mass.; Caroline b 1822; Caroline S. b 1824; Helen M. b 1826; Eliz. A. b 1828; Chas. H. b 1830; Julia A. b 1834; John, b 1837, lived in Milwaukee; Harriet Lacy b 1840. Several ch lived in N. Y. & others in Illinois. Wanted, parentage of John Bingham & of Lucy Gage, & any Rev service in either line.—W. B. B.

8844. GALLION.—Phoebe Gallion b in Maryland 1801, m Adam Caldwell. Her 1st cousin, Eliz. Patterson, m Jerome Bonaparte. Wanted, Gallion gen, with dates.—A. H. S.

8845. COTTON.—Wanted, gen and any information of Elijah Cotton, b 17—, d 1836, m Nov. 15, 1808, Sarah Taggert in Concord, Cabarras Co., N. C. She d in 1850. Ch: Valentine, Elijah B., Caroline, Mary, Sarah Preston, Martha, John, George Cicero & Virginia.

(a) GIBSON.—Mary Gibson, b Oct., 1828, in Copiah Co., Miss., m Elijah B. Cotton, April, 1847. Wanted, Gibson gen.—M. C. S.

ANSWERS

4847. (2) WASHBURN-JONES.—Gabriel Washburn m Priscilla Jones, who was g-dau of Gideon Mallet & his w Mary Lombard. Gideon Mallet d 1771, & his will recorded in Charleston, S. C., mentions 1 dau Agnes, who m Pierre Mallier, whose will is in Ga. State Library. Priscilla Jones may be her dau. You can get Gideon Mallet's will by writing to Judge Frank M. Bryan, Probate Court, Charleston, S. C.—*Mrs. J. N. Bateman,* 12 Della-Manta, Atlanta, Ga.

4908. WEARE. — Abigail, dau of Mesheck Weare, 1st pres of N. H., & Mehitable Wainwright, m Stephen Lang (no dates), son of Samuel Weare Lang & Mary Eastman.—*Mrs. F. C. Buckley,* 1610 16th St., Superior, Wis.

5010. BAKER-RICH. The father of Elizabeth & Bathsheba Rich was Jonathan Rich, Sr. Child's Gazetteer of Strafford states that Jonathan Rich was an early settler of Lyme N. H. and moved from there to Strafford, Vt. He d Feb. 27, 1814; Abigail, w of Jonathan Rich, Sr. d there Aug. 28, 1811 age 75 yrs. From Strafford Town Records. Jonathan Rich Sr. served in the Rev. with sons, Jonathan jr. and David. Vt. Rev. Roll. Page 21; The name Jonathan Rich is found on Capt John Alger's Co. for such soldiers as assisted the people of Strafford in their retreat, also the service of horses employed in said service. Dated Thetford Aug. 14, 1777. Page 25. Jonathan Rich was one of the Scouts sent out to reconnoitre Strafford Settlements after the retreat. Out two days. Page 275. Name appears on the payroll of Capt. John Powell's Co. of Militia in the alarm of Barnard & Royalton, etc. Out

seven days. Page 339. Name, Jonathan Rich, served five days; one of the three man sent as scout, who went from Strafford Feb. 18, 1781, and went to Dog River, which is 25 miles, and found themselves, by order of Israel Smith, Maj. Page. 384. Name appears on pay-roll of Capt. Abner Seely's Co. from the beginning of the campaign 1781 to the 30th of June in said year. 537. Name on pay roll of Capt. Abner Seely's Co. in Col. Benj. Wait's Battalion in the service of the State of Vt. from the first day of July, 1781, to the 30th day of Nov., 1781, inclusive. Commencing July 1, 1781, ending Nov. 9, 1781; serving 132 days. Child's Gazetteer states that Jonathan & David Rich, bros, were born in Strafford, Vt., and that their ancestors came from Ct. This last may be true, but Ada (Rich) Hackett, told me that her father, David Rich, was b in Strom, Botetout Co., Va., and had relatives there and in Mass. That a bro of David went to Mass. on visit, and was persuaded to go on a cruise, and on their way home they stopped in Va. to see the relatives there. A heavy sea was on and a hard storm came up when within sight of the Mass. port, and the vessel, with nearly all on board, was lost within sight of home, among them a passenger. Think the History of Cape Cod speaks of this incident. 2. Signing the Association Test will admit to the D. A. R. If C. M. P. will write to me, have other items can give about Bathsheba and hus. Would also like all data she has in Rich line. Am especially anxious to get the Jonathan Rich, Sr.—*Mrs. Wallace Dana Smith*, 126 Wibird St., Portsmouth, N. H.

6057. (6) Eaton.—Wm. Eaton did not sign the Assn. Test in N. H., but his name appears on pension roll in 1819, and he was then 94 years old. Transferred from Orlean Co., Vt. Wm. Eaton in Mass. service; placed on pension in 1832 when 79 yrs old. Vol. 1, page 203: 229. N. H. Rev. Roll. Page 203. Name (Recd of Timothy Walker) In Capt. Whitcomb's Co. At Pierce's Island. (Off Portsmouth N. H.) as private, in Capt. Nathaniel Hobbs Co. 1775. Vol. 2. N. H. Rev. Roll. Page 488. Private; engagement June 11, 1778. In Capt. Ezekiel Gile's Co. Page 489. Private; enlisted from Seabrook N. H. among those recruits for the Army in R. I.

6057 (4) Caleb Swain's name does not appear in the N. H. Rev. Roll, nor did he sign the Assn. Test. There was a Caleb Swain mentioned in Vol. I New Hampshire State Papers, pages 2, 12, and again in Vol. 3, page 901, but this Caleb served in the *French & Indian Wars*. Possibly you may find him in the Mass. Roll as many N. H. men served there. Was Reuben Swain a connection?

6057 (5) McClintock.—Alexander McClintock, signed the Assn. Test in Hillsboro, N. H. In Vol. 2. N. H. State Papers, Rev. Roll, pages 546; 582. Page 546; Private; entered Aug. 6, 1778; discharged Aug. 27. On pay roll of Capt. Jonas Bowman's Co. in Col. Moses Kelleys Regt. of Volunteers, which marched from State of N. H. and joined the Continental Army Aug., 1778, at R. I. Page 582. Name among Hillsborough N. H. Volunteers for R. I. and dated Aug. 8, 1778 and was paid *TAN Pounds*. Page 259, Vol. 4. Signed his name for receiving the Tan Pounds. Alexander McClintok of Hillsborough N. H. Vol. 3. Page 918. Either this same Alexander McClintock or his father, was on Muster Roll of Capt. Winslow's Co. in 1755; then he was Sergt. and entered Oct. 3, discharged Nov. 2, and served 30 days. Name in Muster Roll of 20 soldiers reserved by his Excellency's orders 30 days after the other men were dismissed who were employed on the Ct. River.

6363. Pollard.—Wm. Pollard, of Coventry, Warwickshire, Eng., m Mary Farmer, dau of John Farmer & w Isabella Hutton Wiswall, widow of Thomas Wiswall, of Wykin & Brinklin, Eng. They had 7 ch. Son Thomas Pollard, gent, came to Billerica, Mass., 1691, d Apr. 4, 1724; m there Nov. 6, 1692, Sarah Farmer, d May 3, 1725, dau of Edward, his own cousin. Their son Wm., b Aug. 3, 1698, m Nov. 23, 1726, Experience Wheeler. They were of Lancaster & Bolton. Their son John, of Bolton & Lancaster, Mass., b 1729, d May 10, 1814, 85 yrs old, m 1758 Elizabeth Williams, of Groton, Mass., b 1738, d May 4, 1816, 78 yrs. They settled in western part of Berlin, Mass. & later on the Merrick Rand homestead. Ch: (1) John, b Sept. 15, 1758, m Naomi or Marion Waldron, no ch. (2) Wm. b 1760. (3) Walter, b Oct. 21, 1761, 4 wives & 3 ch. (4) Betty Elizabeth, b Mar. 6, 1763, m Gates Thurston, of Lancaster, 3 ch. (5) Abner, b Sept. 12, 1764, 2 wives & 16 ch. (6) Amos, b July 19, 1766, m Patty Phelps, 10 ch. (7) John 2d, b June 25, 1768. (8) Moses, b June 12, 1770, went to sea. (9) Aaron, b July 14, 1772, m Ann Taylor, of Harvard. (10) Gardner, b May 3, 1774, m Lucy Hayward. (11) Mary, b March 15, 1776. (12) Susan, b June 25, 1778, m Wm. C. Reed, of Charleston, their dau Maria Theresa Reed. Ref., Pollard Genealogy, by Stephen Pollard, of Belmont, N. Y. Printed by Frank L. Pollard, of East Orange, N. Y., 1902, & Hist. of Berlin, 1895, page 449.—*Mrs. Geo. R. Blinn*, Bedford, Mass.

6586. Caldwell.—If you will give dates, etc., I will be glad to help you with your Caldwell

line or will put you in touch with one who can.—*Miss Eleanor P. Caldwell,* Barnwell, S. C.

6627. HARDING.—John Harding, head of the family in Devonshire, Eng., b 1567, d 1637. Ch: Richard, Amos, John, Joseph, Lemuel & Oliver. He was the elder bro of Wm. Harding, the father of Mary, afterwards Lady George. His sons Richard, John & Joseph came to America with the party of Gov. George in 1623. Richard's 1st w, name unknown, was the mother of Stephen & John; his 2d w, Elizabeth ———, was mother of Lydia. Stephen, b 1623, d Feb. 20, 1698, m Bridget Estance, dau of Thomas. Abt 1647 he left the original home at Weymouth & joined the colony established by Roger Williams, going to Swansea & then to Providence. Ch: John, Stephen, Abraham & 4 daus. Abraham's 1st w had ch: Israel, Stephen & John; 2d w, Deborah ———, had 2 daus & 1 son, d Nov. 23, 1694. Capt. Stephen, b at Providence 1681, went from there to Warwick, & engaged in commerce with his bro Israel, sailing from New London. His ch: John, Abraham, Stephen, Thomas & Israel. His son Stephen, b at Warwick, R. I., 1723, m 1748 Amy Gardiner, dau of Stephen Gardiner, of Gardiner's Lake, New London, Conn., & the following year settled in Colchester, Conn. This is a copy from a book compiled by W. J. Harding, pub. 1907.—*Mrs. O. F. Cranford Klaber,* Washington.

6627. HARDING.—Amy Gardiner, b Feb. 17, 1725, m 1743 Stephen Harding in Colchester, Conn. Family records of both Stephen Gardiner & Stephen Harding are to be found in Colchester. Stephen Harding, a Quaker, moved from East Greenwich, R. I., to what is now Montville, Conn., in 1731. See "Baker's History of Montville." Amy Gardiner was dau of Stephen Gardiner, b Feb. 24, 1704, Kingston, R. I., d 1776, & his w Frances Congdon, b Dec. 6, 1703, dau of Benj. Congdon. Stephen was the son of Stephen & Amy Shearman Gardiner, & g-son of George Gardiner the emigrant, of R. I.—*Mrs. E. M. Bamford,* 91 N. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

6627. HARDING.—I have much data relating to Stephen Harding & his w Amy Gardiner, as I have joined the D. A. R. on the services of Stephen Harding, 1723–1789, capt & mem of Committee of Inspection, & also of his son Thomas. There were 9 sons & 4 daus in this family.—*Mrs. O. L. Trenary,* Kenosha, Wis.

6621. STONE.—Col. Nathan Stone, Rev soldier, came with his father-in-law, Samuel Matherson, to Maple Hill, Vt., from Mass. See "Early History of Shaftsbury & Bennington, Vt."; also "Stone Genealogy."—*Mrs. Lott Woodworth,* Cambridge, N. Y.

6614. BLANKENBAKER. — Nicholas Blankenbaker is buried in Shelby Co. His application for a pension is on record in the Court House.—*Mrs. E. B. Smith,* 721 Main St., Shelbyville, Ky.

6609. WRIGHT.—If the Caleb Wright wanted was a Vermont man, his father was a Rev soldier, & Caleb, the son, was in War of 1812, but the marriage was not the same. This Caleb m a Miss Priest, 1790.—*P. O. Box* 57, Charleston, N. H.

6627. MCGAFFEE.—The Association Test for the Town of Gilsam, N. H., can be found in "Hayward's History of Gilsam, N. H.," page 35, and a test of the same nature was probably required in other N. H. towns. The test reads as follows: "We the Subscribers do hereby solomnly engage & promise that we will to the utmost of our Powers, at the risque of our Lives, Fortunes, with Arms oppose the hostile proceedings of the British Fleets & Arms against the United American Colonies." In the first census of the United States, 1790, in Sandwich, N. H., the name of John McGaffee is found.—*Nathan H. Jones,* Poultney, Vt.

6631. DE COSTON.—Ebenezer Coston, b Sept. 10, 1765, at Londonderry, Conn., or Francestown, N. H., d Feb. 17, 1814, at Lysander or Sherburne, N. Y., m Jan. 14, 1783, Sarah J. Hale. Ch: Elizabeth, b June 26, 1786, m Alfred Skinner; Jane, b 1789, m Joshua Leonard & 2d Miles Norton; Julia Jemima, b June 4, 1798, m Wm. Love; Submit, m Elhanan Phetteplace; Alfred, started for Oregon 1850, killed by Indians; Lara, m Jane Wallace; Finette m Solomon Cushman. Ebenezer Coston enlisted in Francestown, N. H., May 7, 1782, for 3 yrs in Capt. Isaac Fry's Co., 1st N. H. Regt., commanded by Lieut. Col. Henry Dearborn; transferred at Newberry, N. Y., June 11, 1783, to the Commander-in-Chief's Guard, commanded by Lieut. Col. Wm. Colfax; discharged at West Point, Dec. 20, 1783. Ref., page 143 "Commander-in-Chief's Guard, Revolutionary War," by Chas. E. Godfrey, pub. by Stevenson Smith Co., Washington.—*Mrs. D. K. Moore,* 143 Elmhurst Ave., Detroit, Mich.

6634. LEBARON.—According to "The Descendants of Francis Lebaron," James Lebaron had no Rev record, although his sons & daus' husbands were in the Rev.—*Mrs. Geo. H Wright,* Cambridge, N. Y., P. O. Box 180.



Mc Cormack

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Cook

McCORMICK

MacCormick, M'Cormic, MacCarmack & M'Cormac. The prefix "Mc" originally meant "son of," like "Fitz" in Anglo-Norman, & "O" in Celtic.

One branch of the McCormick family traces back to St. David, King of Scotland, & Queen Matilda. Robert, the Bruce and James I, of Scotland, are also in this line.

The progenitor of one branch of the American family was James McCormick, a signer of an address to William III & Mary, dated July 29, 1689. His two sons, Hugh b 1695, & Thomas b 1702, were Pennsylvania pioneers & their descendants went to Virginia & from thence to all parts of the country.

John McCormick, b Ireland 1748, d Lock Haven, Pa., was a member of the militia which protected the frontier, & through his services his descendants may claim membership in the Society of Colonial Wars.

The Virginia line comes from Thomas McCormick & his w Elizabeth Carruth through their son Robert, who bought 500 acres in Rockingham Co. in 1779. Robert, Jr., b 1780, was the father of Cyrus Hall McCormick, who, with his own hands, built the first practical reaping machine ever made. He was an Officer of the Legion of Honor & Member of the French Academy of Sciences.

Stephen, b 1784, Fauquier Co., Va., son of John & Elizabeth Morgan McCormick, was the inventor of the plow. In 1824, when Lafayette visited America, Mr. McCormick presented him with a plow, which he took back to France and entered it in a plowing match, where it won the prize.

Located in various sections of the country, the McCormicks gave patriotic service during the Revolution. Their descendants are connected with the Halls, Morgans, Sandersons, Carters & Armstrongs.

COOK–COOKE

At Beeston, Yorkshire, England, flourished an ancient family of Gale, alias Cooke. In history we read of Robert the Cook & his son holding the hereditary office of Masters of the Cook of Whitby Monastery abt the middle of the Twelfth Century.

John the Cook, or John le Cok, represented Herfordshire in Parliament in the reign of Edward III, abt 1350.

Sir Anthony Cooke, grandfather of Lord Bacon, was so distinguished for his learning that he was appointed to preside over the education of Edward VI.

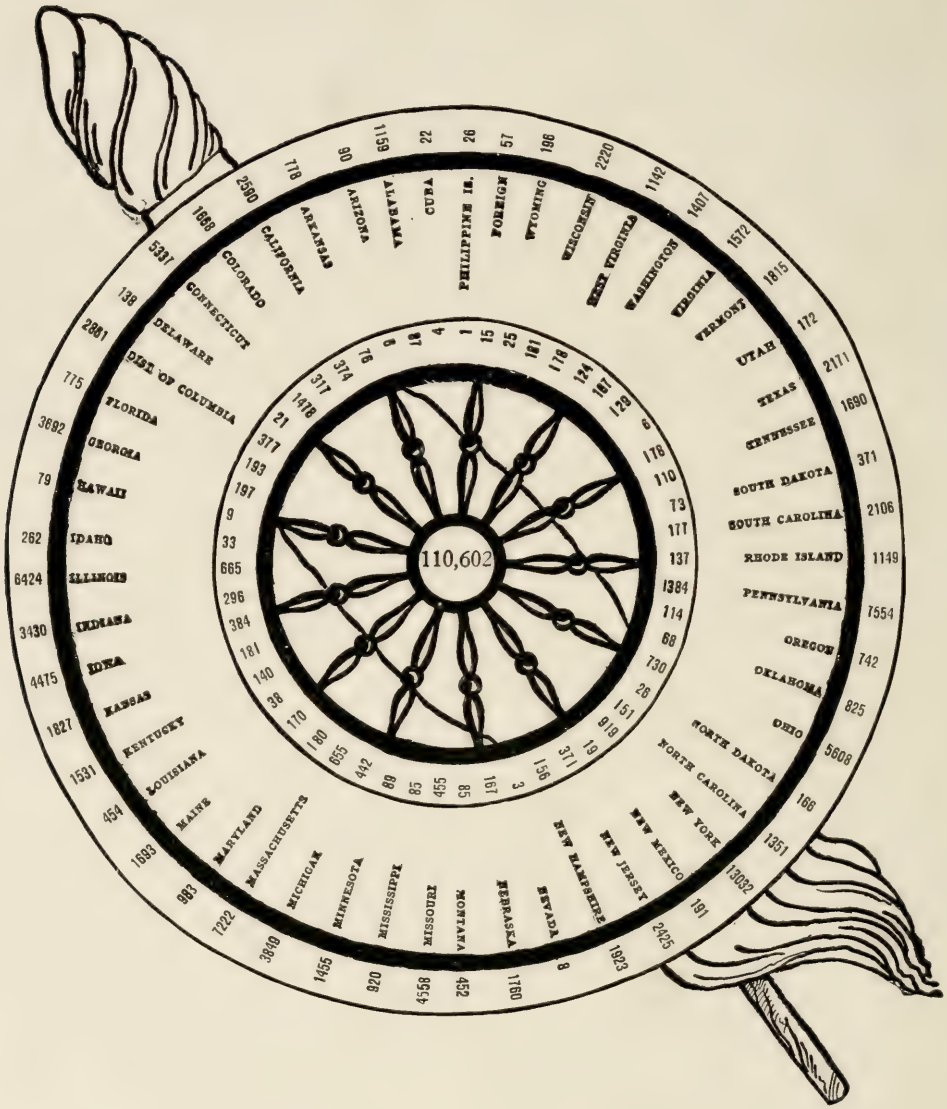
Pope honored Thomas Cooke with a place in the "Dunciad" because, in his farce "Penelope," Cooke had ridiculed the poet's "Odyssey."

Descendants of Francis Cooke may claim membership in the Mayflower Society, as he & his w Hester came over in 1620, & he was one of those who signed the memorable Compact in the cabin of the *Mayflower,* Nov. 21, 1620.

The progenitor of the Virginia branch of the family was Mordecai Cooke, whose 1st w was slain by Indians in 1650; his 2d w was Joan Constable. He owned large tracts of land in Virginia, & his son Giles is supposed to be one of the "Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe" of 1716.

Many descendants of the family served in the Revolutionary and Mexican Wars, and all the world knows of James Cook, who circumnavigated the globe.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

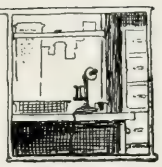
The Magazine also has subscribers in

JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

Connecticut, at this date of publication, leads all States with 1478 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, June 23, 1920

A REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, June 23, 1920, at 10.15 A.M.

The President General expressed her pleasure at the presence of so many members. She said that the Chaplain General was unavoidably absent, and requested that the Board join with her in repeating the Lord's Prayer. The President General then had distributed to the members a copy of her favorite prayer, which she had had printed in the hope that it would prove as helpful to the members of the Board as it had to her.

Mrs. Guernsey, Honorary President General, was greeted with applause. Hearing that Miss Crowell, former Recording Secretary General, was in the Hall, the President General asked that she might be invited in to the meeting.

The President General announced the death of Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, former Historian General, and requested that the Board rise in respect to her memory. Mrs. Yawger moved that a letter be sent Mrs. Augsbury's family expressing the sorrow of the Board. Seconded and carried.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members being recorded present: *Active Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Hardy, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. McCleary, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White; *State Regents:* Mrs. Hoval Smith, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Council, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Shumway, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Duvall, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

During the brief time your President General has been in office she has represented you at several functions outside of our Society, as well as at many celebrations which have taken the form of luncheons, dinners and meetings of our own organization. Among the former were the dinner of the Daughters of 1812, on April 27th, here in Washington; the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, May 18th, in Hartford, Conn.; the Flag Day celebration of the Order of Elks, in New London, Conn., on June 13th, to which they invited all the patriotic and benevolent societies of the town; on June 2d, the meeting of the East Lyme Historical Society, the town in which your President General was born, and on May 21st, the National Citizens' Conference on Education, here in Washington, where she spoke by request upon the "Interest of Patriotic Societies in the Promotion of Education"; also a garden party at Governor's Island on June 3d by invitation of the Sulgrave Institution and Army Relief Corps, for which they sent 25 invitations to be distributed. These I sent to the National Officers and members of the Board who lived within a distance that would enable them to attend. This garden party was given in connection with the beginning of the Tercentenary Celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims. Your President General attended with the hope of getting some information that would enable her to decide what part the Daughters would be interested in taking in this great movement. She met, but only had time for a few words with Mr. Stewart, the Chairman, who promised to send her information by letter, but as yet nothing has come.

Your President General was asked, on May 10th, to attend a meeting of the American Mayflower Council in New York City, to consider plans for the Tercentenary Celebration. As she had another engagement, our Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Yawger, was asked by the President General to represent us.

Among the functions within our Society, your President General has attended a lunch-

eon given in her honor by her own chapter, the Lucretia Shaw, of New London, Conn., on May 3d. The State Regent, the State Vice Regent and the nearby chapters also attended, and after the luncheon had an enthusiastic meeting of good fellowship and inspiration for patriotic work.

On May 8th she journeyed to New York to attend the annual luncheon of the Washington Heights Chapter, at the Biltmore Hotel, after which there were inspiring addresses by Mr. Stephenson, of the *Brooklyn Eagle,* and the Rev. Dr. Greigs, who had just returned from New Mexico. Your President General also spoke.

A meeting of the Connecticut State Regents' Council, held in Hartford on May 13th, was attended, and on May 15th she again journeyed to New York to attend a reception given in honor of the President General by the General Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, at the McAlpine Hotel. On May 20th she attended a birthday reception of the Dolly Madison Chapter of the District of Columbia, and on May 28th another birthday luncheon and a meeting afterwards of the Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter at Plainfield, Conn., to which the State Officers and nearby chapters had been invited. Still another birthday luncheon and meeting was attended on June 7th, that of the Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, in East Haddam, Conn., at which the State Officers and nearby chapters were present; and on June 14th your President General was the guest of the Eagle Rock Chapter, of Montclair, N. J., at its twenty-fifth birthday meeting and reception. These meetings, together with attending to her very heavy mail and studying the problems that come to her as head of this great organization, have taken up a large part of her time since election.

Visiting chapter functions, becoming better acquainted with the individual members, and listening to reports of work, all give her an insight into the aspirations and ideals of our members and the policies they would like to have carried out by our Society. But, as time goes on and your President General is called upon more and more to visit State Conferences she will of necessity have to forego the pleasure of attending many of the chapter meetings in order to give time to the larger groups. She feels sure the chapters will understand this reason if she is obliged to decline an invitation from them; they will know that she can visit comparatively few chapters out of nearly 1700 that go to make up our organization. She would like while she is in office to visit every State Conference at least once. These Conferences occur usually in October, November, February and March; therefore, these are the months she will be able to visit but few chapters.

The State Conference engagements now made are Michigan, October 5th and 6th; New York, the 7th and 8th; New Jersey, the 22d; Missouri, 25th and 26th; Connecticut, the 28th and 29th. Thus you see the month of October is already quite full, with the meeting of the National Board coming the 20th.

In accordance with the vote of the April 26th Board meeting "that the name of the Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag be changed, eliminating the words "Prevent Desecration," but referring to the President General the selection of the title of this Committee, your President General has decided to call it the "Correct Use of the Flag Committee," it seeming to her that the name should suggest the positive constructive thought rather than the negative destructive one.

By a vote of the National Board of Management, taken some years ago, we give each year a cup to the student at the Annapolis Naval Academy who stands highest in his examinations in Seamanship and International Law. Your President General sent to J. E. Caldwell & Company, Philadelphia, for designs, prices, etc., and received word that for the same design as we had last year, for which we paid $115, the cost this year would be $175, and that it would take three weeks to have one made. This would be too late to permit the cup to be presented at the graduation exercises. The design of a cup which they had in stock was submitted, but it was not at all suitable. Your President General was anxious to have the cup in time for the graduation exercises, and thinking Caldwell's price high, she visited the firm of Galt & Company, of Washington, and there procured a very dignified, attractive cup which cost complete, with prescribed engraving, $120. This cup was delivered in time for the exercises on June 4th.

In connection with our fund for Tilloloy, your President General had luncheon on June 3d with Baroness de La Grange in New York, she being in this country for a short time, and looked over and talked over plans for building the water works for the village. These plans are here for your inspection. As nearly as can be estimated, the Baroness said, the money we have collected will only build the water works and will not be enough to build the community house which we had also hoped for. Prices had increased 30 per cent. she said in the past few months, and

then, too, the tank to hold water that had been estimated on was found to be too small, and so was increased to twice the size of the first one estimated on. The plan included a drinking fountain, on which a tablet would be placed stating that the water works of the village had been given by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Baroness said that as yet no part of our money had been spent; that the power of attorney sent her last year by authority of the National Board of Management had not been quite right in some way, and she gave your President General a new form which, when signed by our Treasurer General, would meet the requirements, and that after this paper had been signed she would proceed at once with our work. Your President General asked her to write her a letter stating her part in the work and her willingness to supervise it and see that our money was wisely spent.

Your President General has learned that there is a member of our Society living in Paris, Mrs. R. G. Harris, daughter-in-law of our Vice President General from Ohio. The President General recommends that Mrs. R. G. Harris be appointed by this Board to act with Baroness de La Grange in carrying out our work for Tilloloy.

Baroness de La Grange was asked by the President General to attend this Board meeting and tell you about Tilloloy, but a wire received from her states that an important engagement prevents her from doing so.

After the Congress, Ambassador Jusserand called at the Hall in regard to placing the Houdon bust of Washington and the vases which he presented from the French Government to our Society at Congress time. He took measurements and photographs of the mantel in the Museum, where they are to be placed and for which they are being especially designed.

Your President General has thought best to consolidate the former Patriotic Education and Americanization Committee under one National Committee bearing both names as a double title, and to assign all the important and distinct lines of educational work to sub-committees under this one general management. For the same reason it seems best to consolidate the equally cognate committees on Conservation and Thrift, and to discontinue the system of Division Directors. This latter served its purpose during the war, but it is now found after wide inquiry to be cumbersome and duplicating in operation.

In regard to the Executive Manager, voted by Congress, your President General felt it was a matter in which she should proceed slowly, studying the situation, before any action was taken. She is on the lookout for a woman to fill the place, but feels that whoever in the end is selected should have high qualifications, both as to business ability and temperament, and they are hard to find.

Also, in accordance with the vote of the Congress, the President General has appointed an Office Building Committee composed of the following: Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Chairman; Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Vice Chairman; Miss Emma L. Crowell, Mrs. Robert G. Hogan, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Miss Jennie Loomis, Miss Katherine A. Nettleton, Mrs. George W. White and the President General *ex officio*. This Committee will meet to-morrow for the first time.

As so many State Regents had spoken of the value of the meeting held before Congress, the President General asked the State Regents for an informal meeting last evening, for discussion of their problems.

There is another Committee which your President General wishes to call attention to, and that is the Memorial Continental Hall Committee. This Committee was created to build and finish this Hall. Now that the Hall is finished, there seems to be no special use for it. It has been almost inactive for the past few years; it has met and had a program but no business. The question arises as to the advisability of continuing it.

There is one concrete work which your President General desires to recommend: this is the financing of a manual of information in several languages for free distribution to the immigrant on landing upon these shores, modeled upon the plan of the well-known "Guide to the United States for Immigrants," published some years ago by the Connecticut Daughters; said manual to contain the Constitution of the United States, the American Creed, the Pledge to the Flag, with rules for the correct use of the flag, an address of welcome from the Society and all practical information concerning our laws and government, our schools, including our night schools, libraries, banks and government securities; everything in short which he needs to know in order to lead the life of a law-abiding American citizen. She would further recommend that the States raise a 25 cent per capita contribution toward a fund for this purpose, to be known as the Immigrant Manual Fund, said contributions to be paid to the Treasurer General, and the work carried on through the Patriotic Education and Americanization Committee.

The resolutions adopted by the last Con-

gress and sent out to every chapter regent, point the way for much valuable chapter work. They voice the splendid stand taken by our Congress on the vital questions of the day. I would particularly emphasize those urging the promotion of universal military training, to the end that our boys shall never again be sent unprepared into a fearful war; the obtaining of higher pay in each community for the teachers of our children, the citizens of the future; the financing of the training of young women for teaching the foreign women in their homes; the observance of "Constitution Day," September 17th, by all chapters as the beginning of their patriotic education work each fall; and the urging upon Congress the need of such changes in our naturalization laws as shall require for men and women alike the same qualifications for admission to citizenship and the right to vote, which is now unfortunately attained automatically by the foreign woman in suffrage States when her husband becomes a naturalized citizen.

These and many others are all constructive activities which it behooves us as patriotic American women to promote with the utmost vigor.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

The acceptance of the President General's report without the recommendations was moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded, and carried. Invitations to attend their State Conferences were extended by the State Regents of Virginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Florida, North Carolina, and Arizona. The President General stated that she would arrange to attend as many of the Conferences as possible. Mrs. Moss moved *that this Board act upon the recommendations of the President General at once. The adoption of the first recommendation, that Mrs. R. G. Harris be appointed by this Board to act with Baroness de La Grange in carrying out our work for Tilloloy,* was moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, and carried. The second recommendation was read: the financing of a manual of information in several languages for free distribution to the immigrant on landing upon these shores, modelled upon the plan of the well-known "Guide to the United States for Immigrants," published some years ago by the Connecticut Daughters, said manual to contain the Constitution of the United States, the American Creed, the Pledge to the Flag, with rules for the correct use of the flag, an address of welcome from this Society, and all practical information concerning our laws and government, our schools, including our night schools, libraries, banks and government securities; everything, in short, which he needs to know in order to lead the life of a law-abiding American citizen; further recommending that the States raise a 25-cent per capita contribution toward a fund for this purpose, to be known as the Immigrant Manual Fund, said contributions to be paid to the Treasurer General, and the work carried on through the Patriotic Education and Americanization Committee. Mrs. Harris moved *that the second recommendation of the President General be adopted.* Seconded by Mrs. Reynolds and Miss McDuffee and carried.

Mrs. Yawger read her report as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

The instructions of Congress have been carried out as promptly as possible. All resolutions affecting the work of the Society, and the Constitution and By-laws, as amended by Congress, were prepared for the printer and proof read, and turned over to the Corresponding Secretary General for mailing.

Copies of all resolutions adopted were sent to the various organizations and people affected by them, and very appreciative letters received from Congressmen for the endorsement of the Society.

The routine work of the office has gone forward as usual. The minutes of the Board meetings of April 17th and 26th were duly turned over to the Editor of the magazine and proof read. Copies of the rulings of Congress and of these two Board meetings were sent to all offices, all letters sent as ordered, and notification cards to the members admitted, 2807, were mailed before June 1st; 1267 membership certificates were sent out; 2200 membership cards have been signed by me ready for the June and October Board meetings; notices to members of the June Board meeting were mailed, and notices of appointment on National Committees by the President General are being sent out as made and the acceptances and regrets noted.

Respectfully submitted,
RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was approved. The Recording Secretary General then read the following recommendations from the Executive Committee:

Recommendations of Executive Committee,

ADOPTED APRIL 27, 1920

That the house employees be paid at the rate of 40 cents per hour for overtime service rendered during Congress week.

That Mr. Phillips be given $50 for extra service during Congress week.

That the window boxes and flower beds be filled at a cost not exceeding $35.

ADOPTED APRIL 29, 1920

That we renew our contract with J. B. Lippincott Company at the best business arrangement that could be made.

ADOPTED JUNE 22, 1920

That Mrs. Anderson be continued the Official Parliamentarian.

That the Chaplain General be allowed $100 per annum for clerical services in connection with the Remembrance Book, and such other clerical services as she may require.

That Miss Fernald be detailed to act as private secretary to the President General at a salary of $125 per month.

That Miss Jean Jackson be continued in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General and as clerk for the Finance Committee.

That the Building and Grounds Committee be allowed $5 per month to cover all clerical services.

That Miss Muddiman, chief clerk in the Business Office, who has been with the Society for 10 years, be given extra sick leave for three weeks.

That Miss Jane Finckel, clerk in the office of the Registrar General, who has been with the Society six years, be granted one month's extra sick leave, without pay.

That the entire permanent clerical force of the Society be given an increase in salary of 12½ per cent., based upon the present individual salary, beginning June 1, 1920, and that salaries falling below $75 per month be increased to that amount; also that the bonus given in 1918 "in recognition of service and loyalty to the Society" be continued, and, furthermore, that said bonus be now considered as part of flat salary.

That the salary of the chief clerk in the office of the Recording Secretary General, being increased to $1800 per annum, or $150 per month, this salary shall include all stenographic services rendered by her to the Society, the National Board and the Congress.

That Miss Helen M. Collier be transferred to permanent roll in the office of Librarian General at $85 per month, beginning June 1, 1920.

That Miss Violet Spurlin, who has been employed since May 25th as temporary clerk in the Business Office at $3 per day, be transferred to the permanent roll July 1st at a salary of $75 per month.

The employment of temporary help in the office of the Recording Secretary General because of the resignation of Mrs. Cumings, the second clerk.

Authorization to fill vacancy in office of Recording Secretary General in such manner and at such salary as may be satisfactory to the Recording Secretary General, the President General and the Sub-committee on Clerks.

Employment of temporary help in the offices of the Organizing Secretary General, Registrar General, and Business Office, because of the extra work following the Congress and the April Board meetings.

That for the sake of clarity all former Board rulings of the Society conflicting with the foregoing be and hereby are rescinded.

The adoption of a set of rules for what is known as the clerical body of the organization, numbering 33 in all, submitted by the sub-committee to the Executive Committee and approved by that body.

That the Recording Secretary General, Editor of the Magazine, and the State Regent of the District of Columbia, constitute a Publicity Committee.

The adoption of the report of the Executive Committee was moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Mrs. Hunter, and carried.

Mrs. Phillips read her report as Registrar General.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1147 applications presented to the Board and 328 supplemental papers verified. Permits issued for 573 insignias, 261 ancestral bars and 793 recognition pins. Papers examined and not yet approved: 402 originals and 167 supplementals. Papers returned unverified: 16 originals and 53 supplementals. New records verified, 261.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES S.) ANNA L. C. PHILLIPS,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Phillips moved *that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for* 1147 *applicants for membership.* This was seconded by Mrs. Moss, and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 1147 applicants members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger, reluctant to forego attendance at the graduation exercises of her young son, had requested that her report as Organ-

izing Secretary General be read by the Recording Secretary General, a supplemental report to be brought in later in the day by herself. The Organizing Secretary General's report was, therefore, read by Mrs. Yawger.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

The resignation of Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott, as State Regent of Maryland, has been received. Mrs. Elliott resigned in order to accept the National Office of Corresponding Secretary General. The State Vice Regent, Mrs. Adam Denmead, automatically succeeded to the State Regency.

At a special State Conference held in Maryland on May 19th, Mrs. R. Corbin Maupin was elected State Vice Regent. I now ask for the confirmation of Mrs. Adam Denmead as State Regent and Mrs. R. Corbin Maupin as State Vice Regent of Maryland.

The resignation of Mrs. James T. Morris, as State Regent of Minnesota, has been received. Mrs. Morris resigned in order to accept the National Office of Vice President General from Minnesota. Mrs. A. E. Walker automatically succeeded to the State Regency, but found she could not serve in that office on account of personal reasons.

At the tri-annual meeting held in Minnesota on May 27th, Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge was elected State Regent, and Mrs. A. E. Walker elected State Vice Regent. I now ask for the confirmation of Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge as State Regent and Mrs. A. E. Walker as State Vice Regent of Minnesota.

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Miss Nora M. Taylor, Sibley, Iowa; Miss Elizabeth A. Davis, Sutherland, Iowa; Mrs. Stella K. White, Houlton, Maine; Mrs. Emma H. Powell Dunn, Newburn, N. C.; Mrs. Anna Brosius Korn, El Reno, Okla.; Mrs. Carrie McGaughey Clemens, Tusculum, Tenn.; Mrs. Frances P. Young Mullman, Mineral Wells, Texas.

The authorization of the following chapters is requested: Fairfield, Ill.; Chestertown, Md.; Bedford City, Chase City and Culpeper, Va.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by the time limitation of two years: Mrs. Mary Odell McMurphy, Belleville, Ala.; Mrs. Mary L. Clark Main, Mammoth Springs, Ark.; Mrs. Alice Bryant Zellar, Yazoo City, Miss.; Mrs. Alice Parsons Hayes, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Jessie S. Van Schaick Norton, Cobleskill, N. Y.; Mrs. Sueneita Meriwether Turner, Corpus Christi, Texas; Mrs. Maude Kimball Butler, Cathlamet, Wash.

Permits issued for National and ex-National Officers' bars, 25; permits issued for Regents and ex-Regents' bars, 89; Organizing Regents' commissions issued, 21; charters issued, 5.

The following chapters have been organized since the last Board meeting: Hawkinsville at Hawkinsville, Ga.; Col. Josiah Smith at Patchogue, N. Y.; Lydia Partridge Whiting at Newton Highlands, Mass.; Capt. LeRoy Taylor at Greencastle, Tenn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Organizing Secretary General.

Moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded by Mrs. Morris, and carried, *that we accept the report of the Organizing Secretary General.*

Mrs. Hunter read her financial report as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from April 1 to May 31, 1920.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1920 ..... $30,497.78

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $5878; initiation fees, $2017; certificates, $2; copying lineage, $.25; creed cards, $30.62; D. A. R. Reports, $24.52; die, $.50; directory, $2.25; duplicate papers and lists, $58.71; exchange, $.55; gavels, $9; hand-books, $25.75; index to Library books, $11.14; interest, $102.10; lineage, $756.98; Magazine—subscriptions, $2045.10; single copies, $32.46; proceedings, $7.55; remembrance books, $1.40; rent from slides, $19.13; ribbon, $58.31; rosettes, $.25; sale of waste paper, $11.35; slot machine, $3.25; stationery, $21.57; telephone, $54.01; books for

Library, $178.19; index to lineage books, $20.30; Auditorium events, $450; refund 22d February celebration, $6.42. Total receipts		11,828.66
		$42,326.44

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, $603; initiation fees, $38	$641.00
President General: clerical service, $125; postage, $20	145.00
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $461.62; postage, $10	471.62
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $421.94; lists, $22.50; binding books and book-stand, $32.40; postage and telegrams, $6.56	483.40
Certificates: clerical service, $170; engrossing, $196.95; postage, $152; expressage, $1.32	520.27
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $209.02; postage, $60; bonding clerk, $1.25	270.27
Registrar General: clerical service, $1811; postage, $76; bonding clerks, $2.50	1,889.50
Treasurer General: clerical service, $2106.41; cards and expressage, $13.81; bonding Treasurer General and clerks, $58.75	2,178.97
French Orphan Department: clerical service, $18.75; postage, $1...	19.75
Historian General: clerical service	400.00
Librarian General: clerical service, $418.55; accessions, $71.59; cards, $1.63; postage and expressage, $2.45	494.22
Curator General: clerical service, $161.85; photos and copy of "Acts of Incorporation," $7.85; postage, $1.50	171.20
General Office: clerical service, $232.27; clerical service (Magazine), $190; messenger service, $70; stamped envelopes and postage, $518.70; carfare and expressage, $14.06; bonding clerks, $2.50; city directory, $10; china, $50; insurance on President General's pin, $5; parliamentarian's expenses to Board meeting, $40; settlement of J. W. Lewis claim, $481.50	1,614,03
Committees: Banquet Hall—telegram and expressage, $2.64; laundering linen, $2.70; Building and Grounds—clerical service, $10; postage, $1; Bureau of Lectures and Slides—slides and case, $30.30; postage and telegrams, $7.49; expressage, $4.31; Finance—clerical service, $20; National Old Trails Road—clerical service, $11.90; telegrams, $9.85; postage, $18.01; letterheads, $6; Patriotic Education—clerical service, $.95; circulars, $15.25; postage, $.75; telegram, $1.30; Philippine Scholarship—postage, $20; Placing Wreaths at Mt. Vernon—telegrams, $2.49; Reciprocity—clerical service, $103.75; clamps and folders, $2.75; Thrift—letter circulars, $2.25	273.69
Expense Continental Hall: employees' payroll, $1478.25; electric current and gas, $385.12; ice and towel service, $26.81; water rent, $5.76; coal, 11 tons, $126.50; supplies, $108.53; bonding superintendent, $2.50; repairs to elevator, $33.22; liability insurance, $216.65	2,383.34
Printing Machine: printer	80.00
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $107.40; postage, $140; Editor—salary, $300; postage and telegrams, $6.53; articles and photos, $114; Genealogical Editor—expense "Notes and Queries," $60; postage, $2; printing and mailing April issue, $1998.64; cuts, $260.60	2,989.17
Auditing accounts	125.00
Auditorium events: labor, lights and refund	292.50
D. A. R. Reports: expressage	13.34
Furniture and Fixtures: water coolers	47.70
Lineage: Volumes 52 and 53, $3300.13; old volumes, $5; postage and expressage, $40.75	3,345.88

State Regents' postage	160.00	
Support of Real Daughters	400.00	
Telephone	190.01	
Twenty-ninth Congress: Credential Committee—clerical service, $21.20; postage, $12.13; House Committee—badges, $535.77; decorations, $150; labor, $441.10; rest-room supplies, $4.20; rent of screens, $3; signs and tags, $3.50; postage, $1.50; superintendent, $50; telephone operator, $50; Invitation Committee—postage, $2; Program Committee—postage, $5; telegrams, $7.53; taxi service, $1.75; Reception Committee—refreshments, $300; music and decorations, $225; Transportation Committee—clerical service, $27.75;—bugler and pianists, $145; Congressional and official stenographers, $600; parliamentarian and reader, $250; police service, $50; luncheons and supper, Credential Committee and tellers, $137.92	3,024.35	
Total disbursements		22,624.21
Balance		$19,702.23

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1920		$5,729.23
RECEIPTS		
Charter fees	$38.00	
Life membership fees	200.00	
Continental Hall contributions	2,560.72	
Liberty Loan contributions	1,433.05	
Commissions: Flowers $46.08		
Insignia 468.00		
Recognition pins 48.20		
Souvenirs 6.00		
	568.28	
Interest	23.24	
Liquidation and Endowment	43.76	
Rent from land	500.00	
Total receipts		5,367.05
		$11,096.28
DISBURSEMENTS		
Notes payable, Liberty Loan	$1,500.00	
Taxes, Lots 12 to 16, inclusive	441.84	
China and silver, Banquet Hall	617.25	
Furniture, Banquet Hall	1,502.50	
Engraving silver, packing and expressage	6.75	
Curtains, room, Illinois	50.75	
Books, Library	44.30	
Plate for chair, Museum	3.50	
Refund, Banquet Hall contribution, D. C.	9.00	
Total disbursements		4,175.89
Balance		$6,920.39
Petty Cash Fund		$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	$5,484.81
Disbursements	5,484.81

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance at last report, March 31, 1920	$596.62	
Receipts	376.50	
	$973.12	
Disbursements, Liberty Bonds	150.00	
Balance		$823.12

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance at last report, March 31, 1920		139.00

WAR RELIEF SERVICE

Balance at last report, March 31, 1920	$295.19	
Receipts	5,361.40	
	$5,656.59	
Disbursements	5,361.40	
Balance		295.19
Total Special Funds		$1,257.31

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 3-31-20	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 5-31-20
Current	$30,497.78	$11,828.66	$22,624.21	$19,702.23
Permanent	5,729.23	5,367.05	4,175.89	6,920.39
Petty cash	500.00			500.00
Patriotic Education		5,484.81	5,484.81	
Philippine Scholarship	596.62	376.50	150.00	823.12
Preservation of Historical Spots	139.00			139.00
War Relief Service	295.19	5,361.40	5,361.40	295.19
Totals	$37,757.82	$28,418.42	$37,796.31	$28,379.93

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	$27,879.93	
Petty cash (in Treasurer General's office)	500.00	
Total	$28,379.93	

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	$100,000.00	
Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds	2,314.84	
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond	1,000.00	
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	5,950.00	
		$109,264.84

INDEBTEDNESS

To National Metropolitan Bank, for Liberty Bonds, as per vote of 28th Congress	$9,000.00	
		$9,000.00

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Livingston L.) Lillian A. Hunter,
Treasurer General.

Mrs. White, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of the Finance Committee I have the following report to submit for the months of April and May.

Vouchers have been approved to the amount of $36,405.31, of which $5,361.40 was contributed for Relief Work and $5,484.81 for Patriotic Education.

Other large expenditures were for:

Clerical service	$7,021.96
Magazine	2,901.79
Employees of Hall	2,171.60
Postage	599.59
Support of Real Daughters	400.00
Lineage (vols 52 & 53)	3,300.13
Expense of 29th Congress	3,024.35
Furnishings of Tea Room of Banquet Hall	2,135.50
Notes Payable, Liberty Loan	1,500.00
Taxes (Lots 12 to 16 incl.)	441.84
Insurance Premiums	221.65
Miscellaneous as Itemized in Treasurer General's report	1,840.69

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. George W.) Louise C. White,
Chairman.

Miss Coltrane, Chairman, read the report of the Auditing Committee as follows:

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that your committee has met each month since last Board meeting April 26th, received monthly reports from both the Auditors and the Treasurer General. The reports have been examined and compared and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,
Jenn Winslow Coltrane,
Chairman.

Miss Coltrane moved the adoption of the Treasurer General's report, which was seconded by Mrs. Reynolds and carried.

Miss Coltrane then read her report as Historian General.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General, Fellow Officers, and Members of the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

I feel the honor and the happiness to be given the privilege to attend our family council, all one blood, and all one spirit. I care not to what parties in politics, to what school in thought, to what churches in religion we respectively belong, there is one heart in all of us, and it is the heart of America.

As your newly elected Historian General I come to you to offer my service. I wish to thank you for the confidence placed in me when you selected me to serve you and it is not without emotion that I have received this expression of your good will and trust. My hope and my courage lay in remembering that "she who is least worthy can serve, and the lowliest ambassador derives a measure of dignity from the commission of a mighty sovereign." In taking up my new duties I know I cannot hope to serve you as you deserve to be served or as my predecessors have served you, but I want you to remember my ability to obtain results will be due to your assistance. My department belongs to you, I am here to serve you, and may you feel the welcome of your suggestions and my deep appreciation of your coöperation.

Since our April meeting we have received from the printer Volume 54 of the Lineage Book, prepared under the previous administration, and it is now ready for distribution to the chapters; we have Volume 55 copied, over one thousand records, and when compared will be ready for the press by the 1st of July; work on Volume 56 has been begun. A contract for four volumes has been made for the coming year. The following figures show the increase in printing since last year:

Paper 100 per cent.	$238.00
Composition 75 per cent.	486.00
Press 35 per cent.	78.00
Binding 75 per cent.	96.00
	$898.00
Cost last year, $3.19 per page	$1377.75
Increase	898.00
Cost this year, $5.26 per page	2275.75

Raise of 65 per cent.

Letters were sent to thirty-eight State Regents regarding the War Records, asking that we strive to complete all records within the year, having them indexed and ready to be bound according to the decision of the National Board of Management. Connecticut, Georgia, District of Columbia and one chapter in Missouri, "Olive Prindle" all complete. Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois and Iowa have sent records in a collective form but did not state whether they were complete.

No material pertaining to Historical Research has been received since April.

We have set for ourselves this program: First, find out what is needed that we have not; second, find out how and where to obtain

it; third, find out how to secure the interest to obtain it.

The most interesting things we have come across are the Draper Manuscripts in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin: they consist of a large miscellaneous collection of original papers bound in nearly five hundred volumes, which are not indexed. In point of time the collection extends from 1735 to the close of the War of 1812; in geographical extent the range is from the Hudson River to the Mississippi, from Charleston, South Carolina, to St. Louis, with special emphasis on the western regions of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North and South Carolina, the early settlement of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. A few calendars have been made only, due to this fact that the greater part of the information is still inaccessible, unless we go to Wisconsin. The calendar of the Kentucky Manuscript is ready for the printer, but owing to lack of funds the printing must be delayed. We bring this information to you with the hope that we may all find a way to obtain this information for the use of all.

Due to my information or lack of information, our first move has been to try and secure a stronger coöperation between our organization and the organized Historical Societies, and we have just written to forty-eight of them. There is much historical data which we have not, so we have appealed to the organized State Historical Societies asking their coöperation, and before we give our suggestions we are asking for theirs, requesting them to tell us what they feel is most needed in Historical research work in their own state, and then we plan in each state to assist in obtaining these facts, for the good of both, at the same time giving us definite work that is needed and which will be of great value to us.

Our Librarian General is working to obtain best authenticated histories of each county, making each state history complete with all her county histories, and we would like to ask that you collect the vital statistics of every county, seeing if they exist, if not, why not; if so, where? in what condition, and to have authenticated copies made for our Society. We urge each chapter to strive to collect the valuable records in the counties including every possible historic lore and tradition, having it witnessed and approved through the Chapter Historian and sent in collectively through the State Historian as State Chairman. We would like to urge the State Regents to coöperate with the State Historians to keep this work ever before the chapters, so that we may greatly add to the splendid material we have already.

With kindred lineage, principles and aims, we cannot emphasize too strongly the truths for which we stand. While honoring the past our faces are toward the future. Since the American Republic has enjoyed an unparalled and almost miraculous growth, it is due not merely to our natural resources, with which God has endowed us as a people, but to the lofty spirit of individualism, which our Constitution and unwritten laws have sought to conserve. We dare not neglect our History. Let us make it one of our most vital works. It has been said, "Each nation is its brother's keeper, and greater the power the greater the responsibility." History never stands still, let us live up to her, and may we remember the past is our happy prologue to the swelling act of our imperial theme.

Respectively submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Historian General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted. Miss Coltrane presented the following recommendation:

WHEREAS, One object stated in our Constitution is the encouragement of historical research, and

Whereas, We can only attain the true spirit of Americanization through a knowledge and study of the history and ideals of our nation; therefore

Be it resolved, That we as an organization advise a uniform historical program to be used by each chapter, this program, with references, to be prepared in an attractive manner by an accredited historian and published monthly in our Magazine, thereby making it accessible to each chapter.

Moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that the Historian General's recommendation be accepted.*

Mrs. Ellison read her report as Librarian General.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since Congress the routine work of the library has progressed as usual—the regular correspondence attended to, the copying of abstracts of original pension records, the sending out of lantern slides for the Interchangeable Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lectures, and, up to June 1st, the filling of orders for the Block Certificates. Since June 1st, the last named work has been transferred to the Office of the Recording Secretary General, which sends out the regular membership certificates.

Through the efforts of Mrs. James M. Fowler, thirty-eight states have appointed state librarians, and it is hoped that the remaining states will do likewise, as it is essential that all be represented.

The State Regents, having State Librarians, are urged to appoint a State Library Committee with the State Librarian as Chairman, and, when visiting chapters, to speak of the needs of the library of Memorial Continental Hall, asking the chapters to appoint Library Committees. Where there are no State Librarians, it is hoped the State Regents will appoint a State Chairman to assist in securing books for our library.

I wish to especially mention the generosity of Mrs. Fowler, which has made possible the purchase of four volumes of Savage's Genealogical Dictionary and Pope's Pioneers of Massachusetts. I also wish to call attention to a rare book presented by Mrs. James S. Phillips, a prospectus of a Life of George Washington, containing plates of the Revolutionary battles in which he participated and a list of the subscribers in 1807.

The accessions to the library since the Board Meeting of April 26th, are as follows:

Books

Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England. James Savage. 4 Vols. 1860.

The Pioneers of Massachusetts. C. H. Pope. The last five volumes presented by Mrs. James M. Fowler.

Life of George Washington, Maps and Subscribers' Names. Published by C. P. Wayne. 1807. Presented by Mrs. James S. Phillips.

Maryland Historical Magazine. Vol. 14, 1919.

Pension Papers. Vol. 53.

New Hampshire Pension Records. Vols. 11, 12, 13.

Rhode Island Pension Records. Vols. 3, 4,

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Vol. 53. 1919.

Revolutionary Records from Congressional Reports. Vol. 5.

Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society. Vol. 27. 1920. Gift of the Society.

Memorial Record of Alabama. 1893. 2 Vols. Gift of Mrs. Eugenia L. Ross.

The New York Mirror. 2 Vols. 1836–7. Gift of Mrs. Ruth Watkins Lindsey.

The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans. 4 Vols. 1834–7. Gift of Mrs. Ruth Watkins Lindsey.

Colonial Mobile. P. J. Hamilton. 1910. Gift of Miss Hannah Lyons.

Genealogical Record of the Harrington Family in America. E. W. Harrington. 1907. Gift of Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.

Revolutionary Soldiers in Alabama. T. M. Owen.

Memoirs of the Life of William Wirt. 2 Vols. Gift of Miss Elmy Campbell Adams.

Memorial Virginia Military Institute. 1875. Gift of Mrs. Eugenia L. Ross.

The above 14 volumes were presented through Miss Mary C. Thurber, State Librarian.

Life on the Mississippi and Adventures of Tom Sawyer, Presented by Governor George Wyllis. Chapter of Hannibal, Mo.

Old Dartmouth Historical Sketches, 1903–1917. Gift of Fort Phœnix Chapter.

Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Iowa. A. T. Andreads. 1875. Gift of Mrs. F. S. Burberry.

Past and Present of Will County, Illinois. W. W. Stevens. 2 Vols. Gift of Miss Jennie M. Stevens.

History of Audrian County, Missouri. 1884. Gift of Mrs. Oceola Lane, through Mexico–Missouri Chapter.

Constitution Making in Indiana, 1780–1916. Charles Kettleborough. 2 Vols.

Indiana as seen by Early Travelers. Harlow Lindley, editor. *The last 3 volumes* presented through Indiana State Librarian, Mrs. Edmund Davis.

The Modern Commonwealth (Illinois) 1893–1918. Bogart and Mathews.

Parsons' (Kansas) Memorial and Historical Library Magazine. 1885. Gift of Mrs. Jessie B. Wherry, in memory of John Dayton Bullard.

George Washington Glick. Gift of Mrs. Jennie Glick Orr.

History of Delaware County, Pa. George Smith. Gift of Mrs. Sara Morris Farr.

Pamphlets

Constitution and By-Laws and List of Members, of Virginia Society Sons of the American Revolution. 1919. Gift of Arthur B. Clarke, President.

Brayton Family Chart. Gift of Mrs. S. A. Worden.

Early History of Ladoga. W. L. Anderson. Gift of Mrs. James M. Fowler.

Epitaphs from the Colonial burying ground in Halifax, N. C.

Marriage notices found in Halifax, N. C., Minerva, between January 1, 1829–*February,* 1831. The above two copied and presented by Elizabeth Montgomery Ashe Chapter.

Photographic copy of agreement signed October 7, 1776, *by Marquis de Lafayette under which he came to the aid of the United States*

of America because of "the justice of their cause."

Genealogy of the Descendants of Johnathan Rich. George Rich. Gift of author.

PERIODICALS

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. May.

New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin. April.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. April.

Journal of Illinois State Historical Society. January.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. April.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. April.

New York Public Library Bulletin. April.

Louisiana Historical Quarterly. October.

Mayflower Descendant. October.

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. April.

New York State Historical Association Quarterly Journal. April.

New England Hist. and Gen. Register. April.

Kentucky State Historical Society. May.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics. April.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. June.

This list includes 44 books, 8 pamphlets, and 14 periodicals.

I present the following recommendation:

That a National Library Committee be appointed by the President General in order to further the work of the Library and to bring its needs to the attention of the Daughters all over the country.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE C. ELLISON.
Librarian General.

The motion *to adopt the Librarian General's report with its recommendation* was seconded and carried.

Mrs. White read her report as Curator General.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions received since the Board meeting of April 26th, 1920.

MASSACHUSETTS: Continental bill, $6.00, issued 1776, by the State of Pennsylvania. Presented by Mrs. John R. Allen. Small silver teaspoon, marked M. E.; presented by Mrs. Chas. N. Goffee. Fire insurance policy covering Mount Vernon, dated 1803. Autograph letter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md., dated 1792. These documents presented by Mrs. Edith Scott Magna.

MAINE: Bullet, with interesting history, of Revolutionary period. Presented by Samuel Grant Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Coasters, Japanned papier-maché, for wine decanters. Tiny ebony night lamp. Bristol china basket, hand decorated. These articles presented by Miss Jane Adams Foster.

PENNSYLVANIA: Bohemian glass compote; presented by Mrs. John F. McCoy.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Beaded bag, grape design, in shades of blue; presented by Mrs. Samuel W. Wallingford, through Mary Torr Chapter.

CALIFORNIA: New mahogany chair, antique design; presented by the California Daughters.

Our typed descriptive catalogue is up to date and the articles all tagged. Our card-catalogue cross-index system, four and five cards to each gift, is also up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. W.) LOUISE C. WHITE.
Curator General.

Report approved.

Mrs. Elliott read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The following report covers the correspondence attended to and the supplies sent from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General during the months of April and May.

Copies of the constitution and by-laws as amended by the 29th Congress, together with the Resolutions adopted by that body, were mailed from my office to the National Board of Management and to the chapter regents upon their receipt from the printers.

Five hundred and seventy-eight letters were received and recorded and five hundred and thirty-five were answered.

The number of supplies as issued were:

Application blanks	11,907
Constitutions	2,321
Leaflet "How to Become a Member"	950
Leaflet of General Information	673
Pamphlet "Necessary Information"	241
Transfer Cards	517

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. A. MARSHALL) LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,
Corresponding Secretary General.

On motion duly seconded, the report was accepted.

The report of the Printing Committee was

read by the Recording Secretary General, the Chairman, Miss Grace M. Pierce, being ill and unable to be present.

Report of Printing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that the contract for printing the Proceedings was awarded to the same company which did our work last year, they being the lowest bidder. Almost half of the book has already been set up and is ready for the proof reading.

Your Committee has also had printed the Constitution and by-laws (as amended), and the resolutions adopted by the Congress, the list of Patriotic Lecturers and Lantern Slides, list of papers for the Committee on Historical and Literary Reciprocity, and the Apostrophe to the Flag (for sale in the Business Office, $1.25 per hundred). The Hand Book, as planned by the previous Printing Committee, is being brought up to date by the insertion, at the front, of the picture of the President General. Such other printing as the routine business of the Society required has also been attended to.

The Chairman of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund Committee has requested 500 reprints of her report to Congress instead of the usual 200 copies. I would recommend that this request be granted, and that the Chairman of the Printing Committee be authorized to order more than the 200 reprints of reports when it would seem to the advantage of the work of the National Society so to do.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded by Mrs. St. Clair, and carried, *that we accept the report of the Printing Committee with its recommendation.*

While waiting for the Editor and the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, who had been sent for, the President General referred to the gracious and hospitable invitation of the District of Columbia Daughters to entertain the Board at luncheon, and said a recess would be taken promptly at one o'clock for that luncheon.

Miss Lincoln read her report as follows:

Report of the Editor of the Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I am happy to tell you of the continued progress of your official magazine and that we have excellent articles in store for our readers, among them one by Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy. Admiral McGowan has written about the part played by the Supply Corps in the winning of the war. It is a record worthy of the best traditions of our glorious navy, and we are fortunate to secure an account of the Supply Corps by the man whose ability made possible its achievements.

Mrs. Guernsey, our Honorary President General and Chairman of the Office Building Committee, has consented to write an article for the September Magazine on the expansion of the work of the National Society and its need of adequate offices for its clerical force. Photographs have been made by Underwood and Underwood of the Hall, showing the activity prevailing in each office; these photographs will be used to illustrate Mrs. Guernsey's article.

Mrs. George Barnett, whose articles in the Magazine have attracted wide attention, has contributed an article about Commodore Arthur Sinclair who held the first school of instruction in the U. S. Navy. This school, conducted on board the Commodore's ship, was the nucleus from which the Naval Academy at Annapolis was started. Commodore Sinclair is an ancestor of Mrs. Barnett and she has his diary, a valuable document never before published, and rare portraits with which to illustrate her article.

The Genealogical Department is now conducted by Mrs. Edith Ramsburgh, and will be enlarged and developed under her able editorship. Throughout the United States, Americans are striving to prove the Revolutionary service of their ancestors—as an offset to Bolshevism—and there is a greater interest in genealogy than ever before.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to an article in the July magazine, "Revolutionary Pensions Aid in Americanization." It is written by Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, a Charter member and former Vice President General of our Society. Miss Dorsey secured the permission of the Commissioner of Pensions to write the article for our magazine. It presents valuable and interesting facts not generally known, and will prove of assistance to Americans anxious to trace their ancestry to the patriots of '76.

Mrs. Ramsburgh has started a new feature, A Page In Heraldry, which will appear monthly in the magazine. The heraldic drawings for this page are made especially for us by Mrs. Zoe Lee Anderson, whose knowledge of heraldry and artistic skill has won her success in her profession.

That our magazine is gaining its public is clearly demonstrated by the following figures: from January 1st, 1920, to May 31, 1920, we

had 3068 expirations, and in these same months we have received in renewals and new subscriptions a total of 5759—a gain of 2673.

We have made a good commencement, but a commencement only. The magazine must not be permitted to stand still, it must go forward, and to that end I beg of you to exert your influence to secure subscribers.

The magazine is a vital part of your organization; it upholds your traditions, it carries your publicity, and it disseminates knowledge of American history—the fundimental principle for which this Society stands.

Surely the magazine is deserving of the loyal support of every member.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

The report of the Magazine Committee was read by Mrs. Bissell, Chairman.

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Assuming the Chairmanship of the Magazine in 1920, is a very different proposition from the one which loomed up before the Chairman three years ago. She confronted a difficult reconstruction problem; *viz,* the building up a paid subscription after a disastrous free circulation experiment. At the end of her three years of service she turned over to the present chairman, a well organized business with a paid subscription list of over 14,000. It is an honor to follow such a predecessor, but one feels, like the son of an illustrious father, that one has a great deal to live up to.

With the splendid foundation of Mrs. Minor's work, and the continued services of our Editor, Miss Lincoln, who has the faculty of making each succeeding issue of the Magazine better than the last one, the present Chairman has no excuse if she fails to keep going forward.

We are publishing at the present time a larger edition than heretofore, and there are some issues (Dec., 1919, and Jan., 1920), of which there are no copies remaining, the editions are exhausted. At this date, June 23, 1920, the total amount of subscribers is 14,543 with 2464 expirations for the month of June.

Securing regular and prompt renewals as well as new subscriptions is an important matter. Our publishers offered to print and mail a circular for us if the Society would pay postage and address the envelopes. This was too good an offer to refuse. A letter signed by the President General together with a subscription blank of special color and return envelope was mailed to 3000 persons, former subscribers. The returns already coming in prove the value of the effort. About two-thirds of the subscriptions being received at this time are renewals. This is eloquent testimony to the holding power of the Magazine.

Paper and printing costs have soared to a point almost beyond belief. The July number is the last issue under the contract made July 1, 1919. The new contract authorized by the Executive Committee, goes into effect July 1, 1920. With the enormous increase in cost of production it is essential that every effort be made to increase receipts. Our publishers, J. B. Lippincott Company, are giving us good service and helping in ways that are entirely outside the literal living up to their contract. (The appeal for renewals before mentioned is one item of this kind.)

We will try hard to get more advertising. This plan has been held up waiting for stationery. When the Magazine stationery was received it carried a wrong address and had to be returned. We are still waiting!

In planning your work for the coming year, your Chairman earnestly requests that you give the forwarding of interest in the magazine a generous place. No loyal Daughter can afford not to read it. She will be a better Daughter and a better American if she is thoroughly familiar with it.

Respectfully submitted,

EVA V. M. BISSELL,
Chairman.

Report approved.

The Treasurer General reported that since the last meeting the Society had lost through death 324 members. The Board rose in memory of these departed members. Mrs. Hunter reported also that since the last meeting 101 members had resigned, and 109 former members had conformed to the requirements of the by-laws and asked to be reinstated, and she moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these 109 former members. The motion was seconded and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these 109 reinstated as members of the National Society.

The Recording Secretary General then read the report of the Committee to select a ribbon for ex-National Officers as follows:

Report of Committee to Select Ribbon for ex-National Officers

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Committee appointed to select a ribbon to be worn by ex-National Officers, submits the following report. After consulting with Caldwell & Company and receiving the samples here presented, your Committee has selected sample No. 1, subject to the approval of the Board. The colors will be blue and white to conform with other ribbons, the price to be $1.35 per yard.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Jas. M.) Eva Gross Fowler,
Chairman.

The card showing the four styles of ribbon in the blue and white was passed around among the members. Mrs. Moss moved the acceptance of the recommendation of the Committee for style No. 1. Seconded by Mrs. Sewell. Mrs. Hunter moved to amend the motion and substitute No. 3 for No. 1. Seconded. Mrs. Cook moved an amendment to the amendment to substitute No. 4. Seconded. The amendment to the amendment was put and lost. The amendment to substitute No. 3 for No. 1 was put and carried. The original motion to accept the recommendation of the Committee, amended to read for No. 3, was put and lost. Moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that question of ribbon for ex-National Officers be referred back to the Committee for another recommendation.*

The Historian General read the resolution presented to the Board at its last meeting by the former Historian General. Preserving the preamble, the adoption of this resolution was moved by Miss Coltrane, amended to read as follows: *Be it resolved that this (the Military War Service Records) work be put in charge of the Historical Research and Preservation of Records Committee, of which the Historian General is Chairman, and that each state compile and index its records, having records uniformly bound under the direction of said committee before they are presented to the Historian General for deposit in the Library, each state to bear the expense of its own records.* Seconded and carried. The adoption of the resolution as amended was moved by Mrs. Sherrerd, seconded by Mrs. Sparks, and carried. The members of the Board were invited to examine the volume of War Records bound by Connecticut, brought to the Board by Mrs. Buel, the index and general arrangement of which Mrs. Buel illustrated, explaining also the new method which their binders had employed in connection with the photographs used in the book. After some further discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Sparks, seconded by Mrs. Wilson, and carried, *that instructions be sent to each State Regent in regard to making the indexes for the War Records.* Moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded and carried, *that all states which have not prepared their war records adopt the style as used by Connecticut, with the addition of the grandsons and granddaughters, and lineal descendants of members (adopted by the National Board of Management April 26).* The Historian General stated that the binder employed by the Connecticut D. A. R. seemed to be the best obtainable, and agreed that where all the records were bound by the same firm the price would be less to each state.

The President General spoke of a resolution received from the former Chaplain General regarding the observance of Flag Day by the National Society in Memorial Continental Hall. No action was taken on the suggestion.

Mrs. Harris moved *that the expenses of the President General while on official business be defrayed by the National Society.* Seconded by Miss McDuffee. Mrs. Harris explained that that motion was intended to place the Society on a dignified plane in reference to the expenses of its chief executive, and she would follow that motion with a motion that an amount not to exceed $3000, be set aside for the President General's official expenses during the current year, said year to date from the adjournment of the last Continental Congress. Many of the State Regents demurred at the insufficiency of the appropriation to cover the official expenses of the President General, citing the amounts set aside by states for the use of the State Regents, who could not possibly be expected to cover the territory the President General would necessarily in visiting state conferences. The President General requested Mrs. Reynolds to take the chair and expressed herself as believing in this legislation as a matter of principle, as a self-respecting thing for a Society to pay its way, and as far as the amount was concerned, she would prefer that the Society start out with the smaller amount, and then at the end of the year it might be seen how this had worked out and whether or not a larger sum would be necessary. The first motion, *that the expenses of the President General while on official business be defrayed by the National Society,* was put and carried. The second motion, which had been seconded by Mrs. Morris, *that an amount not to exceed $3000 be set aside for the President General's official expenses during the current year, said year to date from the adjournment of the last Continental Congress,*

was put and carried without a dissenting vote.

On motion of Mrs. St. Clair, the Board took a recess for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2.15. The question of the continuance of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee was taken up and discussed, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the functions of this Committee, as originally planned, had been vested in the Committee to Erect the Office Building adopted at the last Congress. The plan of holding a State Regents' conference the night before the meeting of the Board had proved its value and had met with general approbation. Mrs. St. Clair moved *that the Memorial Continental Hall Committee be discontinued as it has outlived its usefulness.* Seconded by Mrs. Reynolds and carried.

The members rose in greeting to Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, who expressed her pleasure at being present and seeing "her girls" again. Mrs. Yawger moved that a letter be sent to Miss Grace M. Pierce expressing the sympathy of the Board and regretting her absence. This motion was numerously seconded and carried.

The President General introduced Mrs. Robbins, Chairman of Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides Committee, who read the following report.

Report of Chairman of Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides Committee

Madam President General and Officers:

In presenting this preamble, in regard to the patriotic illustrations, I wish to state that, with the consent of the President General, the name has been changed from that known as The Interchangeable Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lectures, to now be known as Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides.

In order to bring these lectures up to date and for the use of the chapters in their varied patriotic work, it is necessary to not only reconstruct some of the manuscript which accompany each set of slides, but also to purchase new slides, perhaps, those we now own, to be colored; for it is through these illustrations of historical incidents, persons well known in history and deeds of valor, that what I term instantaneous instruction is given.

Light travels so much faster than sound that the moment one sees a picture an impression upon the mind is made, and when that is accompanied by a verbal description, the impression is made more lasting. Therefore, in our Americanization work, it is of the greatest value, and saves many hours of labor, both for the student and teacher, and an entertainment is going on at the same time.

Some of these lectures have been used in the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A. Ages of the boys were from 10 to 13. These boys wrote essays of not less than 300 words on what they remembered, and it was wonderful what they remembered of names spelt correctly, dates, etc. These essays were part of their English work, and they received credits for this work.

I am stating these facts to show that I have faith in this work, and believe it can be made a very great factor in our historical and educational work. It will take time and it will also take money.

There are times when I may receive information about some new material—literary or pictorial—which it would be to our advantage to own, but on account of the delay in securing the finances necessary, such an opportunity might escape. Now my request is, that a fund be allowed this committee, in order that we be permitted to carry forward this historical, illustrated work more readily.

BERTHA M. ROBBINS,
Chairman.

Mrs. Robbins added that announcements of future lectures and interesting information about the various series will be from time to time published in the Magazine, and said that $100 would be sufficient to furnish the necessary opportunity for keeping the work of the Committee up to date. There being no objection, the report was accepted without its recommendation, and on motion of Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, it was carried *that the Chairman of the Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides be granted the sum of* $100 *for her work.*

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett referred to the movement to raise an endowment for William and Mary College, the oldest university in the United States, who, through her alumni, gave to the United States the Declaration of Independence and the Monroe Doctrine, and said it would seem particularly fitting for the Daughters to evince an interest in this movement without in any way obligating themselves financially. The college having recently opened its doors to women, $150,000 of this proposed fund is to build a dormitory for women. After some discussion, Miss Hardy moved *that the N. S. D. A. R. endorse the movement to raise a million-dollar endowment for William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia.* This was seconded by Mrs. Sherrerd and carried.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee as follows:

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee has the honor to report as follows: Since the twenty-ninth Continental Congress the Building has been thoroughly cleaned; the grounds put in order, grass seeded and rolled; flowers placed in the window-boxes and in the flower beds in the rear of the building; draperies and rugs cleaned, sprayed with moth preventive and stored in our moth-proof closets for the summer. The lace window curtains in the following rooms: Alabama, District of Columbia, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Tennessee and Texas, are in such a condition that your Committee finds it inadvisable to have them laundered. Doubtless the States will be glad to attend to their individual room when notified by the Committee as to the condition of said curtains.

A thorough inspection has been made of the Building and the Committee finds the same in excellent repair and general condition, except the roof. This part of our Building has given grave concern for some time past, but by repair work done by our own force of employees, directed by our Superintendent, the expense of a new roof has not been found imperative, neither was it advisable during the war period, owing to the scarcity of labor and the uncertainty of material. At present the roof is in such a condition that we do not know just what damage or where may be done during a heavy rainstorm.

After consulting with the President General, your Committee deem it a wise measure to consult with Mr. Edward Pearce Casey, 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y., the architect of our Building and the architect selected for our new office building, regarding this matter. Your Committee will doubtless be in a position to report fully at the October Board meeting.

The suggestion of placing rubber on the gallery floors in the Auditorium, in order to lessen the noise, has been brought to the attention of your Committee. While the Committee may not find the rubber advisable, the Committee will take measures to remedy the condition in question by the time of the next Continental Congress.

In March, 1920, when the Museum was redecorated and painted, the large 16th century tapestry of "The Conquerors Reëntry Into Rome," hanging on the west wall, was necessarily taken down. After consultation with the Curator General, this tapestry has not been replaced in the Museum, but hung in the third-floor corridor.

The attention of the April 17th Board was called to the fact that considerable correspondence had been carried on with the firm of Wright, Tyndale & VanRoden, of Philadelphia, regarding china bearing the D. A. R. insignia, of which they wished to dispose. As this china consisted largely of such articles as hair receivers, brush and comb trays, etc., the Board voted that $50 be paid to Wright, Tyndale & VanRoden and the china brought here for destruction. The barrel containing the china was opened on May 20th, in the presence of your Chairman and several members of the Building and Grounds Committee, counted, and destroyed, piece by piece.

Through the courtesy of the President General, the use of the Auditorium was granted for the use of the National Citizens' Conference on Education, the meetings being held May 19th, 20th and 21st, application for same having been made by Hon. Philander P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education.

Upon request of the State Regent of the District of Columbia permission has been granted, through your Chairman for the Committee, to use the Banquet Hall on June 23d for a luncheon, this luncheon to be given to the President General and Members of the National Board of Management by the District of Columbia State Regent and Chapter Regents.

Permission was granted, through your Chairman for the Committee, to the Editor of the Magazine to make arrangements for interior photographs of Memorial Continental Hall for use in the Magazine. These photographs have been taken.

Upon request of the Registrar General, your Committee has purchased a revolving chair, for use at the Ancestors' Catalogue, in the Office of the Registrar.

Your Committee found the flags used on the flag-pole on our Building were in need of replacing. The purchase of the three following flags was made: one (1) large flag, 9 by 12, for use during the presence of the President General in the Hall, sessions of Continental Congress and special occasions; two (2) smaller flags, 5 by 8, for daily use.

Your Chairman has authorized the purchase of various articles, for general use in, and general upkeep of, the Building, such as soap, paper towels, paper napkins, drinking water, moth preventive, scouring powder, ice, coal, etc., which properly have come to her to authorize.

Purchases are made in the following way: The Superintendent brings to the attention

of the Chairman or through her, to the Building and Grounds Committee, the required needs. Permission is given him, either by the Committee, when it meets or the Chairman in the interim, to purchase such articles as are necessary and advisable. When the bill is rendered, the Superintendent o. k.'s same, and your Chairman by signing the voucher to which the bill is attached authorizes payment by the Treasurer General. (This is not a new method of procedure, but incorporated in my report as a matter of general interest.)

Your Committee recommends that our efficient Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, be given an increase in salary of ten dollars ($10) per month, beginning June 1, 1920.

Your Committee recommends that the following employees of the Building be given an increase in salary of five dollars ($5) per month, beginning June 1, 1920:

Estes Scott, LeCount Woodson, George Hughes, Roland Dorsey, Joseph Williams, Frank Chatterbuck.

Your Committee recommends that the practice of "tipping" in Memorial Continental Hall be discontinued and hereafter discouraged, either for guide or for any other service rendered by an employee, and that a new notice to this effect be placed in a conspicuous place, for the information of members as well as visitors.

Your Committee recommends that the bonus to employees, voted by the Board of 1918 for length of service, be continued.

Your Committee has gone carefully into the details of the increases in salary and recommends them, based not only on efficiency, but commensurate with the salaries paid employees of the public buildings which surround us.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Chairman.

Mrs. Hanger moved the adoption of her report without its recommendations. This was seconded and carried. Her motion to consider the recommendations *ad seriatim* was also seconded and carried. Recommendation No. 1, on motion of Mrs. Hanger, duly seconded, was carried. *Adoption of Recommendation No. 2*, moved by Mrs. Hanger,, seconded by Mrs. St. Clair, and carried. *Adoption of Recommendation No. 3*, moved by Mrs. Morris, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried. The adoption of the fourth recommendation was moved and seconded. Mrs. Hanger explained that this did not mean that the bonus was to be made a permanent thing, but the Committee recommended that it should be continued at this time. The motion to adopt was put and carried.

The Treasurer General stated that, in view of the fact that the income of the National Society from now until the dues began to come in in December is inconsiderable, and the expenses per month run about the same the year around, she would move *that the proper officer be empowered to borrow for the Current Fund not to exceed* $10,000. This was seconded by Mrs. Elliott and carried.

The Treasurer General reported also *that there is a balance to the credit of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund of* $823.12, *and since the remainder of the Fund is already invested in U. S. Liberty Bonds, she would move that the Treasurer General be authorized to invest this sum in additional United States Bonds.* Seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

Mrs. Hanger read her supplemental report as Organizing Secretary General.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Lottie Jones Allan, Fort Lupton, Col.; Miss Courtney Cash, Centre, Mo.; Miss Martha Isabel Boger, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mrs. Lorena Stone Norton, Maryville, Tenn.

The reappointment of the following have been requested by their respective State Regents: Miss Emma Pettengill, Delhi, N. Y.; Mrs. Adelia Switzler Ferrell, Sunnyside, Wash.

Authorization of chapters is requested: Sturgis, Mich.; Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Covington, Rogersville and Sweetwater, Tenn.

By request of the State Regent of New York, the Mersereau Chapter is to be officially disbanded.

The change in location of the following chapters has been requested by the State Regent of New York: Gen. James Clinton from Springfield to East Springfield, N. Y., on account of most of the members having moved to the latter place. Staten Island from New Brighton to Port Richmond, N. Y., on account of two-thirds of the members living in the latter place.

The Suffolk Chapter at Riverhead, N. Y., has been reported organized.

I recommend:

1. That all names of Organizing Regents to be confirmed and chapters to be authorized shall be sent by the State Regents to the Organizing Secretary General, in writing, 10 days previous to the meeting of the

National Board, at which they are to be voted upon.

2. That the price of the reissuing of charters be raised from $2 (which amount was provided for in the ruling of December 6, 1895) to $5, because of the fact that there is as much work on the reissue as on the original charter.

3. That the form now used in notifying Organizing Regents of their confirmation by the National Board of Management be changed to read as follows:

I have the honor to inform you that the National Board of Management has confirmed your appointment as Organizing Regent for two years, at ....., ..., on ....., as requested through my office, by the State Regent .....

Cordially yours,

.....,

Organizing Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

This notice to be engraved. Card form.

4. When the chapter is recognized as having organized, then the Organizing Regent be sent the commission on parchment in recognition of her accomplished work. (A number of these are on hand.) One filed with this report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objections, the report was accepted. Mrs. Buel moved *that the first recommendation of the Organizing Secretary General be adopted.* Seconded by Mrs. St. Clair, and carried. *The adoption of the second recommendation* was moved by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, seconded by Mrs. St. Clair, and carried. With regard to recommendations three and four, Mrs. Hanger explained that the engraved card bearing the insignia notifying the member of her appointment as Organizing Regent by the National Board would be sent out immediately following the Board meeting, and after the chapter had been organized, the Organizing Regent would be sent the engrossed parchment bearing the signatures of the President General, Recording Secretary General, and Organizing Secretary General, and having the ribbon and red seal. On motion, numerously seconded, the third and fourth recommendations were adopted.

Mrs. Hanger referred to the motion adopted at the April 26th Board meeting authorizing the Organizing Secretary General to compile a form for uniform use in the organization of chapters, reading the form suggested for use of those interested, a copy of which would be sent to every member of the National Board, and could be secured on application to the office of the Organizing Secretary General. The suggested form as read by Mrs. Hanger was approved by the Board.

Mrs. Phillips presented the following supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 444 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 1591.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. James S.) Anna L. C. Phillips,
Registrar General.

Moved by Mrs. Phillips, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried, *that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for 444 applicants for membership.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these 444 applicants members of the National Society.

The President General said that a representative of the Department of Justice had asked permission to address the Board on the question of how to combat the high cost of living, and if there was no objection she would have Miss Rohr come in at that time. Miss Rohr gave some instances of how the combined efforts of women had helped to reduce prices on certain articles, and outlined some of the work being done under the auspices of the division on women's activities.

Mrs. Yawger read the following communication from the Editor of the Magazine:

My Dear Mrs. Yawger:

If possible will you please make the following announcement to the Board:

Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston is preparing an article for the Magazine on historic gardens in America. Miss Johnston is a well-known lecturer and writer on historic subjects, and has made a specialty of landscape garden photography.

If the members of the Board will supply Miss Johnston with the names of historic gardens in their locality, they will aid greatly in increasing the value of her magazine article. Her address is 163 Lexington Ave., New York City.

We desire to show through these photographs how this generation of Americans are keeping the gardens made historic through associations with distinguished Americans of the past.

The coöperation of the members of the Board will be highly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Natalie S. Lincoln.

Mrs. St. Clair presented a request from the Molly Pitcher Chapter for the privilege of selling flowers during the next Congress, the revenue from which, after deducting a percentage to the National Society, went toward a fund for an ornamental fountain to be erected on the grounds back of the Hall at some future time. Mrs. Reynolds moved *that the request of the Molly Pitcher Chapter, D. C., be granted, to have the privilege of selling flowers at Memorial Continental Hall during Congress.* This was seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck and carried.

Mrs. St. Clair told also of the proposed plan of the Army and Navy Chapter, of the District of Columbia, to give a button to the children in the public schools and in the foreign night schools in recognition of their having committed to memory the words of "America," "Star-Spangled Banner," the salute to the flag, and the American's Creed, the children to give a pledge that they will wear these buttons in order that their families and neighbors and friends may also be interested. The committee found in getting estimates that the larger the order the cheaper proportionately would be the expense, and it had been thought that other States might wish to order the buttons at the same time. Mrs. Cook moved *that this Board indorse the plan suggested by the District of Columbia D. A. R. to increase interest in Patriotic and Americanization work, giving a button of patriotic design as a reward for learning the American's Creed, salute to the flag, "America," and "Star-Spangled Banner."* This motion was seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

Mrs. Wilson moved *the endorsement of the National Board N. S. D. A. R. of the work of the Department of Justice as presented by Miss Rohr.* Seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

Referring to the campaign being made for the adoption of children other than the French, Miss McDuffee told of the splendid work being done by the Serbian Aid Fund, of which Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Minister from Serbia, is Director. Madame Grouitch has appeared before the Daughters at the Continental Congress and at many State Conferences and is known personally to many of the members, and the fact that she is at the head of this Serbian Aid Fund is sufficient to inspire confidence in the way the work is being done. Every penny that is subscribed to help these destitute children goes direct to the cause—not one cent is expended for administrative purposes. The office of the Serbian Aid Fund is 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Miss McDuffee, as Chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon the Committee on Education in the United States Senate and House of Representatives in the interests of the Kenyon-Vestal bill, reported that in the four days following the last Board meeting she and the members of her committee had seen by appointment 25 different Congressmen. Nothing definite in the status of the bill had taken place prior to the adjournment of Congress, but perhaps at the next session of Congress something will be done.

In answering a question regarding the part to be taken by the National Society in the Tercentenary celebration, the President General said that she had the matter in mind, and when she had planned out some concrete thing that the Society might do worthy of its dignity and standing she would at once communicate with every State Regent.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes, which were approved as read

Mrs. Ellison moved *that a vote of thanks be given our President General for her gift of the copy of the prayer.* Seconded by Mrs. Elliott, and carried.

A rising vote of thanks was given to the District of Columbia D. A. R. for their splendid hospitality, and a vote of thanks to Minnesota for the Apostrophe to the Flag.

The Board adjourned at 4.45.

RITA A. YAWGER.
Recording Secretary General.



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1920–1921

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Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY,
MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY.

Honorary President Presiding

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Chaplain General

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Honorary Vice Presidents General

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.
MRS. F. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIV, No. 9 SEPTEMBER, 1920 WHOLE No. 337

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL AND THE NEW OFFICE BUILDING

By Sarah Elizabeth Guernsey

Honorary President General and Chairman of the Office Building Committee

AT the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution deems it necessary in the proper management and conduct of its affairs to erect an additional building or buildings on the land owned by the National Society in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, and to provide for the financing thereof; be it

Resolved, That for the purpose of enabling the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to erect a building or buildings on the land of the National Society, situate in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by an architect to be selected by a committee appointed for the purpose by the President General, said architect to be subject to the approval of the National Board of Management, the National Board of Management be and hereby is authorized, empowered and directed to negotiate on behalf of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution a loan in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000), or such part or parts thereof as said National Board of Management may deem necessary, from any bank, trust company or other financial institution, or from an individual or individuals, on the note or notes of said National Society, and, if necessary in order to borrow the money aforesaid, to secure the repayment of said note or notes by a mortgage or deed of trust on the real estate of the National Society situate in the District of Columbia.

The rapid growth of the National Society and the expansion of its work has exceeded all expectations and the erection of a modern office building, in which to conduct its business and to house its clerical staff, is but the logical outcome.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formally organized in the city of Washington on October 11, 1890, at a meeting of a small band of women, eighteen in number, who had come together inspired with the desire to perpetuate the memory of their ancestors, "the men and women who had achieved American Independence."

These women had a spirit of pride in



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MRS. LIVINGSTON L. HUNTER, TREASURER GENERAL, AND TWO OF HER ASSISTANTS IN THE BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT

HANDLE THE LARGE FUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY. THE TREASURER GENERAL HAS A STAFF OF 15 CLERKS, AND OWING TO THE CONGESTED FLOOR SPACE, THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF HER OFFICE HAVE BEEN SCATTERED THROUGH THE BUILDING



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THE RECORD ROOM

AN IMPORTANT BRANCH OF THE TREASURER GENERAL'S OFFICE



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THE CALIFORNIA ROOM

IS USED AS AN OFFICE FOR THE OVERFLOW FROM THE TREASURER GENERAL'S CROWDED QUARTERS

the fact that in their veins ran the same blood that was so heroically given to make possible the glorious country which was their heritage, but they could not have had the conception of the great influence for pure patriotism that would in the short span of thirty years develop from that small beginning; nor, when Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood presented her motion that the Society erect a fireproof building in which to keep its papers and historic treasures, was there a vision accorded to any one of the beautiful building, our "Temple of Patriotism," Memorial Continental Hall, which is now our proud possession. This building as it stands to-day is one of the greatest evidences of the constructive power developed by the banding together of women possessing a unity of purpose and high ideals.

The increase of membership and growth in power in one generation proved beyond question the presence of a force of such potent strength as to make of our Society a stronghold from which has radiated love of country and devotion to the ideals of the patriots who had done so much for American Liberty.

As early as the year 1892 the work of the Society developed to such an extent as to make it necessary to secure an office in the business section of the city, and employ a clerk to attend to the correspondence. These accommodations were soon outgrown and several rooms were rented in an office building at the corner of Ninth and F Streets. Increased volume of business, the rapid admission of members, and the formation of chapters necessitated the employment of more and more clerks until



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THE BUSINESS OFFICE

IN WHICH THE CLERK WHO HANDLES THE MAGAZINE MAILING LIST HAS HAD DESK ROOM, IS ALSO UNDER THE TREASURER GENERAL



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HANDLING THE MEMBERSHIP BOOKS

IN WHICH THE CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP ARE ENTERED DAILY, IS ALSO UNDER THE TREASURER GENERAL AND FOR THE PRESENT THAT DEPARTMENT IS HOUSED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ROOM

the old F Street offices became overcrowded and the transfer to our beautiful Hall, looked forward to at first as a very desirable event, developed into an absolute necessity, and what at the time seemed to be adequate space for our needs was procured in our own home.

When our Hall was built some of the states secured the privilege of finishing and furnishing various rooms and much thought and large sums of money were expended to make them beautiful. The states fortunate enough to secure rooms gave of their richest historic treasures for the adornment of the rooms bearing their names. In the New York room was placed the table upon which General George Washington and his wife Martha ate their bridal supper; in the Massachusetts room stands John Hancock's desk; and the entire woodwork and furnishings of the New Jersey room were made from the timber of the British Frigate *Augusta* which was sunk in the Delaware River at the Battle of Red Bank in 1777, and remained submerged there until the genius of a New Jersey Daughter perfected plans to raise the hulk to be converted into the wonderful soft, gray-toned wood of that unique room.

During all this time the membership and importance of the Society steadily increased and the volume of business multiplied until the majority of the rooms has been given over entirely to business purposes, to the complete exclusion of the real idea of our building as indicated in its name—Memorial Continental Hall. While the states have been most generous and given furniture of the handsomest, in-



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THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

IS LOCATED IN THE INDIANA ROOM. IN THIS ROOM THE NATIONAL OFFICERS CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT GENERAL WHO DIRECTS THE VAST WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION



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THE ALABAMA ROOM

ADJOINS THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL AND IS KNOWN AS HER RECEPTION ROOM. IT IS NOW USED FOR THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

creased pressure of official business has resulted in inadequate facilities and congestion in which to conduct the necessary work of the Society. The antique furnishings are too valuable to subject longer to the wear and tear of working conditions and everyday usage. The accompanying illustrations emphasize this point. There is not an office in the building that is *thoroughly* equipped with *modern office furniture.*

Besides the lack of conveniences for business purposes in the rooms themselves, the whole architectural plan of the building is such as to make it impossible to carry on our business without great loss of strength and time on the part of both officers and employees.

The three vital offices of our Society in the admission of members and the formation of chapters are those of the Registrar General, the Organizing Secretary General, and the Treasurer General, and the work of these three are so interwoven that the closest coöperation between them is necessary.

In our Hall the office of the Registrar General, where all application papers are examined and verified, is the entire length of the building from that of the Treasurer General, yet the Registrar General must know that the dues have been paid before the papers are considered.

The office of the Organizing Secretary General, through which the organization of chapters comes, is the length and the width of the building away from the Registrar General where information must be secured as to the admission of members, and the width of the building away from the Treasurer General where it is necessary to go to ascer-



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LIBRARY OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

NINE THOUSAND VOLUMES, ALMOST ENTIRELY RELATING TO AMERICANA, MAKE THIS ONE OF THE FINEST GENEALOGICAL AND REFERENCE LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES



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MUSEUM OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

THIS ROOM CORRESPONDS IN SIZE TO THE LIBRARY AND IS THE REPOSITORY OF RELICS OF GREAT HISTORIC VALUE. THE CURATOR GENERAL ALSO HAS HER OFFICE HERE



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OFFICE OF THE ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

IN THIS OFFICE FALLS THE IMPORTANT WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MRS. G. WALLACE W. HANGER. THE MEMBERSHIP AND VARIOUS OTHER CATALOGUES OF THE SOCIETY ARE KEPT HERE



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A VITAL OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY IS THAT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL AND THREE ROOMS ARE REQUIRED TO HOUSE THE ELEVEN CLERKS WHO HANDLE THE THOUSANDS OF APPLICATION PAPERS. A GENEALOGIST HAS HER DESK IN THE LIBRARY



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ARCHIVES ROOM

HERE ARE KEPT THE BOUND VOLUMES OF ORIGINAL APPLICATION PAPERS; THIS OFFICE ALSO IS UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL



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THE MICHIGAN ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR IS ALSO USED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S CLERICAL STAFF



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NATIONAL BOARD ROOM—CONNECTICUT

THIS ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR IS SET ASIDE FOR THE MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



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THE MASSACHUSETTS ROOM

IS USED EXTENSIVELY FOR IMPORTANT COMMITTEE MEETINGS



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THE NEW JERSEY ROOM

IS UNIQUE IN ITS FURNISHINGS, THE WOOD BEING FROM THE BRITISH FRIGATE "AUGUSTA"



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A VIEW OF THE LARGE ROOM ON THE THIRD FLOOR USED AS THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

tain whether or not the women desiring to form chapters are in good financial standing in the Society.

The card catalogue of the entire membership of the Society is kept in the office of the Organizing Secretary General, and all clerks as well as those of the Treasurer General and the Registrar General are obliged to traverse the entire length and width of the building constantly to consult this catalogue.

The clerical force of the Treasurer General's office has increased to such an extent that besides the two rooms assigned to that office at first, a room on the floor above is also used, as well as two other rooms the length and width of the building away on the same floor.

The office of the Recording Secretary General is on the second floor, and to secure the information necessary to notify members of their admission into the Society a journey must be made across the building and to the floor below; and to send them their certificates of membership a room on the third floor is in constant use by a clerk of this office. Another room, the entire length and width of the building away on the third floor, must be visited for supplies, to affix the seal of the Society, and encase the certificates in mailing tubes.

One of the most striking illustrations of the inadequacy of the present business facilities is the fact that it is necessary to go to an empty room back of the kitchen to send out the certificates because of the undesirability of handling the paste, etc., in the beautifully furnished rooms now used for office purposes. The interlocking dependence of each office upon the other is a prevailing condition and the construction of a building in which the entire working



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THE BANQUET HALL

EXTENDS ALMOST THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE THIRD FLOOR. HERE ARE HELD OFFICIAL ENTERTAINMENTS



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THE MAINE ROOM

THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS COMMITTEE GENERALLY HOLDS ITS MEETINGS IN THIS ARTISTIC ROOM

force can be brought nearer together has now become an absolute necessity to conserve time and strength to carry on an efficient business plant.

Every precaution has been taken to safeguard the priceless historic relics, and the valuable furnishings and fittings given by the Daughters throughout the country, but a building in constant use for business purposes must, in time, show evidence of wear and tear, and replacements must be made with much greater frequency than would be the case under proper conditions.

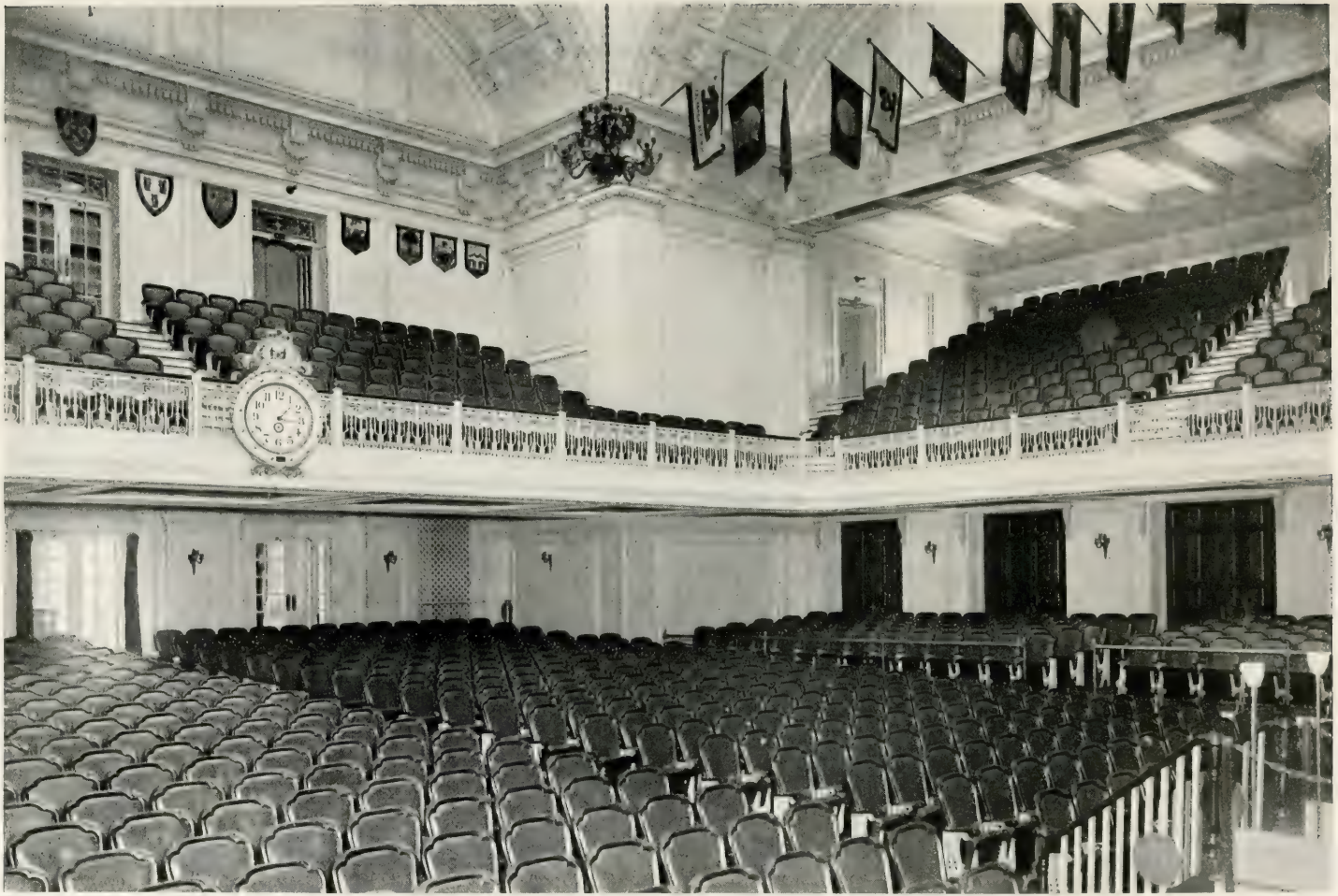
Because of the crowded and inconvenient working space, the Congress in April authorized the construction of an office building suitable to our needs, and also made it possible to secure the money necessary to finance the project. In the erection of this building no general solicitation of contributions will be made, as our Society has reached a business standing which makes it possible to meet the financial obligation entailed from its own regular income. The money to erect the office building will be borrowed on the notes of the Society and the notes will be redeemed each year from the regular income of the Society but, as in the case of Memorial Continental Hall, states, chapters, and members will be privileged to make gifts and furnish rooms if they so desire. That many will so desire is evidenced by the fact that two states have already requested the privilege of being responsible for certain rooms, and the National Officers' Club has generously given one thousand dollars towards the small auditorium, and many other states not having rooms in



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THE AUDITORIUM, WITH ITS THREE GALLERIES

HAS A SEATING CAPACITY OF 2000. THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS MEETS HERE EVERY APRIL



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VIEW OF THE AUDITORIUM FROM THE PLATFORM



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THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S BALCONY

WAS USED AS A TEA-ROOM DURING THE 29TH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. THIS VIEW SHOWS THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION ASSEMBLED FOR THEIR STATE MEETING



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WEST END OF THE BANQUET HALL

SHOWING WALL DECORATIONS AND ANTIQUE SIDEBOARD. ENTRANCE TO THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S BALCONY IS THROUGH THE BANQUET HALL

the Hall will desire to have a distinct part in the development of our great national headquarters.

The office, which will be placed about one hundred feet back of our Hall, will contain two stories and a high, well-lighted basement, and will be connected with the Hall in two ways—by an underground passage from basement to basement, and through an artistic pergola on the land between the buildings.

The card catalogue room will be the pivotal point from which all the offices will radiate, and will occupy the center of the new building. It will be the entire two stories in height with high windows and skylights for plenty of light and ventilation.

The offices most closely associated in their work will be placed nearest together, and suitable fireproof rooms will be provided for the protection of our records. Memorial Continental Hall contains one fireproof vault for the Treasurer General's use, but the application papers, the records of chapter organization, and the vital records of the Society's work have never been safeguarded from irreparable loss by fire. Each officer will have a private office distinct from, but connected with, her working force, and the entire equipment will be devised to make of our office building a model of comfort, convenience, and efficiency, just as our Hall has been a model of beauty and dignity.

The main entrance to the building will face the south and overlook the beautiful grounds of the Pan-American Building. Near this entrance will be placed the office of the business man-



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IN THE OFFICE OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL

ON THE FIRST FLOOR, THE LINEAGE BOOKS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY ARE COMPILED FROM THE RECORDS. AT PRESENT FOUR OF THESE VALUABLE VOLUMES ARE ISSUED YEARLY, IN ADDITION TO WHICH THE HISTORIAN GENERAL'S CLERICAL ASSISTANTS HANDLE THE INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE WHICH COMES TO THIS OFFICE



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PRIVATE DINING-ROOM OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

ager, the new and important employee authorized by the Congress in April, and through that office the general business of the Society will be supervised.

On the second floor will be placed the small auditorium so greatly needed for meetings of the larger committees and delegations at Congress time and throughout the year; several small committee rooms; the offices of the President General; and the living quarters of the superintendent. At the present time our superintendent is obliged to live in two small rooms at the top of Memorial Continental Hall, and to prepare his meals in the huge kitchen built for use in connection with our banquet hall.

In the basement will be fireproof storage and stack rooms for all the offices; suitable lockers for use of the employees; a rest room, kitchenette and lunch room for the clerks; coal bins and heating plant.

The exterior of the building will harmonize in color and general design with the surrounding buildings, and, as time goes on, the grounds will be beautified to make our entire property as attractive as the importance of our Society demands.

The Library and Museum will, of course, remain in Memorial Continental Hall, and the offices of the Librarian General and Curator General will consequently remain there, and, for the present at least, the editor of the Magazine will also remain in the Hall, not, however, in the improperly lighted, insufficiently heated, and generally inaccessible room on the third floor where she is at present obliged to carry on her work. With the exception of these, all the working offices of the Society will be on the first floor of the new building.



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FROM THE OFFICE OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL GO OUT THE NOTICES OF ADMISSION TO NEW MEMBERS AND THE BLOCK CERTIFICATES. HERE ALSO ARE RECORDED THE MINUTES OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AND THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, AND THE COMPILATION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE LISTS



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THE WEST VIRGINIA ROOM

ON THE THIRD FLOOR IS USED AS A SUPPLEMENTARY OFFICE OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL AND THE CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP ARE HANDLED THERE



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OFFICE OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL

TO THIS ROOM COME ALL REQUESTS FOR APPLICATION BLANKS AND OTHER OFFICIAL PAPERS. THE SOCIETY'S EXPANSION HAS MATERIALLY INCREASED THE WORK OF THE OFFICE



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THE KENTUCKY ROOM

IS THE LAST ONE TO BE FURNISHED BY A STATE, AND MEETINGS OF THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION ARE HELD THERE



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LOCATED UNDERNEATH THE SOUTH PORTICO THE STORE-ROOM CONTAINS LARGE LOCKERS AND MAGAZINE STACKS WHERE ADDITIONAL BOOKS FROM THE LIBRARY ARE KEPT



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THE LARGE SANITARY KITCHEN ON THE THIRD FLOOR IS ALWAYS THE CENTER OF ATTRACTION FOR VISITORS



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WORK SHOP IN THE BASEMENT

IN THIS BUSY CORNER ALL MINOR REPAIRS OF THE BUILDING ARE MADE



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SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE IN THE BASEMENT

IN THIS ROOM THE PRINTING OF CIRCULARS, LETTER AND CARD HEADS NEEDED BY NATIONAL OFFICERS IS DONE BY A COMPETENT PRINTER UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF SUPT. ROBERT D. PHILLIPS. TO MR PHILLIPS' UNTIRING WATCHFULNESS IS DUE THE SPOTLESS CONDITION OF THE BUILDING; HE HAS UNDER HIM A TRAINED FORCE OF 3 JANITORS, GUIDE, MESSENGER, TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND 3 CHARWOMEN

The location of the new building will be on lots now owned by the National Society entirely free from debt. This site is occupied at present by the temporary war buildings for the Council of National Defense which are to be removed by the Government by the first of March, 1921. The committee hopes that by that time the plans for the office building will have been completed and that erection may at once be started, so that the building will be ready for occupancy at the time of the Continental Congress in 1922.

As has been stated, donations towards this office building will not be solicited because the expense of its erection and maintenance can be met from the income of the Society derived from the annual dues and receipts from the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE when our members have awakened to a true realization of its value to them, but the more states and chapters and members who voluntarily agree to furnish rooms and contribute towards the erection of the building, the sooner the National Society will be properly equipped to carry on its work in an office building free from debt.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

ALL National Committee assignments having been made, I have requested the Chairmen to issue a program of activities and policies to the State Regents and the State Chairmen at as early a date in the fall as possible, in order that the several states may organize the work they especially wish to feature during the coming season.

I wish particularly to urge the importance of completing the Military War Service Records of the immediate relatives of our members and of preserving these records in a uniform way, as directed by the National Board of Management at its June meeting (see Minutes, August DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE). The Connecticut record form was adopted for all states that have not prepared their war records, with the addition of "grandsons and granddaughters, and lineal descendants of members" as the eligibility relationship's clause. Uniform binding, by a binder to be suggested by the Historian General is likewise recommended.

The historical value of this work will be more and more emphasized as time goes on.

To secure advertisements for the financial advancement of our Magazine, and to hold the patronage of the advertisers I urge the members to place orders with the firms patronizing us. It gives me pleasure to call attention to the four pages of advertisements secured by our publishers, J. B. Lippincott Company, for this issue of the Magazine. We want more and more advertising each month and firms will not patronize our magazine if they receive no results from their advertising.

Let us prove that advertising in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is a paying proposition!

As we approach the season when our chapters resume activities and State Conferences begin, I would like to call especial attention to the Pilgrim Tercentenary, as a most fitting source of historic subjects to be given a prominent place on state and chapter programs during the coming year. In this way states and chapters may play their various parts in the great celebration of the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers and the beginning of Constitutional government, not only in New England, but in Virginia also, where Englishmen first established a representative assembly in the New World. Particular attention should be paid to the Pilgrim Mothers by our Society. What a fruitful theme is there!

The Pilgrim Fathers have monopolized the attention of historians and essayists. But the Pilgrim Mothers

came, also, in the same ships, suffered the same hardships and privations, made the same sacrifices, displayed the same courage, fortitude and religious faith. Let our Society during this anniversary year of 1920–1921 devote itself to the pioneer mothers of this country, who sustained the fathers in their toils and dangers, who made the homes, bore the children, and endured the rigors of life in a savage and unknown land.

Thoughts of those early English men and women, who founded this country on the English ideals of free institutions, naturally lead us to thoughts of our present-day relations with Great Britain. Friendship, good-will, the wiping out of old hatreds and grudges must mark the relations of these two English-speaking peoples, the possessors of a common language, literature, laws and ideals of life and government, if the world is to remain what we fought to make it when Englishmen and Americans gave their lives for the principles of human liberty in the war against Hun Autocracy.

Two years ago our Continental Congress passed resolutions pledging our Society to the promotion of Anglo-American friendship. It is more than ever important that we promote friendship at a time when our country is being exploited for the benefit of Sinn Fein agitation, in a way we would sharply resent were such unwarranted interference in our own internal affairs practised upon us by any other nation.

The greatest good that can possibly be done by these Pilgrim celebrations in England and America will be the drawing together of these two countries in the bonds of friendship and greater mutual understanding. This is a good which will benefit not only ourselves, but the entire world. The maintenance of this friendliness of feeling not alone with Great Britain but with the other Allies in the World War is a vital matter. As victory depended upon our holding together, so now the fruits of victory and a lasting peace depend upon our keeping together, despite the attempts of Germany and Soviet Russia to wedge us apart. The promotion of this spirit of friendship and cordiality should be one of the chief objects of our Society.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.



YELLOWED LEAVES

(From Original MSS. in possession of the Lyons Family, Mercer County, Ky.)

By Elizabeth Henry Lyons

The author, Mrs. James Lyons, of Richmond, Va., died on May 21, 1920. She was the great-great granddaughter of Patrick Henry and was noted for her charming personality and brilliant mind. Mrs. Lyons took a deep interest in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE and loyally supported every plan for its development. The Magazine was so fortunate as to publish several of her articles and the last MSS. received from her is culled from the journal of one of her Revolutionary ancestors.

I WRITE often in this journal for the benefit of my mother. If I survive this war, we will, together, go over the calendar of stirring times I am recording while they are fresh in my memory; if I never see her again, she will know of my last days:

Camp Before Yorktown,
October 7, 1781.

Last night General Lincoln opened a line of parallel works two miles in length and within six hundred yards of the British army, and now my Lord Cornwallis will never march out of Yorktown except with cased colors, unless Sir Henry comes to his aid with the fleet, which is most unlikely. We have twelve thousand men in camp besides the French fleet. General Washington has been on a visit to Count de Grasse, but is expected back to-day. My tent-mate was discharged last week and this morning his place was filled by Lieutenant Falvey Fraser, who has been my warm friend since I carried him off the field, when he was badly wounded at Germantown, some four years ago.

October 8, 1781.

This afternoon I followed my shadow out below the camp in the direction of York River. I had gone but a mile when I saw the stream running over silver stones, now in sunshine, now in shade; its banks fragrant with the breath of lilies. I was reminded of my home, and I was feeling bluer than my wont when I saw Falvey Fraser ride across the meadow on my right. I stopped and waited for him. He was splendidly mounted, and the union of horse and rider was beautiful to see. While I was waiting for him, someone began to sing on my left. I looked but

saw no one. The voice seemed to come from a thicket of pines about two hundred miles away, the notes were marvellously sweet and clear. It was not such a song as one usually heard in camp. Soft and plaintive as a hymn, it brought back the last time I went to church with my mother. Though I was close, and the voice was clear, I could not understand the words. I happened to glance at Falvey and was struck with the rapt expression of his face. He sat on his horse as still as a dead man on a summer's afternoon. There was no sign of life save the throbbing veins on his forehead and the breathing of his horse; the song had touched a hidden chord. The music died away as a boyish figure, clothed in a lieutenant's uniform of the British army, came out from the pines. Seeing us, he raised his cap and I laughed; then he wheeled, spurred his horse and dashed back into the pines. I pulled out my pistol to shoot him; Falvey leaned over and caught my arm; my weapon went off in the air.

October 9, 1781.

The batteries are finished. Washington put the match to the first gun. From time to time we hear the cannonade. Falvey Fraser and I walked out to Wormley's creek. He told me something of his past life. I had thought him a Virginian. He said, "That young man we saw yesterday was my brother. This is the first time I have seen him for five years. He was singing an old Latin hymn which my mother used to sing when she hushed us to sleep in our home in the Scotch Highlands.

"Our family is an old one, and since the Twelfth Century we have lived at Castle Fraser, in Aberdeenshire. When I was a college boy I fell in love with a beautiful girl who was visiting her aunt, the wife of one of the professors. Margaret Lyons was more fascinating than I could tell you; an uncertain little minx; a saint to-day and a sinner to-morrow, desirable notwithstanding.

"We became engaged, and I adored her in spite of her little wickednesses. She became my life. All went well until my brother Henry came to the university.

"From the moment she met him I was doomed. He is extremely handsome and clever and witty as I am sober and serious. Margaret grew colder and colder to me, and I fancied I saw signs of her budding love for Harry.

"I went to him and accused him of trying to take my sweetheart away from me. I intimated he acted dishonorably. He resented my words and said Margaret had a right to choose. Hot retorts passed and in my fury I snatched a pair of rapiers from the wall and, pitching one to him, I lunged savagely with the other. The blade pierced his shoulder. At this moment our brother, Sir Francis, who is an officer with Lord Rodney on the *Formidable,* rushed in and separated us; then he lectured me soundly.

"There came a revulsion of feeling, I could not forgive myself for the attack on my brother, nor was I willing to stay and witness his happiness. I did not care what became of me. Adventure calling, I packed my books and sailed for America. I found relatives in Virginia to whom I became attached.

"I soon became interested in the colonies and their struggle for independence, and I finally joined the Virginia troops. I have heard only once from my brother Francis——" He frowned and did not tell me the nature



SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS AT YORKTOWN, OCTOBER 19, 1781

of the letter, but added hastily—"He did not mention Harry and I did not know he was in the British army until I saw him yesterday."

October 10, 1781.

News has come that my Lord Rawton, who was on his way to South Carolina with some important papers, has been captured by the French fleet. The people have been so much oppressed by Lord Cornwallis and Tarleton that there is great rejoicing now that we have the Thieving Foxes in their den. I hope soon to record that the British have surrendered.

October 14, 1781.

To-night we stormed two redoubts. The darkness was intense. We plunged through the abattis and gained our prize, carrying it with bayonets.

My party was commanded by Alexander Hamilton who made an eloquent address to us as he halted under the walls. "With that speech I could storm hell," said one officer to another.

The army is much joyed at the result, but I am sad. This afternoon Falvey had a presentiment of evil. He went to his mare, Beauty, and caressed her for a long time. They have a great affection for each other. She rubs her nose against his arm and whinnies, when he talks to her, as if she understood him. I heard him say, "We are sweethearts, we two——" then he sighed and added tenderly, "I wish we could go together——." He put on her saddle and galloped away and he did not come back until after dark.

When night fell, we made ready to creep up on the British. Just before we reached their sentry, I heard the now familiar words of the old Latin hymn rise and fall sweetly from behind the redoubt. Falvey clutched my arm and I felt him shake as with a chill. In a few moments we were on their works and fighting heavily. I tried to keep

near him, but, as we climbed the mound of earth and barrels, I saw him plunge his sword into the breast of a man who stood above him and the fellow exploded his pistol in Falvey's face. Just then the rockets went off and I saw the man was Lieutenant Harry Fraser. He reeled and dropped his pistol. Falvey recognized him, too, and clasped him in his arms with the pitiful stricken cry, "Harry! Harry! It is I, your brother!" They fell to the ground, and when I separated them, Harry Fraser was dead and Falvey mortally wounded.

October 15, 1781.

To-day I was allowed to see Falvey. "I did my duty, Jim, but it was hard. Do not try to heal my wounds." Soon he lapsed into a stupor.

About sundown, he roused and said, as he felt for my hand, "Do you hear the 'Ave Maria'? It is Harry on his way through the park to the castle. I must hurry and overtake him." He then became quiet again.

About eleven o'clock to-night, I was sitting with him when I heard rapid hoof-beats approaching. They stopped before our tent, and I heard Beauty whinny. She knew the way, for Falvey often left her there. She had been neglected all day and came in search of him. He heard her, too, and started up in bed, calling, "Whoa, Beauty, sweetheart, I am ready!" His feeble hands groped for the reins, his foot was partly raised as for the stirrup. "Go, Beauty," he gasped, and sank back into my arms. When I laid him down he was dead. But the mare heard his last command and galloped on.

The hoof-beats grew fainter and fainter—in the distance I heard a sentry challenge—then a shot rang out—the hoof-beats ceased abruptly. I knew it was as Falvey wished. He and Beauty had gone together.

WAR RECORDS REACH HISTORIAN GENERAL

The office of the Historian General has received up to the present time bound volumes of War Records from the Daughters of the American Revolution of California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, and Georgia. The records of the Olive Prindle Chapter of Missouri have also been sent in.

The Connecticut records comprise five volumes in uniform binding, while those of the other states are in one volume each.

When the War Records of all the states are finally received by the Historian General they will be placed in the Library of Memorial Continental Hall.

STATE CONFERENCES

NEW MEXICO

The first State Conference of the New Mexico Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Albuquerque, March 22, 1920. Singing of "America" was the first thing on the program, followed by the invocation by Rev. A. L. Bowman, of Albuquerque. Address by Mrs. Hinkle, State Regent, was enjoyed by all. Welcome address was given by Mrs. Heald, a member of Lew Wallace Chapter. The address on the flag by Mrs. Simms, who took Mrs. McLandress' place on the program, with a few additional remarks by Mrs. Hinkle, was instructive. A letter from Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, outlined plans for organizing our first State Conference. Chapter Regents appointed to draw up the first Constitution and By-laws were Mrs. Morrell, Silver City; Mrs. Beers, Roswell; Mrs. Wilson, Santa Fé; and Mrs. Heald, substitute for Mrs. Savage, Lew Wallace Chapter.

Committee on Credentials were Mrs. Angle, Albuquerque; Mrs. Rhea, Roswell.

An outline for forming a Constitution and By-laws was read by Mrs. Wilson.

Mrs. Victory's report on the National Old Trails Road Committee read in her absence. Bill to preserve the battlefield of the battle which was fought at Apache Canyon and Pigeon's Ranch in the then Territory of New Mexico, was presented, and it was moved by Mrs. Wilson that the State Conference endorse this bill and urge our representatives to use their influence to see the bill through.

A letter read from Miss Barlow, Curator General, suggested that a New Mexico flag be hung in Memorial Continental Hall. The following resolution was moved by Doctor Frisbie and carried:

Be it resolved, That we, the State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Mexico, in meeting assembled, as a Conference, disapprove the design of the New Mexico State Flag adopted by the first State Legislature of New Mexico.

Be it further resolved, That we, as a State Organization, through each individual chapter, in conjunction with the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, submit designs and take appropriate steps to secure change in this legislative act.

Evelyn F. Frisbie,
Fanny I. Barnes,
Winfield L. Rhea.

It was suggested by the State Regent, Mrs. Hinkle, that this organization supply an end table for the Banquet Hall, Memorial Continental Hall, with the name "New Mexico" under the glass, the cost to be about $20, which amount was readily subscribed.

At the afternoon session the report of Conservation by Mrs. W. W. Phillips was read by Mrs. Beers in her absence. Report of Reciprocity by Mrs. Arno Henning was very instructive. Address on Americanization by Mr. C. M. Botts was much enjoyed. He suggested that the Daughters take up the work of placing a copy of the Constitution of America beside the Bible found on hotel tables and elsewhere.

Music furnished by Miss Powers, Miss Lucile Makin, of Roswell, accompanist.

The report of State Treasurer Mrs. Chas. W. Potter followed. Greetings were brought from Pittsburgh, Pa., by Mrs. Snodgrass. Report of Credentials Committee named Mrs. Beers and Mrs. Rhea, Roswell; Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Renehan, Santa Fé; Mrs. Morrell, Mrs. Ashenfelter, Silver City; Mrs. Angle, Mrs. Heald, Albuquerque, as delegates entitled to vote. The address on "Patriotism," by Mr. Geo. Klock, was enthusiastically received.

After the report on Constitution and By-laws, each article was read and adopted separately and adopted as a whole with the approval of the Recording Secretary General.

The motion that State Conference meet during the month of October of each year was carried.

The response to the address of welcome was given by Mrs. Ashenfelter in the absence of Mrs. Bisby.

Reports of Chapter Regents were very interesting. "Lew Wallace," by Mrs. Savage, having nearly fifty members, was the first Chapter to report. Roswell Chapter came next, having to their credit 46 members, and certainly a great deal of good has been ac-

complished by that body of patriotic women. Santa Fé, being 22 years old, was next to report, they, too, having been very busy. Silver City was last, but not least, as it has the largest membership in the State. Mrs. Ashenfelter, first Regent of Jacob Bennett Chapter, organized in 1903, and ex-State Regent, was in attendance at our first State Conference and was unanimously endorsed for Vice President General.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: State Regent, Mrs. J. F. Hinkle, Roswell; State Vice Regent, Mrs. R. P. Barnes, Albuquerque; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Reed Holloman, Santa Fé; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Helen Keith, Roswell; Treasurer, Mrs. Chas. W. Potter, Albuquerque; Registrar, Mrs. L. B. Morrell, Silver City; Historian, Mrs. Jacob Weltmer, Santa Fé; Librarian, Mrs. Alvin White, Silver City.

IRENE POTTER,
Acting Secretary.

NORTH DAKOTA

The first annual Conference of the North Dakota Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the home of Mrs. G. W. Hanna, in Valley City, Friday afternoon, March 26, 1920. Those present were delegates and members of the four State chapters: Sakakawea Chapter, Valley City; Minnishoshe Chapter, Bismarck; Dakota Chapter, Fargo; Fort Seward Chapter, Jamestown.

In the absence of Mrs. J. M. Young, State Regent, Mrs. J. M. Martin, State Vice Regent, presided. After the invocation by Mrs. Crane, Chaplain of Sakakawea Chapter, the salute to the flag was given, followed by the singing of the first stanza of "America." Mrs. Martin outlined the aims of the organization and called special attention to the necessity for the Americanization of our foreign population. Reports were submitted of the work of the four organizations by the Regents of the respective chapters. State committees having representatives present reported, and a motion to adopt the National Constitution and By-laws of the various state organizations was carried, and four additional by-laws were adopted to meet local needs. Bismarck was selected for the next Conference.

State Officers elected were: Regent, Mrs. G. M. Young, Valley City; Vice Regent, Mrs. J. M. Martin, Bismarck; Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. W. Haggart, Fargo; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. D. T. Owens, Bismarck; Treasurer, Mrs. T. S. Henry, Valley City; Historian, Mrs. J. D. Carpenter, Fargo; Consulting Registrar, Miss Stella Buchanan, Jamestown; Librarian, Mrs. Kate E. Glespell, Jamestown.

A Round Table, led by Mrs. Hildreth, discussed the following subjects: "Coöperation with Other Organizations," "Landmarks," "The Thrift Campaign," "Education."

After singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" the Conference adjourned. A Colonial tea, given by the Valley City Chapter at the home of Mrs. G. W. Hanna, succeeded the business sessions.

Good fellowship and inspiring coöperation were outstanding notes of the Conference.

MRS. D. T. OWENS,
Recording Secretary.

OHIO

Responding to the cordial invitation of the Columbus Chapter, Mrs. Edgar M. Hatton, Regent, the largest delegation of Ohio Daughters ever assembled held their twenty-first annual State Conference in the New Southern Hotel, in Columbus, March 16 to 19, 1920.

The opening session Tuesday evening presented a beautiful scene as the boys of Trinity Church choir, singing "America the Beautiful," followed by the color bearer and the pages, escorted to the platform Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, State Regent, and the speakers of the evening. Dr. Thomas H. Campbell, Chaplain of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter, S. A. R., offered the invocation, following which "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung and the salute to the flag given.

Addresses of welcome were made by Hon. Henry A. Williams, Past President of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, and by Mrs. Edgar M. Hatton, Regent of the hostess chapter, who bridged the years between the second State Conference held in the historic Senate Chamber, and the twenty-first. In closing she said: "Daughters of Ohio, you come to us bringing with you a wonderful tapestry of achievement, beautiful of design and beautiful in workmanship, that you have woven through the years. This I have not dwelt upon—I have merely furnished the skeleton setting of two of its panels and tried to emphasize the fact that you are welcome to our house."

The response for the Conference was made by Mrs. William Magee Wilson, State Vice Regent. Mrs. William Henry Wait, Vice President General from Michigan, gave a stirring address on "America's To-morrow." She sketched so vividly our responsibility as a nation to the peoples and conditions within our borders, that each loyal Daughter vowed in the name of "the boys who made glorious America's Yesterday" that she

would do all within her power "to make glorious America's To-morrow."

The business sessions began Wednesday morning with Mrs. Harris, State Regent, presiding. The opening exercises consisted of singing by the Conference, led by Miss Margaret Davis, and invocation by Mrs. W. H. Hindman, Chaplain of Columbus Chapter. After the salute to the flag and the reciting of the American's Creed, Chapter Regents were then called upon to tell of the work accomplished during the past year. The Conference was honored by the presence of a Real Daughter, Mrs. Maria Storts Allen, a member of the Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, of Lancaster, and a special welcome was given a new chapter from Mansfield which took the name of the founder of the town, Jared Mansfield.

Preceding the business of the afternoon, the Conference was addressed by Major General Edwin F. Glenn, who told graphically the great need of Americanization among our own people. "At the End of the Trail" was the subject of a talk on the lives and possibilities of the Southern mountain people, given by Mrs. Celia Cathcart Holton, formerly a teacher at the Pine Mountain School, Kentucky, and a member of the London, Ohio, Chapter. The program of the day closed with a twilight Memorial Service for the sixty members who had died since the last Conference.

An unusual and interesting feature of the reception given for the Daughters and their friends Wednesday evening was a musical entertainment by pupils of the State Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.

Thursday morning was devoted to reports of officers and chairmen of State Committees. The Ohio D. A. R. have had under consideration a memorial to Caroline Scott Harrison, first President General of the National Society, who was born and grew to womanhood in the college town of Oxford, Ohio, near Cincinnati. In reporting for this committee the chairman, Mrs. Austin C. Brant, presented a proposition for a memorial dormitory to be erected on the campus of Oxford College for Women, the alma mater of Mrs. Harrison. The recommendation was unanimously adopted, and the State Regent, Mrs. Edward L. Harris, was instructed to present the matter to the National Board and Continental Congress in April with a view to gaining for the movement the endorsement of the National Society.

Thursday afternoon occurred an inspiring Americanization program, consisting of music, an original play by Mrs. N. Stone Scott, State Vice Chairman of Americanization, with addresses by Dr. O. T. Corson, State Director of Americanization, and Dr. E. P. Wiles, Director of Americanization work in Cleveland and Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Education. Because the outstanding Americanization work of Ohio Daughters is to help finance the training of especially selected young women at Schauffler Training School, Cleveland, the principal, Mrs. Mary Wooster Mills, and her assistant, Miss Olive Gibson, were present to explain the work they are doing in educating girls of all nationalities for social service among their own people, said work meaning "Democracy, Americanization and Reconstruction." The closing feature of the afternoon was a procession of chapter regents across the platform, each announcing the amount pledged toward a Schauffler scholarship. The generous response was evidence that the chapters had caught the true spirit of sacrifice and service and were ready to assume their responsibility to the "America of To-morrow." Pledges and cash received amounted to $5000 for the first year and $3200 for the two succeeding years, a total of $8200. Five chapters each pledged a $300 scholarship for three years. Six additional chapters each pledged $300 for the current year.

Knowing that the Society numbers among its members many gifted Daughters, Mrs. Harris, the toastmistress of the banquet given Thursday evening, chose all her speakers from the organization. Mrs. Edgar M. Hatton, Regent of the Columbus Chapter; Mrs. Austin C. Brant, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. William C. Boyle, former Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Thomas Kite, ex-Vice President General, and Dr. Eleanor N. Adams, President of Oxford College, responded with witty toasts. Mrs. H. B. Gooding, of Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Tiffin, cleverly responded in verse to the toast "Ourselves, the Daughters of the American Revolution." Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, State Regent of Michigan, gave an interesting talk on the work Michigan Daughters are doing, and Mrs. William H. Wait, Vice President General from Michigan, expressed her deep appreciation of the friendship of the Ohio Daughters, who, under the leadership of the State Regent, Mrs. Harris, had "stood for and accomplished such splendid though seemingly impossible things." Mrs. William H. McGervey, a member of the Regent's Council, contributed two beautiful vocal solos. Telegrams of greeting from the President General, Mrs. Guernsey, and the Treasurer General, Mrs. Johnston, were read and received with applause.

Several important resolutions were presented to the Conference at the Friday session by the Chairman of Resolutions, Mrs.

Thomas Kite, among them being a resolution favoring the creation of a Department of Education, with a Secretary of Education in the President's Cabinet; a resolution for the betterment of public school conditions by encouraging able men and women to enter the teaching profession and by proper adjustment of salary and social position; a resolution to coöperate with the Ohio Woman's Health Federation in its program for the advancement of public health and better morals and to promote child labor welfare in Ohio; a resolution looking toward improvement of social conditions for disabled Ohio soldiers at Fort Sheridan, and a resolution endorsing the support promised by the President General to the War Department in the effort to secure enlistments in the Army.

The Conference voted to appropriate $50 for the banquet room in Memorial Continental Hall; $25 for America's gift to France in memory of the Battle of the Marne, and to contribute all money remaining in the Base Hospital Fund and that accruing from the sale of Camp Sherman post-cards to the fund for Serbian Aid.

After the report of the Committee on Revision of State By-laws, Mrs. Fred S. Dunham, Chairman, was adopted, the following State officers were elected to serve three years: Mrs. William Magee Wilson, Xenia, Regent; Mrs. James H. Allen, Kenton, Vice Regent; Mrs. William H. McGervey, Xenia, Secretary; Mrs. John L. Graham, Lancaster, Treasurer; Mrs. William C. Moore, Columbus, Consulting Registrar; Miss Cady Whaley, Pomeroy, Historian; Miss Alice Boardman, Columbus, Librarian; State Directors, Mrs. John T. Mack, Sandusky; Mrs. Edgar M. Hatton, Columbus; Mrs. James M. Bryer, Cleveland; Mrs. A. S. Bickham, Dayton; Mrs. H. B. Gooding, Tiffin. Mrs. Thomas Kite, Past State Regent and Past Vice President General, was nominated for Honorary State Regent by Mrs. Victor Reese and elected by a unanimous rising vote.

The closing social event of the Conference was a drive terminating at the Home Economics Building of the Ohio State University, where a farewell tea was given by Columbus Chapter.

(Mrs. Charles T.) Betty Johnson Lawton,
State Secretary

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4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

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EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

8846. BEVILLE.—John Beville, b 1671, m Matha ———; Robert Beville, b abt 1703, m Ann ———. All b in Henrico Co., Va. Wanted, surnames of Matha & Ann. Robert Beville, b 1723, m Sarah Williams Hudson, a widow from S. C. To which Williams fam did she belong?—R. J.

8847. DAVIS.—John W. Davis, b 1755, d Mar. 19, 1834. He & his sister came from Wales to Va., their parents dying at sea. The ch were bonded & John served 7 yrs in Rev for the man to whom he was bonded; was wounded in head by British officer with sword. He m in 1789 Margaret ——— & set in Muskingum Co., O. Wanted, wife's name & proof of his Rev service.—S. N.

8848. NEWELL.—John Alexander Newell, b Huntington Co., Pa., went to O. to live. He was son of William & Eliz. Kenedy Newell. Did his father have Rev service? Wanted, Newell gen, with all dates & proof of Rev service.—M. N. M.

8849. LANGDON.—Joseph Fuzel m abt 1792 Mary Langdon, lived in Wiscasset (P. O.), Lincoln Co., Maine. Wanted, Langdon gen & Rev service, with proof of Joseph Fuzel. —L. R. I.

8850. STONE.—Thomas Stone, d 1822, m Dorcas Montgomery, b 1787. Wanted, parentage, with dates of Thomas Stone.

(a) YOHO.—Lucinda Yoho, b 1813, d 1882, m Nathan Balding, b 1808, d 1875. Wanted, Yoho gen, with dates.—R. J. M.

8851. HARRIS.—Did John Harris (1732–1800), Powhatan Co., Va., mem of Com of Safety, have dau Susan who m Francis Ruffin, of Surry Co., Va., Nov. 4, 1792? Francis Ruffin was app Mem of Com of Safety 1775. —L. B. R.

8852. RADCLIFF.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec with proof of Thomas, John & Elijah Radcliff. Also parentage of Rachel Radcliff who m Wm. Gresset abt 1813.—W. A. D.

8853. PREVOST-PROVOOST-PROVOST. — Daniel Provost "Captain of Militia 1765, & on guard at the City Hall as Colonel, under Lord Stirling; was in Rev, enlisting from Morris Co., N. J." Ref. page 54 "Prevost-Provoost-Provost," by A. J. Provost. He m Catharine Van Gelder. Luke Provost was their 7th son, b Jan. 26, 1770. Wanted, dates of his m & d, & names & dates of his w & ch. —M. S. B.

8854. GRANT.—Wanted, gen of S. Catharine Grant, b Aug. 1, 1822, at Pittstown, N. J., d Sept. 12, 1850, m Dec. 17, 1838, F. Davis Thayer.

(a) HOLBROOK.—Wanted, gen of Hannah Holbrook who m Thomas Thayer, Jr., July 16, 1729. Ch: Oliver, Stephen, Joseph, Hannah.

(b) DAVIS.—Wanted, gen of Rachel Davis who m Stephen Thayer, Aug. 5, 1762. The rec of Rev ser in these lines would be appreciated.—C. B. U.

8855. LAMKIN - HARDIN. — Wanted, gen & Rev ser of Uel Lamkin, b Oct. 25, 1745, in N. C., & his w Sarah Hardin, b June 5, 1758. Ch: Samuel, b Sept. 20, 1777; Hannah, m Jonathan Ramsay; & others.

(a) JACKSON-FITZGERALD. — Wanted, gen &

Rev ser of Ezekiel Jackson, b prob in Monroe Co., Ky. Wife, Delilah ———. Ch: Oliver, Joseph, Abner, Jay who m Mary Fitzgerald, dau of John & Fanny.—Wanted, Fitzgerald gen.

(b) DAVIDSON.—Wanted, gen & Rev ser of John Davidson, who, with bros George & Robert, went from Lancaster Co., Pa., to Western N. C. abt 1760. His dau Elizabeth m Ephraim McLean.—O. E. D.

8856. MESSENGER-HIGLEY.—Wanted, parentage of David Messenger, 1760–1811, m Hannah Higley, 1758–1815. Came to Granville, O., & founded that town as one of Liking Land Co., from Turkey Hill or Granby, Ct. Ch: Grove, b Feb. 7, 1782; Sinthy, b Sept. 21, 1784; Hannah, b Apr. 19, 1787; David, b Sept. 16, 1790; Samuel, b Apr. 22, 1792; Campbell, b July 31, 1793; Harriett, b Dec. 19, 1796; Forest, b Nov. 12, 1799. Have data of Higleys back to emigrant from Eng. 1666; also of the Messengers who came to Amer. bef 1640, but cannot connect them with David Messenger who served in Rev.

(a) POWERS-PETTEGREW.—Wanted, Powers & Pettegrew gen. Zenas Stetson, b Aug. 28, 1767, d Oct. 26, 1820, m Feb. 21, 1791, Betsey Powers, b Oct. 20, 1770, d June 8, 1816. Ch: Zenas, b Lyme, N. H., Aug., 1791, d Rochester, N. Y., Apr. 16, 1847, m, 1st, Lucy Pettegrew, 2d, her sister Lucy in 1823; Jesse, b Aug. 24, 1793; Betsey, b Feb. 16, 1795; Amos, b Feb. 27, 1797; Wm., b July 28, 1798; Isaac, b Feb., 1800; Nathan, b Nov. 26, 1801; David, b May 29, 1803; Polly, b Mar. 19, 1807; Sally, b Apr. 2, 1809.

(b) CONSILYEA-VAN NESS.—Wanted, parentage, with dates of Mary Consilyea, m 1758, d abt 1850, m Isaac Van Ness, of N. Y. City. Their son Aaron, b Apr. 25, 1793, in N. J., m Apr. 26, 1814 in Mendon, Monroe Co., N. Y., Sally Hiscock, b 1793, d 1837. Did Aaron Van Ness give Rev ser?

(c) HISCOCK-CRANDALL.—Sally Hiscock (see above) was dau of Isaac & Phœbe Crandall, b Sept. 12, 1776, in Stanford, N. Y., d Mar. 25, 1869, in Mich., dau of Samuel Crandall. Wanted, dates & Rev ser of Samuel Crandall & parentage of Isaac Hiscock.

(d) HICKOX-HUBBELL.—Rebecca Hickox, b Aug. 21, 1785, d Jan. 29, 1854, m 1806 Chas. Hubbell, b 1787, d 1867. Ch: Celia, b 1807, m Forest Messenger; Augustus, b 1809, m ——— Merritt; Louise W., b 1814, m Jonathan Green; Mary L., b 1817, m Eben Welch. Wanted, gen of Rebecca Hickox. This rec is taken from an old Bible belonging to Chas. Hubbell.—A. M. C.

8857. NEAL.—Wanted, parentage & any Rev ser of the following: Nancy Neal, b 1758; James, b 1760; Mary, b 1762; John, b 1764, m Rachel Gilmore; Martha, b 1766, m John Sheriff; Anne, b 1768; Jennie, b 1770, m John Leslie; Rachel, b 1774. Tradition associates this fam with Carlisle, Pa. & Sawmill Run.

(a) DAVIDSON-GIBSON.—James Davidson m Esther Findley. He d at Carlisle, Pa., & Esther with 8 ch moved to Youngstown, O., in 1798. Her dau Esther m John, son of James Gibson, 1747–1817, & Anna Belle Gibson, 1748–1836. The Gibsons also moved from Carlisle, Pa., to Youngstown, O. Wanted, gen & Rev ser of James Davidson & James Gibson.—A. J. C.

8858.—Wanted, gen of Samuel M. Clark, b Nov. 13, 1797, & his w Nancy Harrison Allison, b 1792, whom he m abt 1820. Wanted, also rec of Rev ser in these lines.—N. C. W.

8859. SNYDER - BUSBY. — Wanted, maiden names of w & mother of Isaac Halsey Snyder, of Newark, N. J. His dau, Martha E., m Thos. Jefferson Summers abt 1830. Was Isaac Halsey, who served in Rev his g-father? Wanted, parentage of Eliz. Busby who m Peter Summers in Phila. in 1803.—L. F. S.

8860. GRINNELL.—Wanted, names of sons & g-sons of George Grinnell, of Little Compton, R. I., who was 4th in desc from Mathew the 1635 immigrant. Also names of father & bros of Robert Grinnell, of R. I. Also names & dates of ch of Edward & Margaret Grinnell, of Kingstown, R. I. He d 1749. Wives of the sons particularly desired.—L. G. T.

8861. FELLOWS.—Abijah Lee, b Apr. 8, 1733, m Apr. 12, 1752, Abia Smith. Lived at Middletown, Ct., & later at Canaan, Ct. Their son Abijah, b Aug., 1764, m Mar. 27, 1785, Anna Fellows, b Apr. 22, 1765. Their dau Salina m her cousin, Daniel Fellows, who was b at Canaan. Wanted, the gen of Anne Fellows & Rev rec of her father.

(a) PORTER-WETHERILL.—Elkanah Porter, b 1737, m 1763, Hepzibeh Allen. Their son Stephen, b Apr. 2, 1779, at Lebanon, Ct., m May, 1801, Rebecca Wetherill, b Nov. 10, 1779. Their 1st ch b in Ashfield, Mass., others in N. Y. Wanted, parentage of Rebecca Wetherill & Rev rec of her father. Did Elkanah Porter serve in Rev?—E. L. C.

8862. MOORE.—Wanted, dates of b, m & d & rec of Rev ser of John Moore, of Passaic Valley, N. J., whose dau Tabitha m Jacob Smawley. Also names & dates of w of John Moore.—R. G.

8863. MARTIN.—Peter Martin, b in Orange Co., Va., Sept. 4, 1781, moved to Shelby Co., Ky., 1788, d Jan. 1, 1863, & is buried in family lot near Sulphur, Ky. At the age of 21 was m to Sallie Neal, dau of Micajah. Wanted, parentage, with dates of Peter Martin, & proof of his Rev ser.—C. M. B.

8864. HART.—Wanted, names of ch of each of the following persons: John, Morgan, Thomas, Samuel & Mark Hart. Also to whom each of these ch was married.—A. H.

8865. LYMAN.—Benjamin Lyman, Rev soldier, had son Barnabas, b July 15, 1784, in Whitingham, Va., d Kitley, Canada West, 1865. Wanted, name of w of Barnabas & date of m; also dates of Lucy Kennedy, w of their son Robert F. Lyman, b Feb. 9, 1811.—E. L. H.

8866. NEVILLE.—Wanted, parentage of Charlotte Neville, b Feb. 28, 1772, d Sept. 26, 1861, m Jacob Blacklidge in Lincoln Co., Ky.—M. U. H.

8867. BENNET-BENNETT.—Timothy Bennett, b 1765, d 1820, m Elizabeth Hobbett, 1788–89. His will probated Apr. 2, 1820, in Wilmington, Clinton Co., O. Ch: Michael m Ann Dillon; Nathaniel m Elizabeth Manker; Timothy; John; Catharine m——— Mills; Hesiah m Caleb Bright; Amy m James Fisher; Eunice m Isaac Fisher; & there were other daus. Wanted, parentage of Timothy Bennett & proof of his Rev ser.—E. E. R.

8868. WESHLER-WESCHLER.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec of George Weshler, aide-de-camp of Gen. Washington. He lived in Germantown, Pa., & his home was Washington's headquarters when in Pa.—C. K.

8869. SNOOK-SNUKE.—Martin Snook, b abt 1799 in N. Y., m Rhoda ———, lived in Mich. Their dau Charity m, 1st, ———Annis, 2d, Benjamin Bond. Wanted, parentage of Martin Snook, & name & gen of his w Rhoda ———.

(a) CLARK.—Seth Wright m Lydia Clark, dau of Joseph Clark, who d in Lebanon, Ct., 1753. Wanted, name of Joseph's w & Clark gen.—B. W. A.

8870. Wanted gen of Capt. Isaac Paine (Payne), b 1742, d 1796.—C. B. P.

8871. BRONSON.—David Bronson, b June 8, 1733, m Jerusha ———, b July 1, 1738. Ancestry of both desired. Did he have Rev rec?

(a) SMITH.—Simeon Smith, b Aug. 29, 1774, m Chloe Bronson, b March 24, 1777, dau of David & Jerusha. His ancestry desired. Is he the Simeon Smith living in E. Hartford, Ct., mentioned in census of 1820?

(b) RUDE.—Nathan Harris, b Dec. 18, 1721, m Susannah Rude & lived in Plainfield, Ct. Rude gen desired.—I. M. L.

8872. ALLISON.—Wanted, names & dates of the w & ch of John Allison.—W. J. D.

8873. BUTTON.—Anne Button, of Volmstown, Ct., m Simeon Parks, b 1737, d at Wells, Vt., 1820. Ch: Elijah, Elizabeth, Ebenezer, Anna, Phebe, Eithel, Simeon, Anna, Thankful, Martha, Patty. Wanted, Button gen.

8874. HARRISON-HOLMES.—Wanted, gen of Anna Harrison, of James River, Va., who m Mr. Holmes, of N. C., abt 1763; also wanted, given name of Mr. Holmes.—J. A. F. S.

8875. MILLS.—Wanted, parentage of John Mills & bro Joseph, adopted by Pollard Baldwin; bro David, b 1791, m by Rev. Aaron Condit to Ann Leonard, of Rockaway Neck, N. J., 1813; sister Phebe m Jeptha Downer; Mary m Moses Leonard. All b near Parsippany, N. J., & moved to Cayuga Co., N. Y.—C. W. E.

8876. BAKER.—Wanted, gen & Rev ser with proof of Caleb Baker, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Prince Edward Co., Va. His daus Mary & Martha m Robert & Charles Ewing.—O. E. D.

8877. HOBSON.—Wanted, name of w of John M. Hobson, of Cumberland Co., Va. Their dau Polly Langhorne Hobson, b Dec. 4, 1806.

(a) WALTON.—Wanted parentage of Nancy Walton, Cumberland Co., Va., who m Bernard Sims in 1791.—J. E. H.

8878. SMITH.—Wanted, Rev ser with proof, & names & dates of the wives of Wm. Smith, of Augusta Co., Va., & of his son Burton. Did Burton's son Jeremiah, who moved to Green Co., N. C., 1793, m Isabella Green in 1800?

(a) GREEN.—Was Isabella dau of Wm. Green, & is this the same fam as the Willis-Duff Green, of Augusta Co., Va.?—L. S. C.

ANSWERS

5029. ADAMS.—On page 630, Vol. 3, N. H. Rev Rolls, appears the name of Moses Adams as one of the selectmen of Dublin, N. H., dated July 17, 1782. He and the other selectmen signed some receipt for money, which had to do with someone's pay who served. Do not find that he served n the Rev, but he signed the Assn. Test in Dublin, which would permit your joining the D. A. R. Write the Vital Statistics Dept. at the State House, Concord, N. H., for date of his death, & enclose a small fee for postage, etc.

5045. HOWE.—Page 195, Vt. Rev Roll, James Howe was in Capt. Benj. Cox's Co of Rangers, Maj. Ebene Allen's Detachment, raised for the defense of the State of Vt., commencing Aug. 15 and ending Nov. 15, 1780. Page 829, Vt. Rev Roll. James Howe, private; name on pay-book for year ending 1780. There was also a James Howe who signed the Test at Rochester, N. H., and (page 39) at Croydon, N. H., and on page 5, Isaac Howe signed at Amherst, N. H., Vol. 30, N. H. Rev Documents.

5048. ALLEN—Obediah Allen had Rev rec extending from 1780 to 1788. History of Framingham, Mass., page 167. Obediah Allen & w owned to the covenant in Framingham, Sept. 16, 1722. Obediah, prob their

son, was bap Aug. 4, 1723. He was g-g-g-son of Walter, of Charlestown, who d abt 1681.

5057. (2) KNOX.—There were three Wm. Knox who signed the Assn. Test. In N. H. Rev Doc, Vol. 30, pages 2, 38, 110. Page 2 he signed in Allenstown; page 38 in Conway & locations about there, & on page 110 Pembroke, N. H., were John, John, Jr., Timothy and William Knox. One can join the D. A. R. if ancestor signed the Assn. Test without their war record. Look in N. H. State Papers, Rev Rolls, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4. Will gladly copy anything in the Rolls if you have no chance to see them.

5154. (2) HYDE.—You ask if there is Rev service in the Hyde line? In the Vt. Rev Roll, on pages 387 and 573, Ephriam Hyde who served in Capt Daniel Comstock's Co. in 1781 is mentioned. Page 387, Ephriam Hyde is on the payroll from the beginning of the campaign, 1781, to the 30th of June, said year. There were Hydes in Brookfield, Vt., but think they may have been from Jacob or Jedediah Hyde line. Ch of Amasa Hyde b in Brookfield, Vt.: Eunice, b Jan. 28, 1792; Sally, Sept. 12, 1793; Fanny, Nov. 12, 1795; Clerry Hyde, dau of Benj. Hyde, b May 17, 1786, d in Brookfield, Vt.; Sarah Hyde, dau of Amasa, b Dec. 12, 1784, d Nov. 20, 1790; Mary Hyde, dau of Amasa, b Feb. 28, 1811; Abraham, b Oct 9, 1796; Jedediah Hyde d in Brookfield, Jan. 10, 1810 (no age given). There was a Jedediah Hyde from Norwich, Ct., who set at Grand Isle before 1788 and had 10 ch, 6 of whom located in Grand Isle and others in North Hero, Vt. Jacob Hyde, b at Norwich, Ct., Aug. 1, 1730, d at North Hero, Feb., 1815. The Vt. Hydes were from Mass. & Ct.

6082. ALLEN.—Ebenezer Allen. There are several Ebenezer Allens but they are rather hard to place. The Ebenezer you speak of was *not* a bro of the celebrated Colonel, Ethan Allen, though he might have been a bro of some other Ethan, for there were several Ethans then as well as now. I know, as I am an ALLEN. There were several pages of John & Jonathan Allens on the Mass. Rev. Roll, and unless one has something definite to go on it will be almost impossible to place the special one wanted. There was an Ebenezer Allen who served in the Rev from Vt. His rank was as high as his friend, Col. Ethan Allen. From the Vt. Rev Roll am inclined to think there were two Ebenezer Allens who served from that state. Col. Ebenezer Allen did not m Lucy Chapman in Nov., 1786, but he did marry a Miss Richards. On the Brookfield, Vt. Town rec are recorded the ch of an Ebenezer Allen, Jr. Maiden name of his w is not given, but she was called Ann, & rec reads as follows: Ch of Ebenezer Allen, Jr., and w Ann: Ebenezer Sereno Allen, b in Brookfield, Vt., Sept. 19, 1801; Sally, b in Brookfield, Vt., Jan. 7, 1803; Harvey, b Feb. 25, 1805; Philander, b May 18, 1807; Philene, b Feb. 11, 1809; Climine or Climena, b Mar. 12, 1811; Jane, b Sept. 8, 1813. There was also recorded the ch of Nathan Allen: Jedediah Sabin Allen, b in Thillnegsby, Ct., Aug. 21, 1791; Ann, b in Thillnegsby, Ct., Aug. 1, 1796; John, b in Brookfield, Vt., Sept. 19, 1798; Esther, b in Brookfield, Vt., Dec. 9, 1800; Nahum, b Aug. 2, 1802; Augustus, b in Brookfield, Vt., Apr. 13, 1804; Eliza, b Sept. 11, 1806; Lydia, b Mar. 15, 1809; Mary Hamilton, b Mar. 27, 1812; Zeba, b Feb. 3, 1815; Jane Wilson, b Oct. 6, 1817. Samuel Allen, b abt 1588, of Braintree, Eng., was son of George Allen, came to Cambridge, Mass., in 1632; removed to Windsor, Ct., 1635, and d in 1648, age 60. Nehemiah (2), son of Samuel (1), lived in Salisbury, Ct., and d in 1684; he m Sept. 21, 1664, Sarah, dau of Thomas Woodford & w. Mary Blott, dau of Robert Blott. Nehemiah's son Samuel m Mercy, dau of Judah Wright; she d in Litchfield, Ct., Feb. 5, 1728, age 59 yrs. Their 7th ch was Joseph Allen, b at Deerfield, Mass., Oct. 14, 1708, the father of Col. Ethan Allen. Joseph Allen m Mar. 6, 1736-7. Mary, dau of John Baker, who was b Dec. 24, 1681, came to Woodbury, Ct., from New London & d in 1750. Their ch were: Ethan Allen, b at Litchfield, Ct., Jan. 10, 1738-9 (Col. Ethan of Rev fame); Heman, b Oct. 15, 1740; Lydia, b Apr. 6, 1742; Heber, b Oct. 4, 1743; Levi, b Jan. 16, 1745; Lucy, b Apr. 2, 1747, m Dr. Bebee, of Sheffield; Zimri, b Dec. 10, 1748, d in Sheffield; Ira, b Apr. 21, 1751. Lydia Allen m Josiah Toby from Falmouth, Mass., and settled in Pawlet, Ct. Their ch: John, Josiah, Zeno, Mercy, Betsy (who m David Carver, son of Jonathan, of Pawlet, Vt.). Ethan Allen m Mary Brownson, June 23, 1762; m by Rev. Daniel Brinsmade, of Judea Parish, Woodbury, and for his wedding fee the Rev. Daniel received 4 shillings. Her father was Richard Brownson, an original settler of Farmington, Ct. While Ethan was captive in Eng. his w, Mary Brownson Allen, d of consumption and was buried at Arlington. No stone marks her grave, but the spot was pointed out by Dr. Ebenezer Hitchcock, who assisted in carrying the body to Sunderland, a distance of 3 miles. Ethan Allen m (2d) Feb. 16, 1784, Mrs. Frances Montuzan, widow of Capt. Buchanan and stepdau of Crean Bush; she m (2d) Oct. 28, 1793, Hon. Jabez Penniman, of Westminster, Vt. Ch of Col. Ethan Allen were: Joseph E., b abt 1766, d at Arlington, Vt., 1777, age 11 yrs; Loraine, b , died before 1783; Lucy Caroline, m May 26, 1789, Hon. Sam'l

Hitchcock, of Brimfield, and Burlington, Vt. Mary Ann d at Burlington, Vt., abt 1791, 2 yrs old. Parmelia m Eleazer W. Keyes. They resided for many years at Burlington, Vt., & both d there. In a diary of Col. Ethan Allen's he recorded the following: I, Ethan Allen, was b Jan. 21, 1793 (date of month does not correspond with other public record) and my 2d w, Fanny Buchanen, was b Apr. 4, 1760. We were m Feb. 16, 1784. I am 47 years old & my wife is 23 yrs. Ch: Fanny, b Nov. 13, 1784. (She was well known as the Gray Nun of Montreal.) Ethan Voltaire, b Feb. 3, 1786; Hannibal, b Nov. 24, 1787. Ethan Voltaire Allen was a graduate of West Point, Capt. in U. S. Army, m 1817 Mary, dau of John Bagnall; (2) Martha Washington Johnson; he d at Norfolk, Va., in 1856. Hannibal Allen graduated from West Point in 1814 & d at Norfolk, Va., 1817. Ethan Voltaire Allen left a son, Ethan Allen, 3d, who was at one time (about 1870) living in N. Y. City. Did either of these sons of Col. Ethan Allen leave ch? If so, would like names & dates of birth, as well as those of Ethan Allen, 3d. —*Mrs. Wallace Dana Smith,* 126 Wibird St., Portsmouth, N. H.

6385. Reed-Rust.—Having many ancestors buried in Cross Creek Cemetery, would appreciate any information as to how to obtain a copy of "History" of same mentioned in your communication. Smith & Robinson are the records I am interested in.—*Mrs. Caroline R. Painter,* 525 N. McKean St., Kittanning, Pa.

6390. Browning.—John Browning was the father of Capt. Radford Browning. I have dates back to Capt. John Browning, b in Eng. 1588; also history of "The Brownings in America," pub. by Edward Franklin Browning, from which I obtained my information.—*Imogene Bryant Browning,* Dalron, Mass.

6412. Garwood.—The Garwoods came from Northumberland, Eng., 1698 located in New Jersey & 1768 in Va. In 1805 set near Milford Centre, O., & 2 yrs later in Zane Township, Champaign Co., O. The above refers to the family of Jose Garwood, prob a bro of John, as he was b in Culpeper Co. 1794. The authentic hist of Perry Township begins with the coming of John Garwood, Sr., abt 1803-4, who is acknowledged the first white settler in this part of Otter Creek Valley. He came from the Old Dominion & set on the present site of the village of East Liberty. His pioneer cabin stood abt 300 yds west of McCally's Mill. Ch: Daniel; Levi, one of the first associate judges of the co; Thomas, John with his sons Thomas & John went to Illinois; Isaiah; Lot; Hope m George Harris; Susanna m Joseph Ray; Margaret m Joshua Inskeep; Hester m John Inskeep; & Deborah m Joseph Stokes. They were Quakers, so I have no record of Rev service.—*Mrs. Mary Heath Lee,* Halifax, North Carolina.

6620. Phillips. — Ebenezer Philips (4), Ebenezer (3), Andrew (2), Andrew (1), of Charlestown, baptized in Wakefield, July 24, 1720, m in Southboro Feb. 5, 1744-45, Hannah Liscom, also spelled Lyscom. Ch: Ruth, b Southboro, May 27, 1745; Hannah, b Southboro, Jan. 12, 1746; Mary; Susannah, b Southboro, Nov. 20, 1749; Ebenezer, b Southboro, Feb. 23, 1752; Smith, b Hopkinton, July 11, 1761; Ezra, b Grafton, Feb. 28, 1755; Asef, b Grafton, Apr. 14, 1757. Do not quite understand how the old copyists twisted Liscom into Liscourt, but above are the facts.—*Henry B. Phillips,* Pres. of the Cal. Gen Soc., San Francisco, Cal.

6639. Nourse.—Wm. Towne, b in Eng. 1600, emig to America with his w Joanna Blessing. Ch: Rebecca, bapt Feb. 21, 1621, m Francis Nourse, of Salem, who d Nov. 22, 1695; John, bapt Feb. 16, 1624, unm; Susannah, bapt Oct. 20, 1625, unm; Edmund, bapt June 28, 1628; Jacob, bapt Mar. 11, 1632; Mary, bapt Aug. 24, 1634, m Isaac Estey; Sarah, bapt Sept. 3, 1648, m 1st Edmund Bridges, Jan. 11, 1660, 2d Peter Cloyes; Joseph, b 1639, bapt Sept. 3, 1648, of Salem, Mass. Ref. "The Descendants of William Towne," by Edwin Eugene Towne (1901), page 5.—*Mrs. I. A. Sutherland,* 27 Elm St., Brookline, Mass.

6643. Hill.—Gen. Ambrose Hill was the son of Major Thomas Hill & his w Fannie Baptist. I have additional Va. Hill data bearing on this line.—*Imogen T. Howard,* Greenville, Tenn.

6643. Hill.—Henry Hill, of Accomac Co., Va., commander in 1630. Son Wm. Henry Hill, d Feb. 16, 1669, m Ann ———, moved to Middlesex Co., Va. Their son Thomas, b 1657, m Ann Russell, March 21, 1677, b Nov. 23, 1687. Their son Wm. Russell, b July 20, 1684, m Sept. 7, 1710, Frances Needles. Their son Russell Hill, b Jan. 23, 1716, m Anne Towles, April 11, 1738, moved to Culpeper Co., Va. Son Henry Hill, capt. of Va. Militia, 1777, m Ann Powell, dau of Ambrose Powell, 1713-1788) & Mary Bledsol, capt., 1774 & 1775 Va. Militia. Their son Thomas (maj. 1812), b Oct. 3, 1789, m Frances R. Baptist, & their son Ambrose Powell Hill, Genl. C. S. A., m Dolly, dau of General Morgan.—*Mrs. Lelia C. Handy,* 609 Church St., Selma, Ala.

6645. Howard.—Samuel Elisha Howard m Submit Hilliard, both of Plattsburg, N. Y. He was a Methodist minister, & with his w

& 7 ch emig to Ohio early in 19th century, where 3 other ch were born. The family claim heirship to Lord Howard. Abt 40 yrs ago a lawyer came to Nelsonville from N. Y. City tracing this line of Howard heirs, as "there was money in England awaiting them."—*Mrs. Henry Poston,* Nelsonville, Ohio.

6686. SOMERS - CHAPMAN.—Wm. Chapman lived in New London, Ct., 1657. Ch: *John,* Wm., Samuel, Joseph, Jeremiah, Sarah, Rebecca. John m Sarah ———, their son Samuel m ———. His son Samuel m Mary Waterman; their son Samuel m Rebecca Barnum; their son Amos Barnum Chapman m Ruth Rides. Their ch Rebecca m Isaac Somers; Elizabeth m Isaac Ward; Celia m ——— Baily; Henry R.; Pamelia & Samuel Elijah. Samuel Chapman, father of Amos B., served in Rev, 1776, in Capt. Wm Mott's Co. of Jacobus Swartouts, New York Regiment. See record at Pension Office.—*Dr. M. J. Chapman,* Springboro, Pa.

6664. MCKINLEY.—John McKinley, b 1751, d 1811, m 1780 Sarah Benedict. Enlisted 1778 in Capt. James Horton's Co. of Artificers, Baldwin's Regt. Widow applied for pension 1837 in New York, & it was allowed for 2 yrs actual service as soldier in Continental line. —*Mrs. Theodora D. Craven,* 1433 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind.

8860. Partial answer taken from the Boston *Evening Transcript.* GRINNELL.—George Grinnell's w was Mary (Post) Bull. See "Our New England Ancestors," page 34, & Putnam's *Historical Monthly,* May, 1898, page 150. His ch born in Westbrook, Ct., were: Wm., b Feb. 20, 1726, baptized April 20, 1731; Daniel, b April 9, 1729, baptized April 20, 1731; Mary baptized Dec. 26, 1731, m Jedediah Chapman (Chapman Genealogy, 781); Anne baptized Jan. 23. 1734, m Michael Hill, of Westbrook; Phebe, baptized July 25, 1736, m April 10, 1760; Thomas Spencer, Jr.; Rebeckah, baptized Oct. 7, 1738, m Aug. 27, 1760, Ziba Loveland; Lydia m Oct. 17, 1762, Wm. Marbell; Lucy m April 26, 1764, John Kelsey; & Temperance m Nov. 23, 1769, Smith Ward. Daniel, son of George (see Chapman Family, page 79) served in the French War as soldier in Captain Ward's 5th Company, enlisting Apr. 14, 1758, & was discharged Dec. 13, 1758 (Conn. Historical Society, X-14). He d Dec. 21, 1801, in Greenfield, N. Y. He was twice married, but there is no record of his 1st w. Married 2d 1758, Ann, dau of Jedediah & Hester Kirtland Chapman, of Westbrook, b Mar. 21, 1731, d May 20, 1814, in Greenfield, N. Y. Ch by 1st w: Daniel, b Mar. 25, 1752; Amasa, b Jan. 14, 1754; Reuben, b Oct. 6, 1755; Charlotte, b Mar. 26, 1757; and by 2d w: Aaron, b Oct. 16, 1759; Charlotte, b Oct. 20, 1761; Benjamin, b Mar. 30, 1764; Ezra, b July 20, 1766; Aaron, b Feb. 22, 1769; Ann, b May 8, 1771; and twins, Asintha & Electa, b Dec. 22, 1774. Mathew (1) Grinnell, of Newport & Portsmouth, 1638, d bef 1643, ch: 3 sons & a dau. Matthew (2) Grinnell, freeman, of Portsmouth, 1648, living in East Greenwich 1705. Married & had ch: Daniel, Matthew, Thomas & a dau, who m Abiah Carpenter. Thomas (2) is mentioned in his mother's marriage settlement. Daniel (2), b 1636, d after 1703, m abt 1660, Mary Wodell, b Nov. 1640, dau of William & Mary Wodell. He lived in Little Compton. Ch: Daniel; Jonathan, b 1670; Richard, b 1675, & probably daus. Daniel (3) (Mathew 2, 1) settled in Freetown, Mass., & m bef 1695 Sarah Chase, dau of Benjamin & Philipa (Sherman) Chase, of Freetown. Ch: Daniel & Benjamin, b Jan 12, 1696. Matthew (3) (Matthew 2, 1), of East Greenwich, d June 17, 1718, m Mary ———, who m 2d July 16, 1719, John Manchester. Ch: Thomas, b 1711; Matthew, b 1713, & John, b 1716. Daniel (3) (Daniel 2, Matthew 1) settled in Saybrook, Conn., 1704, m 1683 Lydia Pabodie, b in Duxbury 1667, d in Clinton, Conn., 1748. Ch: Pabodie, b 1684, m Ruth Nettleton & Sarah Barnes; George, b 1686, m Mary Bull; Mary, b 1688, m Robert Lay; Priscilla, b 1690, m Theophilus Redfield; Ruth; Elizabeth m ——— Stevens; Lydia m Joseph Clark; Rebecca. Sarah m ——— Brooks; Jemima m Abraham Chalker; Daniel. Richard (3) (Daniel 2), b 1669, d 1725. lived in Little Compton. Married 1704 Patience Emory, 1681–1749. Ch: George, b 1705, m Feb., 1726, Mercy Sanford; Wm., 1707, m Mary Sanford; Rebecca, b 1710, m Roger White; Eliz., b 1713; Patience, b 1715, m John Woodman; Richard m Alice Church; Ruth m Oliver Paddock; Daniel m Grace Palmer; Sarah m Thomas Woodman. George (4) (Daniel 3, 2) mentioned above. George (4) (Richard 3, Daniel 2), b Little Compton, 1705, d 1768. Married Mary Sanford, dau of John & Content Howland Sanford. Ch: Lydia, b 1726; Aaron, b 1728; Jemima, b 1730; Kesiah, b 1730; Isaiah, b 1732; Eunice, b 1735; Malachi, b 1737.—E. A. H.

6432. BROOKS.—Orcutt's History of Bridgeport and Stratford says that the Brooks family of Conn. descended from Lord Brooks, of Saybrooke. I have that line & will be glad to give any information U. B. S. may desire. *Emma Brooks Keeler,* 66 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.



Anthony

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Tucker

ANTHONY

William Anthony,* the first of the family in London, England, abt 1547, was Graver of the Royal Mint and Master of the Scales through the reigns of King Edward VI, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth.

The earliest recorded docket of a Patent of Arms for this family is dated Aug. 12, 1559, to Derrick Anthony, of London, Gent. His son Francis, physician & chemist, derived a considerable fortune from the sale of a secret remedy "Aurum Potabile," which he sold in defiance of the prohibition of the College of Physicians.

He is buried in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, where a monument near the chancel marks the place. The inscription on it reads, in part, as follows: "Sacred to the memory of the Worthy and Learned Francis Anthony, Dr. of Physick."

In the British Museum is a small notebook bound with the Coat of Arms of Charles I, which belonged to John Anthony, whose son John sailed for America in the ship *Hercules* in 1634 and who settled in Portsmouth, R. I., holding many public offices.

His grandson William, born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1675, was Captain & Deputy Governor of Rhode Island from 1709 to 1717. He married Mary Coggeshall, daughter of John, & grand-daughter of John Coggeshall, President of the Colony of Providence Plantations, 1647, Deputy to the Massachusetts House of Deputies 1634–1637, and Governor's Assistant 1640–1644.

* This line & coat of arms furnished through the courtesy of Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Recording Secretary General.

TUCKER

The Tuckers* claim descent from Teucer, 1st King of Troy, whom the Trojans called Teukroy (Tuckers).

One of the same name was the best archer among the Greeks, supposed to be the brother of Ajax.

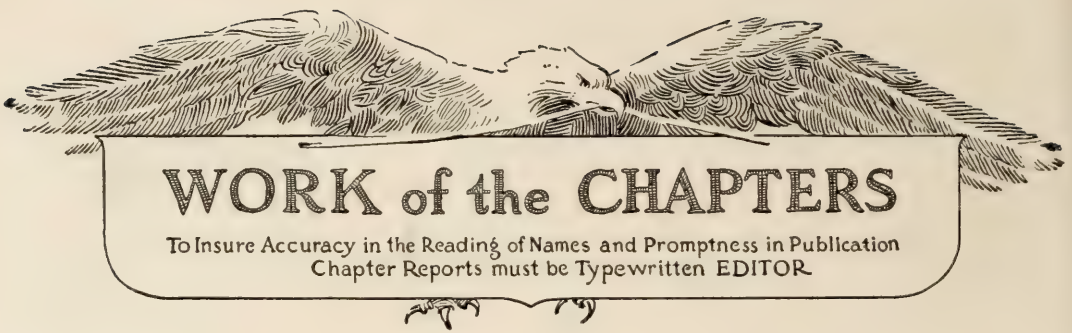
The most skilful gem engraver the world has ever known was a Teucer (Tucker), who lived in Rome in the time of Augustus.

John Tucker, first of the name in England, was at the Battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066, under William the Conqueror & was granted by him the Coat of Arms in 1079 & also the estate of Tavistock, County Devon.

A direct descendant, Wilhelmus Tucker, married Josea Ashe, & their son George married Maria, daughter of John Hunter, of Gaunt. Queen Elizabeth conveyed the Manor at Milton-next-Gravesend to this George Tucker in 1572. The Tuckers also went into Wales, where they held, for over 400 years, the Sedlyham property & used the same coat-of-arms.

George, John & Robert Tucker, grandsons of the George previously mentioned, left England in 1636 & went to Bermuda, where a relative of theirs, Captain Daniel Tucker, had been commissioned Governor Feb. 15, 1615. George, being heir to his father's estate of Tavistock, County Devon, returned to England after the troubles there had been settled. John & Robert came to Massachusetts, Robert settling in Weymouth & John in Hingham. John's son Jabez settled in Westerly, Rhode Island.

* This line & coat of arms furnished through the courtesy of Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Vice President General, Ohio.



Multnomah Chapter (Portland, Ore.). On February 22, 1919, the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution were the guests of the Civic League at a luncheon in honor of Washington's Birthday. The Daughters on this occasion also celebrated the passage of the bill making Washington's Birthday a half holiday in the State. Multnomah Chapter on the same day inaugurated the custom of planting walnut seeds, brought from the historic trees of Mount Vernon, in the public schools of the State.

We have furnished leaders in all financing drives conducted by the Government during the year, coöperated with other organizations in all lines of patriotic endeavor; Victory Loan drive raised $4000; Red Cross drive, $1400; first Armenian drive, $2000; second Armenian drive, $1100; helped in the sale of Red Cross seals; raised $145; contributed $60 toward maintenance of invalid member; same amount to be contributed this coming year; 176 garments were made by our Red Cross unit; work discontinued last June. During the war our Chapter raised $240,000. Our Chapter still contributes to the support of three French orphans.

The Chapter has contributed its full quota to all national demands, Tilloloy, Liberty Bond, U. of O., to State objects, memorial chair, state flag; have set aside $100 contribution to the State Scholarship Fund; have complied with the N. S. D. A. R. for a thrift report by setting aside $350 in bonds as our savings. One hundred dollars of trust fund for marker at Government camp has been set aside by the descendants of the builder of the old Barlow Road.

On February 14th this committee gave a benefit card party; the proceeds will be used in printing illuminated flag posters embodying the ethics of the flag. These posters will be distributed in all public schools and public buildings. Ten thousand flag codes have already been distributed to the public schools.

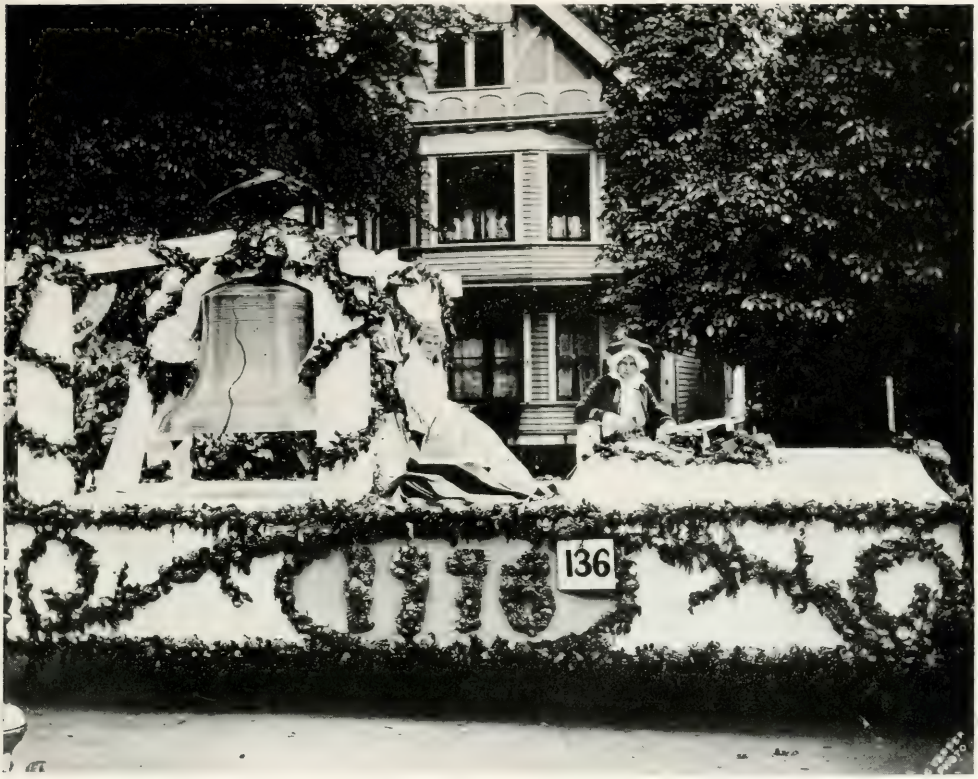
The Americanization work consists of friendly visiting among the Italian mothers in Patton Road district, visiting the Russian Jew and Russian German mothers in the Shaver School district. One of our principal objects has been to get recruits for the Naturalization School. Our Chapter feels responsible for 15 men taking out Americanization papers. Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, Vice President General, organized the Americanization Council in this city. This Council meets once a month and is of great benefit to the community. On May 31st an entertainment was given for the Italian fathers and mothers of the children who attend the Ainsworth School. Moving pictures of Italy were shown and Italian songs sung. Over 40 foreigners enjoyed the Chapter's hospitality.

The historical pageant, "The Evolution of the Flag," was given under the auspices of Multnomah Chapter. This was an object lesson to both native-born as well as aliens. The pageant was arranged and directed by Mrs. Mary Barlow Wilkins, ex-Regent of the Chapter. Over 50 children participated.

The story of "The Evolution of the Flag" is told by Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia as the States enter the Union. It is further illustrated by marches, songs and drills, and *tableux vivants*. Each one was correctly costumed and staged from the historical standpoint. In order that students of the Naturalization School might see the exemplified evolution of Old Glory, free tickets were provided them. Boy Scouts and visitors from Jewish, Presbyterian, Methodist Community Houses also received free admission.

Members from Multnomah Chapter were present at the organization of Yamhill Chapter, McMinnville. Members also participated in the exercises of Oregon City Chapter on February 22d, when certificates of honor presented by the French Government were given to the nearest of kin of those who had fallen in battle.

Our annual reception held in December



PATRIOTIC FLOAT ENTERED BY MULTNOMAH CHAPTER IN THE VICTORY PARADE, JUNE 16, 1919, PORTLAND, OREGON

for the teacher members of the Chapter was a decided success. George Hotchkiss Street, recently returned from Italy, gave a talk on the community singing which he conducted in Italy, illustrating his point with Italian folksongs.

We have revised our by-laws and constitution to the requirements of the N. S. D. A. R. Sixteen new members have been enrolled and eight papers are now pending. The themes of our literary program have been "Internationalism," "Americanism," and "Reconstruction."

In the Victory parade in June, Multnomah Chapter entered a patriotic float, "The Spirit of 1776." The float was executed and decorated by Multnomah Chapter Daughters.

An event worthy of comment was a luncheon in honor of Major Gilbert and women oversea workers on January 17th, anniversary of Washington's wedding day. Twenty-two oversea workers enjoyed Multnomah Chapter's hospitality. Representatives from Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Visiting Nurse Association, Y. W. C. A., Canteen Workers, Red Cross Aid, National Library Association were present. The mothers and wives of the men who responded to the call of the colors were seated around the service flag. Fifty-eight stars on the service flag were silent testimonial to the sacrifice these members made.

Major Gilbert spoke on the spirit of our fathers. It was an impressive moment when he displayed the flag presented to him by Multnomah Chapter when he went to war. Two hundred and sixty-seven men were buried beneath this flag.

Splendid Chapter meetings at the members' homes, reception for Mrs. I. L. Patterson, Vice President General; tea in honor of State Regent, Mrs. F. M. Wilkins; luncheon for State Regent of Washington, Mrs. Goble; a beautiful reception tendered Multnomah Chapter and wives of the Sons of the American Revolution by Willamette Chapter, February 21st, should be mentioned. These social features give color and life to our work. In our home service we are not only trying to live up to the ideals of our

forefathers in honoring the patriotism of the past, but to perpetuate their spirit by spreading patriotism in the present.

Mrs. John A. Keating,
Regent.

Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter (Grand Rapids, Mich.). We have for several years been diligent in the Children of the Republic work, but with our Regent, Mrs. Clarence S. Dexter, originated the idea of directing the minds of the younger children in a kindergarten.

The services of a capable teacher were secured, Miss Clara Wheeler, who has been in kindergarten work for years, and obtained good results with all nationalities. The school is held in a large house in a fashionable locality. The flag is raised every morning and children from two to five years attend. There are German, Italian, Greek, Armenian and American children in the class. Any child wishing to come is welcomed. They play games and do regular kindergarten work, learn the flag salute and pledge; are taught patriotic songs and loyalty to America. They are also given simple health talks which they can understand.

It is a wonderful opportunity to teach the child love of country, and we have always thought there is no surer way of reaching the foreign-born parents than through their children.

Tuesday and Thursday evenings are story hours for children from four to twelve years of age, when Miss Wheeler tells stories and they have much the same training the others have through the day. Seventy-five children attend the story hours. At Christmas they had a tree, and each child was given a book, a tarleton bag of candy and a toy, gifts of our Chapter.

We have also secured, through the courtesy of John B. Martin, one of our prominent citizens, land near the kindergarten to be used for a playground. It was fitted out and supervised by the city last spring, and no child over 12 was allowed to play there.

Bread and butter is served to the little tots in the morning by the D. A. R., and this plan will be continued in the summer when they have their outdoor meetings.

Already there has been some response shown by the parents of these children. And we know of several instances where the members of the Children of the Republic Clubs have been the cause of parents taking out naturalization papers. Last year on Flag Day these club members, about 2500, were shown a patriotic film besides the other program.

The president of one club is a girl 12 years old who came with her parents from Finland three years ago.

Our clubs are in the public schools, and any child over nine years of age may become a member. We feel that not only will benefit come to the country through the development of these young citizens, but that they will also be the means of the parents appreciating our Government in spirit and in action.

(Mrs. Carey S.) Goldie Baughman Welsh,
Corresponding Secretary.

Alice Whitman Chapter (Lewiston, Idaho) was named for the only child of Marcus Whitman and has a membership of 22. Under our first Regent, Violet Bowlby Chessman (Mrs. C. F.), we have made a profitable and pleasant start, closing for the summer by placing markers at several local historical spots; namely, site of first Territorial Capitol, 1863; first Legislature; courthouse; school, and Lewis and Clarke Trail, 1805–1806.

(Mrs. James E.) Daisy Tinkham Babb,
Regent.

Oneonta Park Chapter (South Pasadena, Calif.). On the 14th of February, 1920, our Chapter unveiled a tablet at the "Old Adobe" landmark situated in South Pasadena, Calif.

This tablet marks the headquarters of General José Maria Flores, an officer in the army of Californians before his capitulation to General John C. Fremont of the United States Army, which capitulation occurred on January 13, 1847, at Cahuenga.

The exercises accompanying the unveiling of the tablet were opened with an invocation by the Rev. Edwin Lane, recently discharged as chaplain in the United States Army, followed by the bugle salute "To the colors," played by Janson Purcell, officer bugler of the South Pasadena High School. Mrs. Thaddeus Lowe, of the Oneonta Park Chapter, gave a very interesting account of the history surrounding this old landmark.

It was the home of several early Californians, the social centre of a large rancho, and the last headquarters of the defeated forces of General Flores, the only Californian who ever surrendered to a United States officer. The building, which is made of adobe, is in an almost perfect state of preservation. One wing, destroyed by earthquake many years ago, has been rebuilt. At the present time it is used as a tea house.

As the exercises took place at the time of the State Conference of the D. A. R. in Los Angeles, we had the pleasure of a short talk by Mrs. C. C. Cottle, the retiring State



UNVEILING THE TABLET AT THE "OLD ADOBE" BY ONEONTA PARK CHAPTER

Regent. Our State Regent-elect, Mrs. O. H. Harshbarger, was also introduced, as well as Mrs. Lyman Stookey, State Vice Regent.

Jane Plumb and Harold Kelley, children of Chapter members from Oneonta Park Chapter, had the honor of raising the American flag which unveiled the tablet. The exercises closed with the salute to the flag by the entire company.

(Mrs. C. H.) Alice M. Sheldon,
Historian.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Ill.). The last year has been one of achievement for our Chapter. Its sons have fought for the grand old flag and its daughters have ministered to those who suffered.

May 11, 1919, Mother's Day.—The Chicago Chapter War Relief and Red Cross Committee, Mrs. T. H. Shaughnessey, chairman, sent 250 carnations to Fort Sheridan Hospital. Members of the committee spent the day at Khaki and Blue Clubs, distributed over 900 postal cards to soldiers and midshipmen, asking them to write to their mothers; sent food, flowers and tobacco, with brass materials and tools for art and craft work; also socks to Fort Sheridan Hospital.

The Chapter on June 14 and October 22, 1919, made its semi-annual presentation of a medal at the United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., to the recruit attaining the highest efficiency.

Flag Day, 1919, was celebrated in Art Institute, the address was made by Col. John V. Clinton, a hero of three wars. On Armistice Day anniversary, a special luncheon, with appropriate addresses and music, was given in Auditorium Hotel in honor of our returned members from service abroad. The Chapter entertained wounded soldiers and midshipmen at its musicale, given in Wood's Theatre, January 15, 1919. A reception and luncheon were given in honor of Washington's Birthday at the La Salle Hotel. The Chapter celebrated Americanization Day with appropriate addresses and music. Reciprocity Day, 1920, was very interesting, with an address on "International Relations," "Women During the Civil War," and a paper by Mrs. F. H. Caton, member of the Illini Chapter, Ottawa, was read by our

Reciprocity Chairman, Mrs. James A. Barry.

Our Patriotic Educational Committee, Mrs. Henry C. Waite, chairman, has done good work.

Y. W. C. A. Drive	$147.56
Tomassee School	100.00
French orphan	36.50
Four bronze medals and die for Great Lakes	44.00
	$328.06
Philippine Scholarship Fund	$10.00

Americanization Committee, Mrs. Israel C. Cope, chairman:

Americanization Shop—	
May, 1919	$6.00
June 28, 1919	50.00
November 7, 1919	10.00
	$66.80
From Chapter Treasury—	
Card party	$89.20
Mrs. Cope raised	54.50
	$210.50
International College at Springfield, Mass.	$5.00
To a college to be designated by the State Regent	$25.00

Mrs. William A. Meyer, chairman of the permanent Memorial and Endowment Fund, reports gift of $1000 from Mrs. Gilpin Moore to found a permanent Memorial and Endowment Fund. Mrs. Walter C. Nelson gave $25 for the two best papers on "America's Obligation to France," creating great interest in the Illinois schools over the contest.

Mrs. James A. Lowny, chairman of the Magazine Committee, reported 91 subscriptions. Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles gave through the Chicago Chapter 25 subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for Real Daughters. Mrs. Wiles was made Honorary President of the National Society U. S. D. 1812 for life. At a semi-annual meeting of the Chicago Chapter, Mrs. William Badin Austin was elected Honorary Regent for life in recognition of her work while Regent of the Chapter.

Presentations to the Chapter, "Archives of Pennsylvania," in honor of Willard T. Block, by Mrs. Willard T. Block; Illinois State Flag, in honor of Lieutenant Wm. Frank Goldsmith, by Mrs. Helen MacKee Goldsmith. Mrs. Stewart Sands Baker, Historian, presented the Chapter with large steel engravings of Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant.

(MRS. S. S.) ESCULINE WARRICK BAKER,
Historian.

Priscilla Alden Chapter (Carroll, Iowa) was busy with war work in 1918-1919 and was nearly 100 per cent. in payment of assessments for Liberty Loan and the restoration of Tilloloy. During the past year the Chapter has held eight regular and two called meetings, and celebrated Flag Day by entertaining guests at the country home of Mrs. Thomas Rogers. After a social hour, tables were spread in the shade and a delicious picnic supper enjoyed by about 50 people. This closed our meetings for the year. Our Chapter was represented by a delegate at the State Conference held at Clinton in March; also had a delegate at the National Conference, who sent us a splendid report. At the May meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Willis Barber; Vice Regent, Mrs. C. L. Patterson; Secretary, Mrs. L. M. Leffingwell; Treasurer, Miss Julia Moorhouse; Registrar, Mrs. G. E. Russell; Historian, Mrs. Mary Winter; Chaplain, Mrs. L. E. Chubbuck.

For patriotic Americanization work we purchased 2000 copies of the American's Creed and distributed them to the children of the public schools; also four dozen copies of the American Constitution posters, which were given to many teachers of the county schools. Besides the local work and charities we gave to the Near East Relief Fund; also to the International College at Springfield, Mass.

MRS. L. M. LEFFINGWELL,
Secretary.

Shelton Chapter (Shelton, Neb.) is one of the youngest in the State, having been organized February 24, 1918. It has just ended a very successful year. Five new members have been added, making a total membership of 19.

The Chapter has contributed to a number of enterprises, has distributed the "American's Creed" in the public schools, and has had the flag laws printed in the local paper. The program for the year was on Americanization. The first anniversary was celebrated with a dinner and patriotic program.

Our retiring Regent, Mrs. Charles M. Wallace, has been very faithful and deserves much credit.

WAUNETA REED WOLCOTT,
Historian.

Nancy Ward Chapter (Chattanooga, Tenn.). Our Chapter has 59 members; two were lost during the year by transfer and one new member has been added. The Chapter meetings are held at the homes of the members; those on the third Thursday of each month are social in nature. There are three special days observed during the year: Washing-

ton's Birthday, Flag Day, and Nancy Ward Day, July 20th.

The Chapter has continued its work at its adopted surgical ward at Fort Oglethorpe, a committee of five visiting there every week until August, when it was closed. Delicacies, comfort bags and various articles were given the men each time. Fresh flowers and growing plants were kept in the ward. Convalescent soldiers were taken out driving weekly. Patients were invited to the homes of the members. Letters were written and telephone calls were received and sent.

The Chapter coöperated with War Camp Community Service on Thanksgiving in extending invitations to the men in uniform. Many other soldiers were entertained by the Chapter at different times.

Chapter members were special guests at the convalescent Red Cross Hostess House at Fort Oglethorpe. One afghan knitted and presented to the Red Cross Convalescent Home at the post. Members participated in the Red Cross roll-call for funds; amount contributed, $307. Members participated in the United War Work Campaign, donation, $45. Many Christmas boxes were sent to the overseas men.

Blanks have been distributed and records accurately filed giving a complete history of soldier relatives fighting in the World War. There are 103 of these, 13 sons and 3 brothers. One daughter recently returned from Government service in the Aircraft Bureau in Washington.

The Chapter donated to the Y. W. C. A. one year's subscription to *Popular Magazine*; $5 to reimburse the State Treasurer for money spent for repairs in the Tennessee Room, Memorial Continental Hall; $5 was sent to Martha Berry School, near Rome, Ga.; Chapter coöperated in purchasing valuable historical reference books and placed them in the genealogical room at the city library. Owing to the abuse of our flag, the Chapter will place a copy of "Rules of the Flag" in every school in Chattanooga. A copy of the Constitution will also be placed in the schools.

Plans for placing a monument at the grave of Nancy Ward are under way, and a monument will also be placed on Nancy Ward Avenue in honor of the Nancy Ward Rifles of Benton, who saw such gallant service as sharpshooters in the 117th Infantry of the 30th Division.

The wounded men from overseas hospital at Fort Oglethorpe were given a beautiful garden party at the home of one of the members. Private cars conveyed the men to and from the party. The Chapter took a leading part in planning and carrying out the home-coming celebration for the boys of our fighting 30th. Parades, luncheons and dancing were given, at which 5000 soldiers were entertained.

Nancy Ward members hold $16,650 in Liberty Bonds. They sold $11,550. One member alone secured $13,000. Two French orphans are adopted by the Chapter, and letters are written and received regularly. Christmas boxes were sent to both the boy and girl. The little girl was the first French orphan adopted in Tennessee. To stimulate patriotic interest among school pupils, a silver loving cup, known as the Nancy Ward Cup, was offered by the Chapter for the best patriotic declamation given by a girl of the high schools of our city. It is to be contested for yearly.

(Mrs. Claude) Beulah Johnson Smith,
Recording Secretary.

Fort Augusta Chapter (Sunbury, Pa.) has been doing good work under our able and energetic Regent, Mrs. Walter S. Thompson, a lineal descendant of Hannah Dustin.

Our meetings begin with prayer and the singing of "America." We then salute the flag. We recently had a visit from our State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook. Mrs. Cook was greatly pleased with the Chapter's activity in patriotic education, charities and civic work generally.

The chapters of Pennsylvania knew of our desire to purchase and hold Fort Augusta, one of the oldest and most important forts of the Revolution. We now have it. The State appropriated $3000 for the purchase by the Historical Society, and this Chapter is the official custodian.

Caroline E. Smith,
Historian.

Spinning Wheel Chapter (Marshalltown, Iowa) is 21 years old and has a membership of 56, 39 active members and 17 inactive, 20 per cent. of whom are subscribers to the splendid Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

At our Chapter meetings we have had most interesting programs, consisting of music and study. At three meetings we have had excellent talks given by representative men on "International Relations." Particularly interesting to us, as one of our members, Mrs. Henry Howe, is Chairman of the International Relations Committee for Iowa.

In September we had the very great honor of entertaining the State Regent at a tea, given at the home of our Regent, and of hearing a most helpful and forceful talk given by Mrs. Mann, which was followed by a group of songs beautifully rendered by

Helen Abbott Byfield, a Chicago soloist and former Chapter member.

On Washington's Birthday we had a social day, with a most delightful Colonial Tea, with Miss Dugan as hostess.

Our Regent attended the State Board meeting in September, and with four other Chapter members, the very pleasing banquet which followed at the beautiful new Fort Des Moines Hotel.

We have supported through the Chapter five French orphans, including the two supported by the Chapter. Have contributed $5 to each of the following: Patriotic Education Committee, Near East Relief, Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund, and $10 to a memorial erected by Marshall County in memory of the soldiers who lost their lives in the World War.

We have sent in 17 military World War records, which included one gold star. Have distributed in the public schools all patriotic literature sent to us and have adopted the set of model By-laws recommended by the National and Iowa Society of Daughters of the American Revolution.

NELLIE SHELDON LAWRENCE,
Regent.

Centennial State Chapter (Greeley, Colo.). After strenuous war work, Centennial State Chapter resumed its peace-time program under the leadership of Mrs. C. H. Wolfe, Regent, and has concluded an interesting and successful year.

The membership grows steadily, 15 new members to our credit this year, making our total 87 members, 25 of whom are scattered over the United States while still retaining membership in our Chapter, surely a credit to the Chapter and its work.

This Chapter aims to accomplish a well-rounded existence by a combination of social life with Chapter work. Every meeting has its business session, followed by the entertainment program and the social hour and refreshments. Meetings are arranged to correspond with an historical date, thus keeping fresh in our minds the source and object of our being.

A Chapter birthday luncheon was served at the woman's clubhouse of the Colorado Teachers' College, of Greeley, on September 17, 1919. The luncheon was followed by the regular business meeting and the year's work outlined.

A benefit dance given in October swelled the funds in the exchequer in preparation for the Berry school meeting in November, at the home of Mrs. W. O. Weber. Two scholarships for Berry were then pledged, one being a gift to the Chapter from Mr. C. H. Wolfe. The support of Berry appeals to us particularly for peace-time endeavor, since the war has demonstrated the great need of such schools in the United States. At this meeting Dr. Gurdon Miller, Professor of Sociology of Teachers' College, enlightened us on the need of leadership to-day in America, the greatest need of the hour. He commended the D. A. R. as possessing the qualities of leadership in reconstruction work.

Busy December brought a musicale at the home of Mrs. G. H. Bradfield. Many guests added to the pleasures of the day. The January meeting, always one of routine business for the election of delegates to State and National Conferences, was held at the home of Mrs. A. F. Eaton.

Of importance was the Washington's Birthday meeting, a children's party for all eligible Junior D. A. R., held at the spacious home of Miss Dorothy McCreery. Many children gathered and were entertained by a children's program and a splendid talk by our State Regent, Mrs. W. H. R. Stote. She urged Junior organization.

The heaviest snowstorm of the year, and indeed for many years, ushered in our April meeting. However, the hospitality of Mrs. Spaulding wooed 15 members to brave the elements, and a cozy meeting resulted. The yearly letter from the French orphan, Marie Gelanc, was read, and also a letter from a second orphan, Cecily Collard. Miss Frances Tobey, of the College, charmed all with readings from the modern poets, and we were reassured of springtime with vocal selections by Mrs. W. Freeman.

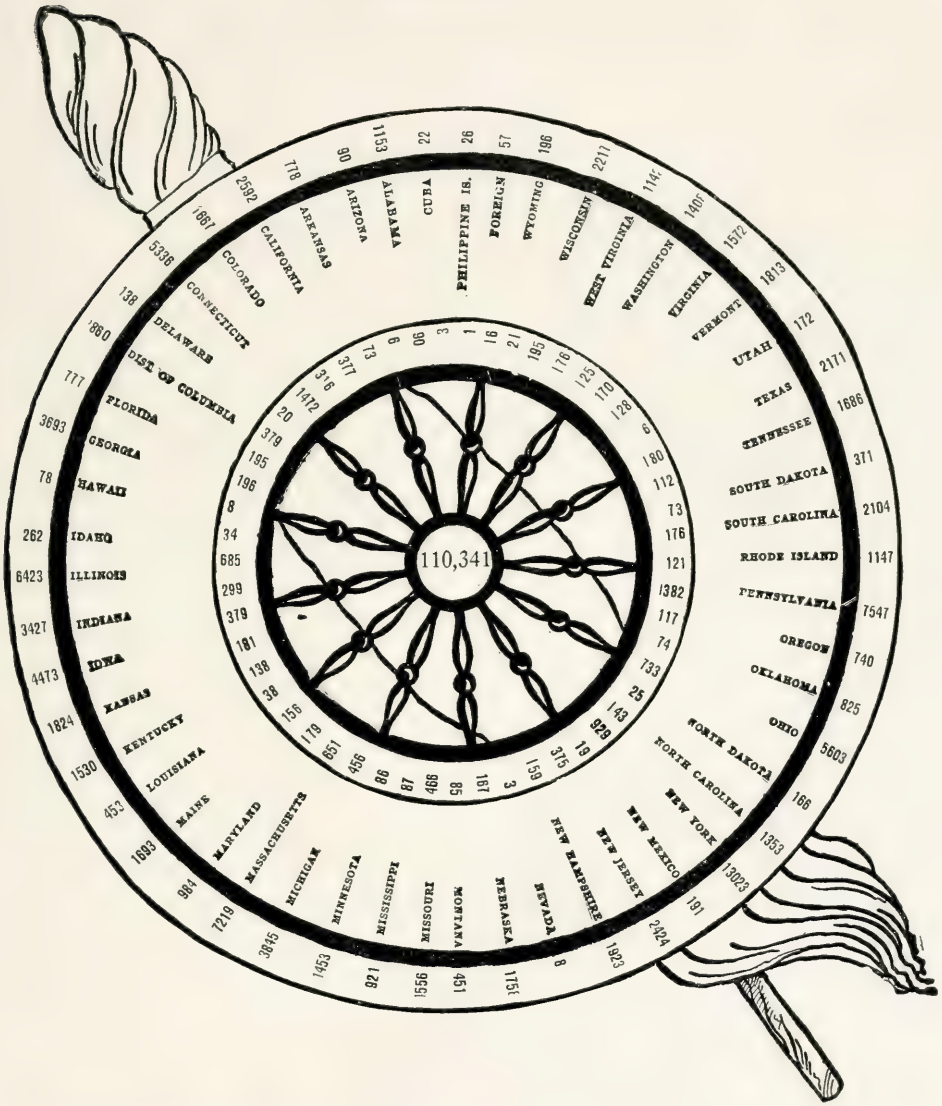
A lecture by Dr. G. Crabbe at the home of Mrs. Freeman awakened us to the dangers confronting the educational system of America. We were made to feel responsibility in the matter. A picnic at the beautiful country home of Mrs. Ralph Eaton on Flag Day, June 14th, closed the year.

During the year the Chapter gave money and personal services of members to an Americanization school and soup kitchen established on the East Side for the benefit of our foreign element. Forty foreigners seeking citizenship attended the school, and many undernourished children were fed.

Tuesday, June 15th, the Chapter participated in the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the establishing of Union Colony at Greeley, the pioneer prohibition colony of America. It was a day of gratitude in memory of the pioneers who made this desert blossom for us.

ALICE N. JACOBS,
Historian.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIV, No. 10 OCTOBER, 1920 WHOLE No. 338

COMMODORE SINCLAIR AND THE "NAUTICAL SCHOOL"

By Lelia Sinclair Montague Barnett

Author of: "The Wreckage and Salvage of War," "American Military Cemeteries in France," etc.

THE United States Destroyer *Sinclair,* named in honor of Commodore Arthur Sinclair, a naval hero of the War of 1812 and my great-grandfather, was launched at Quincy, Massachusetts, and I had the pleasure of christening her. The hardy old officer whose memory she enshrines, after distinguished services with Commodore Perry on Lake Erie and Lake Huron, and a most notable and adventurous career, was finally, in 1818, ordered to the command of the Norfolk Navy Yard. There he suggested and organized the first naval school for officers on the U.S.S. Frigate *Guerriere,* the outcome of which was the Naval Academy at Annapolis, founded in 1845.

Letters written by Commodore Sinclair to the Secretary of the Navy, Smith Thompson, are still in the family archives, and the quaint form of the stately correspondence is refreshingly novel in these later and less polite days. Interwoven with my great-grandfather's life is the romance of post-Revolutionary history, fascinating, unsurpassed as a link between the old and the new Navy.

Commodore Sinclair was a son of Arthur Sinclair of Scallaway Castle, situated on one of the Shetland Islands off the coast of Scotland. The head of the family was the Earl of Caithness, a grandson of King Robert the Second of Scotland, and the second son of Sir William Sinclair, builder of Roslyn Chapel near Edinburgh, still famed as the most beautiful church in Scotland and in daily use. Because of the descent from King Robert, eleven of the Sinclair graves are in the Royal Chapel at Edinburgh, where only those having royal blood are interred.

Arthur Sinclair, Sr., of Scallaway, was one of the earliest navigators to sail around the world. He made the voyage with Lord Anson, and finally

settled in America where he bequeathed to his son (afterwards Commodore Sinclair) a handsome estate. The Commodore was born in Norfolk, Virginia, and at the age of twelve he became a midshipman on the *Constellation* under Truxton. The lad was on board when the French Frigate *Insurgent* was engaged, February 9, 1799. The stirring accounts of that famous battle bring the thrill anew of combat, and it is easy to imagine the feelings of the little midshipman under his baptism of fire. Among his friends and fellow warriors were Rodgers, Barron, Truxton, Bainbridge, MacDonough, Porter, and others, immortal names in American naval history.



COMMODORE ARTHUR SINCLAIR, U. S. NAVY
DOUGHTY HERO OF THE WAR OF 1812 AND FOUNDER OF THE FIRST "NAUTICAL SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS" IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY IN 1821

From 1799 to 1801 young Sinclair was on the *Constellation,* shortly afterward war was declared with France. Incidentally, it is interesting to read in Fenimore Cooper's "History of the Navy" of the "Selection Board" formed about that time under President Jefferson. The selection of the officers to be retained was a matter of "great delicacy and importance" he says, "as the future character of the Navy depended more on the proper discharge of this duty than of any other." This appears to have been the early application of the "Plucking Board" theory of to-day.

Sinclair was among the experienced midshipmen retained by the President, and he was placed under Commodore Bainbridge and sent to Tripoli. In the war with the Tripolitan States which followed he gained much prize money and valuable experience. In 1807, he was appointed a lieutenant, and was ordered to command the *Nautilus* which had a Tripolitan war record. After three years on the *Nautilus* he was given command of the *Argus* at Newport, on December 13, 1816, and made a Master Commandant in the Navy.

His first wife was Miss Cocke of Virginia, who died shortly after their marriage. He was married again in 1809 to Sarah Skipwith Kennon, the only daughter of General Richard Kennon of Conjurer's Neck near Petersburg, Va. General Kennon was an officer of the Revolutionary War and a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati. The original draft with the signatures of General Kennon and George Washington is still in the possession of the family. Jefferson appointed General Kennon the

first governor of Louisiana, but he died at the age of forty-four in 1801, before he could take his seat.

The old Kennon house built in 1685 by Richard Kennon, the first of his name in America, antedates Richmond, Petersburg, Old Blandford Church, and William and Mary College, and is the oldest dwelling in Virginia still in existence, At the time of its erection the house stood on the Colonial frontier, and a tiny grave within its shadow, overlooked by its southern windows, indicates the fear of savage depredation to which the young mother must have been a prey. A marble slab covers this grave on which is legibly inscribed: "Here lyeth interred the body of Richard Kennon, eldest son of Richard and Elisabeth (Worsham) Kennon. He was born the fifth of December, 1684, and departed this life the eighth of March, 1688."

The Kennons intermarried with many of the prominent Colonial families. A son of the original Richard, and also a member of the House of Burgesses, married Agnes Bolling, a daughter of Colonel Robert Bolling of Kippax, the first of his name in America, and a great-granddaughter of Pocahontas, whose wedding ring was afterwards in the possession of their great-grandson, the late Doctor William Beverly Sinclair, a younger brother of Commodore Arthur Sinclair.

Indeed, there was a double connection with the Bollings through the marriage of Mary Kennon, a sister of Richard, Jr., with his wife's brother, John Bolling of Cobbs, while marriages in the different generations with the Beverlys, Munfords, Blands (from whom General Robert E. Lee was descended) Skipwiths, Peters (descendants of Martha Washington), Randolphs, Tuckers, Byrds of Westover, Burwells, Harrisons, Eppes, Cockes, Boushs, Fitzhughs, Lewises, Cabells, Carters, Claibornes, Custises, Dandridges, Pages, Willises and Mayos, have allied their descendants with almost every Colonial family in Virginia. Another descendant, Beverly Kennon, invented the unfortunate gun of the *Princeton* which exploded and killed the Secretary of the Navy and other cabinet members.

The declaration of the War of 1812 found the Navy unprepared and unable to act with concerted intelligence and military effectiveness. In New York harbor were gathered the *President,* Commodore Rodgers in command; the *Essex,* Captain Porter; and the *Hornet,* Captain Lawrence. They were soon joined by the *United States* under the immortal Decatur, *The Congress,* Captain Smith; and the *Argus* with Lieutenant Commandant Sinclair in charge. Sinclair took part in the memorable escape from the British squadron off the coast of Virginia, after capturing the *Macedonian* and five merchantmen, against overwhelming odds. It has a very familiar ring to read that "Congress did nothing of any moment toward increasing the Navy on the ocean, during the War of 1812, although war was declared in June."

However, a number of gallant ships sailed on a second cruise, and the *Argus* under Captain Sinclair, after separating from the *United States,* cruised alone, and made several more captures.

In May, 1813, Sinclair was ordered to Sackett's Harbor, to Perry, to take charge of the American fleet west of the Niagara, and that region was made an independent station. Sinclair was responsible then only to the Navy Department. He had to keep watch over the enemy's coast of the Great Lakes to see that no more warships were built there,

and to destroy union posts, occupied by the British, in order to damage the British fur trade as far as possible. So, with the *Niagara,* the *Caledonia,* the *Ariel,* the *Scorpion,* and the *Tigress,* Captain Sinclair, sailed into Lake Huron late in July, carrying along one thousand soldiers, including some militia.

On July 20, 1814, the fleet reached the trading post of Saint Josephs in the northwest corner of Lake Huron, and destroyed a small fort, going on up to Sault Sainte Marie, and burning a trading post. From Mackinaw Captain Sinclair went to the Nautagassa River, where he captured and burned the *Nancy* and the *Mink.*

He commanded the *General Pike* in the memorable engagement with the British ships, September, 1814, and the *Congress* in 1817. By a curious freak of fate, his grandson, Arthur Sinclair, was an officer on the *Merrimac,* which in the Civil War sunk the *Congress.* A fascinating little notebook is in my possession, with a spirited account in the old gentleman's handwriting of some of his historic encounters; in reading them one comes to the conclusion that there were "giants in those days." It is strange in this age of armored battleships —death-dealing monsters—to read of the tacking and sailing, the lull of battle when the winds went down, but the battle-lust was even more ferocious, I think, though the stately chivalry of conqueror and conquered is in striking contrast to the recent Hun " frightfulness " on the high seas.

A description of one of the battles from Commodore Sinclair's diary vividly pictures the exciting marine scenes when the valiant little American ships, many scarcely more than schooners, met the proud and unconquered British ships-of-the-line, with their trained crews.



MRS. LELIA SINCLAIR MONTAGUE BARNETT
WIFE OF GENERAL GEORGE BARNETT, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WITH HER SMALL COUSIN, MISS ELIZABETH SHELBY SINCLAIR, BOTH DESCENDANTS OF COMMODORE SINCLAIR

Sinclair (then in command of the U.S.S. *General Pike*) wrote in a style not too technical for the lay reader of today, in his notes on the battle with the British under Sir James Yeo, stating:

> Monday the 27th, While laying in Niagara River we learned that the enemy's fleet were at the head of the lake. At dusk in the evening we weighed anchor and stood out. At daylight on the 28th we discovered him close

under York; made all sail for him, soon discovered he was working into York Bay in order to gain the wind of us; but finding us closing too fast for him and the wind being from the eastward, he led us across the lake running a little free; seeing that our van was nearly up with his rear, and being too near the head of the lake to run large, he tacked in succession beginning at the van, thinking no doubt that we should do the same, and then he would exchange a passing fire and lead us again across the lake, and by that means bring on night and make his escape.

In this we disappointed him, for as soon as he came abreast of us we wore and bore right down upon him. At a quarter before twelve he set his colors and opened a heavy fire upon us from the *Wolf* which was followed by his whole line. We continued to close with him until within good distance, we then hoisted our colors, made the signal for each ship to engage her opponent, and commenced an action with the *General Wolf*. She soon gave way and edged off; we directed our course so as to continue closing, keeping up a well directed fire from our starboard guns. At twelve he shot away our main T. S. mast and had cut our sails and riggings considerably. We soon found that the whole fight must fall on this ship, as our whole fleet kept exactly in our wake and the whole of his vessels were endeavoring to disable us. At twenty minutes past twelve we shot away his main and mizen top mast and made a complete wreck of him. He immediately bore up right before the wind and covering himself by his whole fleet brought us under a one-mast breeze which made him sail as fast as if he had met no accident.

We made all sail and continued engaged with the whole fleet until three o'clock, at which time we cut them up very much—finding that our fleet gave us no support—some from dull sailing and others from bad management, and it blowing a gale right into the bay near fifty miles deep and occupied by the enemy on all sides, and our small vessels badly flounded with anchors and cables, and very much damaged, we gave up the chase and hauled by the wind. The Schooner, *Governor Tompkins,* the only one of the schooners which kept near this ship [the *General Pike*] except the one we had in tow, had a shot through a foremast which she pitched away just below the Hounds, as soon as we hauled by the wind. We were considerably out in the Hull and until we plugged our shot holes our pumps were continually at work—we had four killed and twenty-three wounded, many of whom lost legs and arms —the other vessels were scarcely touched and not a man hurt out of any of them.

During this chase we had it in our power to have cut off two of his vessels—his new brig and the *Prince Regent,* schooner. The latter was so near our bows that we might soon have run her down, which I proposed to the Commander to do; but he wanted all or none. She was on our larboard bow, and as we made a little yaw to starboard she thought we were going to give him a broadside. She hauled her colours half down and was in the act of striking when the *Royal George,* seeing her situation, commenced a heavy fire of shot and shell on us. We then yawed to port to bring our broadside on her and as soon as we were enveloped in smoke the Schooner passed us and run for his Ships. The Commander of the *Royal George* supported and covered the disabled ship in elegant style, indeed they have shewn great skill on all occasions in supporting each other. The enemy used a vast number of shells, many of which bursted over us and alongside of us. One of our guns bursted and blew up the fore-castle, cut the fore-top very much, disabled a gun above it, drove the carriage through the gun-deck, and killed two men and wounded a number. Three others cracked, in which we found that they had been not only cast of bad metal but were badly cast and the flaws filled up with lead to make them salable. It is my belief that had this ship been supported at all we must in the disabled state the enemy was, have taken him, but to pursue him without support into a deep bay and on a lee shore with our own ship very much cut, the probability is that in destroying him we must destroy ourselves, as we must all have gone on shore together, in which case we must have become his prisoners instead of him ours, as his whole army was abreast him, and any ship that might be got off and saved would be his and give him the command of the lakes.

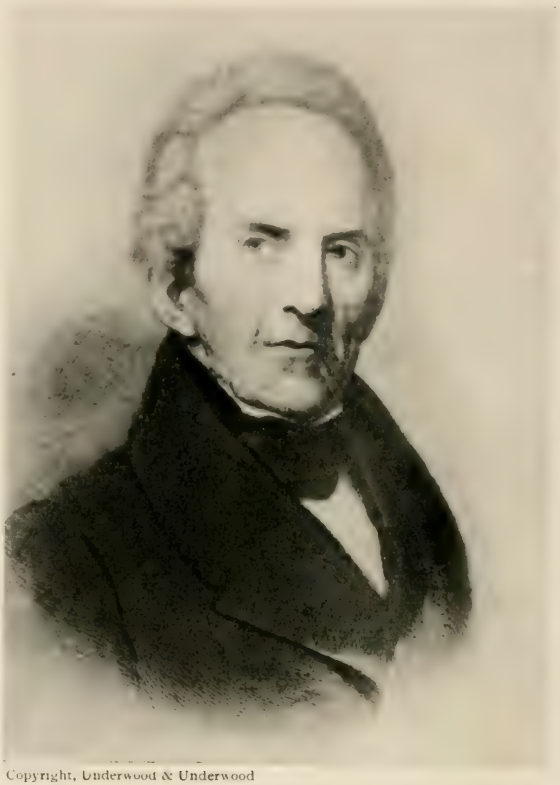
The Commander now regrets we did not take every one of his small vessels, as she would, by taking out of one scale and putting in the other, have made us just equal to him in vessels fit for winter cruising and such as would sail well, and by that means given us as completely the command of the lake as we could wish, and enabled us to lay up those cursed junk-boats.

Observations while engaged with the British Fleet under command of Sir James Yeo. After chasing the enemy from the 7th instant off Niagara in all directions, and being able at all times to come up with him in this ship only, we got a favourable breeze while he was nearly becalmed on the twelfth instant, and towed up most of the small vessels within gun-shot, the enemy using his boats and sweeps and making every exertion to get

off. As soon as we got near enough to damage him we commenced a fire from this ship; the schooners *Governor Tompkins, Pert,* and *Conquest* far astern and, notwithstanding repeated signals to cease firing and endeavor to close with this ship in order to support her and try and bring the enemy to close action, they lay with their T Sails in the Brails most of the time, and threw away their shot without the possibility of injuring the enemy, and certainly exposing their want of judgment to him while it was mortifyingly obvious to us. Towards the latter part of the action they had run so much to leeward from the enemy that we observed him making a move to cut them off, when we wore and run in between to support them—by which unexpected movement we saved them and threw his line of battle into confusion, and compelled him to make a precipitant retreat, taking in toll his dull vessels. While doing which he was much annoyed from this ship with her long heavy guns.

Three signals were made to the *Sylph* to come within hail; as she was mounted with long 32 pounders and sailed fast, the Commander wished to send her down to harass his rear and try to stop his flight by cutting down his spars, but she still kept to westward of us and firing across us, so that this ship which was the sole support and dependence of the fleet had to sustain unsupported. the whole fire of the enemy. My opinion is that had the schooners been properly managed with their long guns, and in such light smooth weather, the enemy's flight might have been stopped and a decisive battle fought—instead of which he got off in a masterly manner and this ship was the only one injured in our whole fleet. I have now lost all confidence in the schooners, and do believe that with a brisk breeze and the weather gage the enemy having twenty-two more guns than us, and those concentrated in fewer, more manageable and better manned vessels, would have it in his power to attack us as he pleased and destroy the fleet in detail.

To avoid this advantage I have recommended that this ship, the *Madison* and *Sylph* make themselves equal in sailing by dividing the small vessels in tow, and when an advantage of this kind offers the enemy we may retreat from him as ably as he has from us—and when it offers us we certainly stand a better chance of getting up with him supported as we should be. During the action which lasted several hours many signals were made to the schooners *Governor Tompkins, Pert,* and *Conquest,* which were not attended to, *viz.,* to cease firing when throwing away their shot, and to come within hail of the Commander; and when we threw the enemy into disorder by wearing, the general signal was made to wear, at which time those vessels could have closed by cutting of the angle, and notwithstanding the previous signal to come within hail had been repeatedly made, they performed a circle, wore in our wake, and by that means never got into action.



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SMITH THOMPSON

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, 1818, A DISTINGUISHED AND ABLE MEMBER OF PRESIDENT MONROE'S CABINET, AND A STAUNCH SUPPORTER OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

After fighting through the entire War of 1812, Sinclair was ordered to Norfolk in command of the Navy Yard, and it was then that he conceived the idea of the "Nautical School." The

delightful letters in my possession show so much enthusiasm, and such forethought and well-planned care for "our young officers" that he well deserved the ultimate success which crowned his efforts. Thanks to his zeal and perseverance, the "Nautical School" was opened on board the U.S.S. Frigate *Guerriere* on December 3, 1821.

The following extracts were taken from the original correspondence in connection with the opening of the school. The letters are very up-to-date in that, even then, Commandants of Navy Yards and Secretaries of the Navy did not always agree. But the Secretary of the Navy of that day loyally supported his faithful officer and gave him his just reward of merit.



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COMMODORE LEWIS WARRINGTON

Norfolk, Nov. 15, 1821

Sir:

I have always felt great solicitude that our young officers should have the advantage of a Nautical School, and was endeavoring, as I wrote you some months since, to prepare W. Chase the Acting Chaplain, on this station, as a teacher, but when you ordered a gentleman so eminently qualified as I know Mr. Adams to be, to report himself to me, as the head of an institution of the kind, I felt an infinite degree of pleasure at having it in my power to gratify one of my first wishes, and shall leave nothing undone, in my power to effect, to place it upon the most respectable and advantageous footing.

I have proposed to Mr. Adams (and I find our sentiments accord precisely on the subject) that I shall order Mr. Chase as an assistant, he being a Classical Scholar, and that the study of the young men shall not be confined entirely to Mathematics; but that it shall be diversified with Naval Tactics, Astronomy, Geography, French, History, English Grammar, Laws of Nations, and such of our Country as may be particularly useful to them when arrived to the higher grades of their profession —I am under the impression that a well organized school of this description will prove of incalculable National advantage quite equal to that derived from our Military Academy; and that, I think, one of the best institutions of the kind I have ever known.

Why then should not the same advantages be offered to our Nautical as to our Military officers? Not but that they will have an equal opportunity of displaying them in time of peace for while the one is using them in erecting useful military works at home, the other is showing to the Nations of the world that we have not only fine ships, but men of acquirements and talents as officers to conduct them. You wrote me in September last when Adams was ordered to report to me, that you wished the School kept on board the Frigate *Guerriere*, and gave me an extract of a letter to Capt. Warrington, wherein she is designated for that purpose which induced me to send the enclosed order to Lieutenant Henley, and to make requisitions on the Yard for Tables, Benches, etc., for the use of the School; but Captain Warrington has objected to my giving orders to any officer attached to that ship without my first detaching her from the ordinary by a

positive order—may I therefore request that you place that Ship within my control for the above named purpose, unless you consider her already so, as we are now in readiness to commence the School, more than twenty of the young men being present, and the remainder shortly expected, and it is my wish to employ their time usefully with as little delay as possible.

With great Respect,
I remain,
Sir, Yr. Obt. St.
A. Sinclair

The Honorable
Smith Thompson,
Sec'y of the Navy,
Washington.

Norfolk, Nov. 15th, 1821

Sir:

I have been instructed by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, to open a School under the direction of David P. Adams, for the instruction of the Midshipmen on this Station, on board the *Guerriere,* and having named the circumstances to you some time since, I did not think it necessary to address you on the subject, when Mr. Adams had reported himself in readiness to commence. This School, placed under my superintendence, could not be regulated properly, without placing the young men under Naval discipline, and having received the above *order,* with an extract of a letter written to you in August last as follows: "Where there is a greater number already attached to such Vessels, the Commander of each vessel will select the number allowed by the order, with the exception of the *Guerriere* and the surplus number attached to that Ship," it was very natural for me to conclude that the exception was made for the purpose of my ordering the School on board that Ship, whenever Mr. Adams was in readiness to do so—I certainly can have no wish to interfere with your command, or to encroach on any right or privilege appertaining to it and you ought to have known me better than to have suspected it.

I have acted agreeably to what I conceived to be the true meaning of the Secretary's order, and what I know to be his wish, as respects the School, without suspecting I was interfering with any arrangement of the Commissioners.

If the Ship is considered in Ordinary, and it is your wish that the School shall not be organized on board without being detached by especial order, and no arrangement can be made between ourselves which will enable me to put it in immediate operation, it must remain as it is, until I hear from the Department. I wish to make it an useful and respectable institution as I have been very long in exerting myself to get a Nautical School located here, and intending to give it much of my attention. I must place it on such a footing as to enable my doing so.

Very respectfully,
Sir, Yr. Obt. Serv't
A. Sinclair.

Captain
Lewis Warrington
Commandant
U. S. Navy Yard,
Gosport.

Norfolk, Nov. 27, 1821

Dr. Sir:

Mr. Adams informs me that he will probably be ready to commence his School this week, in which case I shall send on board the *Guerriere* two or more Lieutenants, under whose direction I shall place the Midshipmen of the Station, and with such instruction as to prevent them interfering with the officers placed in charge of the Ship.

I wish to know whether you intend ordering the Midshipmen under your orders to attend the School, or whether you intend subjecting them to the control of the Officers who I shall place there to govern the School, or under those you put in charge of the Ship. If the latter, you will see the necessity of directing that they be made to conform to the rules, etc., of the institution. As the School is placed under my direction you will be pleased to inform me of each one who wishes to attend it, that I may grant the necessary permit, authorizing Mr. Adams receiving him or them. I shall send on board six men, who have arrived in the *Hornet's* prize, which men I shall authorize the officer in charge of the school to take under his direction and use for transportation one of the officers placed under his direction, and for my boat when I require the use of one; and I must request that you order them to be victualled as supernumeraries belonging to that Ship, and I must further ask of you to furnish a skiff for the purpose of passing to and from the shore, and the necessary number of servants to cook and attend on the young gentlemen.

Yours Very Resp't,
A. Sinclair.

Captain
Lewis Warrington,
U. S. Navy Yard,
Gosport.

Norfolk, Nov. 29, 1821.

Sir:

In the frequent conversations you and myself have had on the subject of the School about to be opened under your direction, we appear to concur exactly in our sentiments as relates to the necessary branches of education best suited to the accomplishment of our young Officers that it becomes necessary to enter into the formal detail on it. You will, of course, arrange to the best advantage the hours for School, and adapt them to the various branches of study, so as to diversify it in a way most congenial to the mind of youth, classing them to the greatest advantage, etc., etc., holding out to them as an incitement to a proper use of the advantage offered by the Government, the monthly report you will make to me, and the Quarterly one I shall make to the Secretary of the Navy, of the progress and general good conduct.

Mathematics, Astronomy, French, English Grammar, Nav'l Tactics, Laws of Nations, and such of their own Country as may, as they advance in rank, prove useful to them. History, ancient and modern, Geography, Hydraulics, the use of the sword, etc., will afford a change of study that must be pleasing in itself, if judiciously diversified, which you in your good judgments will doubtless effect. I have ordered Mr. Chase, who is, I am informed, a Classical Scholar as an assistant to you, and I have no doubt from his general character that you will find him extremely useful. If you can employ a French Teacher and fencing Master in the way we have contemplated, I think no time should be lost in procuring one.

I have ordered Lieutenant Watson as superintendent of the Institution, who will live aboard the Ship, and should you and Mr. Chase find it more desirable to mess on board with him, you can do so. Any complaint of the conduct of any of the young men will be made to him, or anything that may be wanting, such as transportation, etc., he will furnish on application. Should any fixture for the convenience of the School, or comfort of yourself or the young



LAUNCHING OF THE U. S. DESTROYER "SINCLAIR" JUNE 2, 1919

gentlemen, be required, you will make a requisition on the Commandant of the Yard, and I will approve it.

As the U.S.S. *Guerriere* will be in readiness for your reception by Monday, the 3rd of December, I have made the necessary arrangements for the School to be opened on that day. Should anything not embraced in the communication suggest itself you will be good enough to mention it, and it shall be immediately attended to, and every facility in my power to afford shall be cheerfully offered to this valuable institution.

With much Respect I
remain Sir, Yr. Obt. St.
A. Sinclair.

The Reverend
David P. Adams,
Chaplain
U. S. Navy.

Norfolk, Dec. 14. 1821

Sir:

The Nautical School, under Mr. Adams, commenced on board the *Guerriere* on Monday the 3rd inst., and is progressing to both our satisfactions. There were originally between 40 and 50 Midshipmen attached to the Ships on the Stations; but I find on my endeavoring to call them together by a general order, under the impression that most of them still came within my control, that a number of them have been transferred by the Department. I must therefore request, Sir, that you be so good as to forward me a list of such officers as you at this time consider attached to this Station. For your information, as related to the organization of the School, I herewith transmit you my instructions to Lieutenant Watson and Mr. Adams, hoping that the view I have taken of that subject may meet your approbation, and should it not, that you will inform me of any alteration you may wish made.

I have the honor to remain
with high respect.
Sir, Yr. Obt. St.
A. Sinclair.

The Hon.
Smith Thompson,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington.

I wonder what Sinclair's feelings would be if, after the lapse of a hundred years, he could see our Naval Academy of today with its 2220 midshipmen and scores of instructors, its magnificent equipment and perfect curriculum. But when he was allowed Mr. Adams as head of the institution and Mr. Chase, the classical scholar, as teacher, with "twenty young men already in attendance," he asked for no more than a "boat when I require the use of one," a "skiff for the purpose of passing to and from the shore," and the "necessary number of servants to cook and wait upon the young gentlemen!"

In 1824, when Commandant Sinclair was in command of the Norfolk Navy Yard, General Lafayette visited that city while making his memorable tour of the United States, and was entertained at his house. A large and beautiful damask tablecloth with the coat-of-arms of the United States was used, and is still in possession of our family. Sinclair received from Congress a vote of thanks, a sword, now in the Historical Society Building in Richmond, and a silver service. He died in Norfolk in 1831 at his post in the Navy Yard.

The U.S. Destroyer *Sinclair* has a portrait of my great-grandfather, presented by the seventh Arthur Sinclair and me as sponsor, and I feel that she must be proud to bear his name. She has just completed a cruise to Alaska—which she made there and back in record time—and on which she took the present Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior to look into the oil and coal situation for the Navy.

Commodore Sinclair's son (my grandfather), Arthur, fifth of that name, a midshipman at twelve years, became an officer in the United States Navy, and was with Perry on the U.S.S. *Mississippi* when the port of Japan was opened in 1852. Many rare and beautiful gifts were presented to him by the Emperor, most of which were stolen or destroyed during

the Civil War, when my grandmother's house was occupied by the Union troops under Butler. Four years young Sinclair remained in Japan, my grandmother and her children waiting at home in the patient manner of those days, with only an occasional letter some four or five months old to relieve their anxiety. His next trip was on the *Supply,* and then on the *Vandalia* on its cruise to the Pacific, when he rescued the mutineers of the *Bounty* from Pitcairn's Island. His very interesting letters on this cruise are in the archives of the Naval Academy. They contain thrilling accounts of the rescue of the castaways of the wrecked schooner, *Wild Wave,* escapes from cannibals, and the hardy endurance of the mariners of those days.

On the outbreak of the Civil War he gave up the command of the *Pennsylvania,* resigned his commission in the United States Navy, and served under Mallory, the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, in command of the few Confederate vessels going from Norfolk to Richmond. Later he went to New Orleans, where he completed the *Mississippi,* which he was afterwards forced to burn, to save her from Farragut. He then took charge of Mayo's *Mary Celestia* and ran the blockade into Wilmington, North Carolina, several times, going subsequently to England where a few Confederate blockade-runners had been built by Captain Bulloch, an uncle of Theodore Roosevelt. He named his vessel *Lelia,* for my grandmother. On January 14, 1865, leaving port on her maiden voyage, she encountered a fierce storm, and the hastily-built vessel broke in half, sinking immediately with practically all of her officers and crew. A survivor reported he saw the Commander kneeling in prayer as the ship went down. Six months later his body was washed ashore on the English coast, and was buried at Fleetwood, England.

One of his sons, Arthur Sinclair, the sixth, was on the *Merrimac,* in her famous fight with the *Monitor,* and also on the *Alabama* with Semmes. Terry Sinclair, another son, was on the *Florida,* and his brothers and near relatives served in the Navy at some time in their lives. But I must add that when I was asked to christen the *Sinclair,* it was impressed upon me that it was in memory of the doughty old hero of 1812, and not for my "Johnny Reb" grandfather.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The July issue of the Remembrance Book, and the 1920–1921 Committee List, have been mailed to every Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in care of its Regent, as well as to the members of the National Board of Management.

The Proceedings of the last Congress will soon be out, and will likewise be sent to every Chapter through its Regent.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

AS the Pilgrim Tercentenary is occupying more and more attention, it will be of interest to Daughters to know that it was my pleasure and privilege to represent our Society officially at the Provincetown celebration on August 29th and 30th of the first landing there of the Pilgrims. It is not necessary to describe in detail an event that has been so fully noticed in the newspapers, nor is there space. Suffice it to say that this event marked the opening of the series of official celebrations in America that are to be held throughout the country from now onward.

It was a most noteworthy and impressive occasion, being participated in by the official representatives of England, France and Holland, by Secretary of State Colby, representing our Government, and by many prominent clergymen and public men. The exercises consisted in part of sermons in the churches on Sunday the 29th, of a parade next morning in which our National Society had a place, several members riding in an automobile carrying a banner bearing our name and insignia; and of addresses in the afternoon around the base of the Pilgrim Monument by the various official representatives, at which time it was my privilege to pay tribute to "The Pilgrim Mothers," of whom far too little notice has heretofore been taken.

It seems fitting that the part our Society is to take in the Tercentenary movement should be some enduring memorial in honor of these Pilgrim women and little children who dared and suffered equally with the "Fathers."

Having this in mind, I visited Plymouth on my way to Provincetown to find out, if possible, what permanent, concrete thing we could do in their honor that would be worthy of our Society, and I hope to be able to make definite recommendations embodying this idea to the National Board meeting in October.

Thoughts of these courageous, high-souled foremothers and their devotion to principle, their faith, their service to their community, have especial significance at this time when we women have need more than ever to emulate their spirit in the added responsibilities that are almost upon us. The ratification of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment by three-quarters of the States has brought us the rights and duties of the franchise. All patriotic American women, and especially Daughters of the American Revolution, whose avowed aims are the service of "Home and Country," will think more of the duties than the rights. They will not neglect the duty of exercising the franchise, no matter what their opinions about woman suffrage in the abstract may have been. They will remember that this matter is no longer an opinion but an accomplished fact. The controversy is over. The ballot is ours to use as we will.

Herein lies a great responsibility, for use it we must; otherwise we shall fail in this the first duty of a good citizen, man or woman.

Our country needs the votes of all its most loyal, most intelligent and best educated people. Therefore, let us not be among those who neglect to vote.

Suffragists and anti-suffragists must awake to the fact that the line of cleavage between them no longer obtains, and each of us must use the ballot to the best of her ability, with wisdom and intelligence, registering with the political party which appeals the most to her sympathies. There should be no woman vote or "woman party" strictly as such, for good citizenship knows no sex. Therefore, one of the most patriotic things that Daughters of the American Revolution can do is to promote good citizenship among our new women voters, themselves setting the example, just as they have for years promoted it among boys and men, both foreign and native born. The man or woman who fails to use this most sacred privilege of citizenship in a free democracy is recreant to the country whose very existence depends upon the loyal exercise of this privilege as the foremost and most sacred duty of a citizen.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

THE TURNPIKES OF MARYLAND

By Fred J. Wood
Author, "Turnpikes of New England"

IN April, 1787, the legislature of Maryland made provision for the construction of several roads called turnpike-roads in Baltimore County. The need of road improvement is well set forth in the preamble to the act which was then passed:

> The public roads leading from Baltimore-town to the western part of the state, by reason of the great number of wagons that use the same, are rendered almost impassable during the winter season, and the ordinary method of repairing the said roads is not only insufficient but exceedingly burthensome; and the establishment of several turnpike-roads in said county would greatly reduce the price of land-carriage of produce and merchandize, and raise the value of the land in the said county and considerably increase the commerce of the state.

Under this act commissioners were appointed to prepare for and supervise the construction of three turnpike-roads leading from Baltimore as far as the limits of Baltimore County. One was to be in line toward Fredericktown, another toward Reisterstown, and the third toward York in Pennsylvania. These roads were to be built with funds obtained by taxation of the property in Baltimore County from which relief was to be given as soon as practicable, by collecting toll from travellers over the roads. But nothing seems to have been accomplished by the first appointees and in November, 1790, a new board of commissioners was named. They went to work with more vigor and in March, 1791, published the first account covering their operations as well as those of their predecessors. By that account it appears that the sum of 4570 pounds had been expended, apparently all on the Reisterstown Road on which a toll gate was set up October 2, 1793. But the work dragged painfully and soon efforts were made to induce private capital to assume the burden.

The construction of the Frederick Road was undertaken by certain investors who, at the January session of 1798, secured a charter for "The President, Directors, and Company of the Elizabeth Turnpike-road," the road of which was to extend from Baltimore through Frederick, to Boonesborough, branching there to Williamsport and to Elizabeth. At the same session the "President, Directors, and Company of the Reisterstown Turnpike-road" was incorporated with authority to build from Reisterstown to Westminster, Taneytown, and Emmittsburgh, and thence to the Pennsylvania line, but neither of these companies succeeded in carrying out its plans.

Although but little practiced in America, the Maryland effort to provide turnpikes by public building and operation had as a precedent the first turnpike



BIG CONOCOCHEAGUE BRIDGE

of any length. In 1663 the "Great North Road to York and Scotland" which was "an ancient highway and post road" was made into a turnpike under precisely the same circumstances. In 1804 the effort was given up and thereafter Maryland followed the good old American way of providing turnpikes, that is by private investment.

In November, 1804, three corporations were formed by an act with this preamble.

> Whereas it is represented to this general assembly that by the several laws heretofore passed, on this subject, the desirable object contemplated by the legislature has not been obtained, and the public expectation almost entirely frustrated: Therefore, etc., etc.

The corporations were the Baltimore and Reisterstown, with a charter for a road between those places and through Westminster to the Pennsylvania line; the Baltimore and Yorktown with similar powers, and the Baltimore and Frederick whose franchise allowed through Frederick to Boonesborough. Their roads were to be the same as, or on the laid-out lines of, the turnpikes which the county had been endeavoring to complete. As a result of this effort the roads were finished and were operated by their respective corporations until about 1912.

Other corporations to build turnpikes, were formed in the same year and the movement rapidly increased. In 1817, the Maryland house of representatives called for a report on the turnpikes of the state in response to which Governor Goldsborough presented an executive communication to the session of December, 1818, giving much information about the roads of that date. From it we learn that about two million dollars



DEAD MAN'S CURVE, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE TURNPIKE

had been invested in that form of utility, most of which had been subscribed in Baltimore. The state owned ten thousand in the Frederick Road and five thousand in the York which, like the other investments, had been made more for the public good than for profit. The National Road was then open from Cumberland to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and arrangements were complete for its extension eastward to Hagerstown. The Frederick Road was completed to Boonesborough, and its management was considering a further extension to Hagerstown which, by the way, never was made. The York turnpike was finished in 1811, and the Reisterstown in January, 1810.

The Governor's communication gives much interesting information of the difficulties of providing the necessary money for road building in those early days. The work was of magnitude, even by comparison with the present day and it seems inconceivable that so much was really accomplished. The proprietors of the Frederick Road were by no means content with their terminus at Boonesborough and they aspired to extend to Williamsport, to Harpers Ferry, and through Emmittsburgh to Pennsylvania. But as their construction approached Frederick, they encountered the broad Monocacy River over which it was necessary to build a stone bridge of four arches. Anticipating no trouble in getting from the assembly a franchise to operate the same as a toll bridge, they had proceeded to build and after completing at a cost of over $56,000, were obliged to forego the collection of special tolls, as the assembly refused the privilege. The loss of revenue thus sustained was enough to



SOUTH OF ELKRIDGE, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE TURNPIKE

stop further operations, and the company never built beyond Boonesborough. The total investment of that company was $596,000, on which six per cent. dividends were paid for a few years, but a serious freshet in August, 1817, so damaged the property that the rate fell off for several years after. The Reisterstown had cost the "enormous sum of $638,000," and in 1817 had been earning six per cent. dividends for the last three years. Four per cent. was the best that the York Road had paid on its capital of $279,000.

In 1899 the Maryland Geological Survey published a report on the Highways of Maryland, in which naturally we find much about the turnpikes then in operation. Fifty-one companies were then in control of turnpikes aggregating five hundred and twelve miles. Of these two hundred and twenty-two miles, owned by ten corporations, led directly to or into Baltimore, and among them we find our friends the Frederick, York, and Reisterstown. Eleven companies provided facilities, over seventy-two miles of turnpikes leading into Frederick; and one hundred and thirty miles, corporate property of ten companies radiated from Hagerstown. Many of these roads are still in the business, but all in the vicinity of Baltimore have been made free.

The chief interest of Maryland turnpikes, unlike those of any other state, centers in certain of the projected roads which never were built, for in their charters we read the efforts put forth by Baltimore and Maryland to secure and hold the business of the growing West. Some daring promoters early foresaw the opportunities offered over the route later followed by the Cum-



WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE TURNPIKE THROUGH ELKRIDGE

berland or National Road, and the Maryland Acts tell us that a corporation was formed in December, 1801, with a franchise from Cumberland to Uniontown, Pennsylvania. That company, the Cumberland, and Union, aspired to cover the route actually improved by the National Government, but it "started something that it could not finish." Another corporation was given its chance at the same session, the Allegany Turnpike Road being authorized from:

> the burnt mill about one mile below the mouth of George's Creek, on the Patowmack river, to the nearest western navigation.

George's Creek is the boundary between the counties of Allegany and Garrett, and at its mouth is found the town of Westernport, many miles above Cumberland. As the purpose of both these roads as well as that of the later Cumberland Road, was to connect the navigable waters of the Potomac with those tributary to the Ohio, we see here a difference of opinion regarding what constitutes a navigable stream.

But with assurance that the national government would undertake the construction of the road west from Cumberland, all efforts by Maryland interests were concentrated on the region to the east and several routes were projected in the interests of turnpike promoters. From Baltimore to the stream known as Big Conococheague Creek, about seven miles westerly from Hagerstown, was long regarded as fit field for turnpike investment, but the sixty miles of remaining distance to Cumberland seems always to have been considered as a section requiring heroic treatment. In a previous number * of this magazine the

* February, 1919, " Historic Turnpike Roads and Toll Gates."



ENTERING GREEN SPRING VALLEY, FALLS TURNPIKE

story has been told of how various Maryland banks were obliged to form a corporation and build this section of the road before the Assembly of 1812 would grant the desired extensions of their charters, by which a road from Big Conococheague to Cumberland was secured, leaving the territory further east still in uncertainty.

Two roads out of Baltimore offered their services, the Reisterstown Turnpike and the Frederick Turnpike, and extensions for each were allowed by the Assembly at its session of January, 1816. The first was in the interest of the Reisterstown, an Act being passed on the 17th of January, creating a corporation to build from that turnpike through Libertytown to Hagerstown, an amendment being added eight days later allowing the proposed road to be built further west to meet the road building by the banks. The second was passed on the 22nd of the month and allowed the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Company to extend its road to the west bank of Big Conococheague, there to meet the bank road. But neither of these corporations were able to carry out their plans and another project was brought forward. The Williamsport and Boonesborough Turnpike Company was formed by Chapter 105 of the Acts of 1816, to allow it to carry out its idea, which was to build westerly from the Frederick Turnpike at Boonesborough to Williamsport at the mouth of Big Conococheague, and two years later the Williamsport and Cumberland Turnpike-road Company was formed to continue the turnpike improvement from Williamsport to an intersection with the bank road " at or near Stone Quarry Ridge." But no results appeared over this route. Meanwhile certain



OLD TOLL HOUSE ON THE BEL-AIR TURNPIKE

interests, presumably in Hagerstown, desirous of seeing a portion of the route, at least, finished, and also wishing to insure that Hagerstown should be directly on the line of improvement, had secured a charter from the session of December, 1816, under the name of the Hagerstown and Conococheague Turnpike Company and had commenced work on the stone arch bridge which now spans the little river with the big name, and the seven miles of road thence to Hagerstown. The Big Conococheague bridge and adjacent turnpike were completed in 1819, and remained subject to toll until 1912. No other private investors appearing willing to undertake construction of the road east of Hagerstown, pressure was again brought upon certain banks by which the road over the Blue Ridge was built, under an Act of the Assembly passed January 30, 1822.

The first Maryland turnpike effort we find naturally on the route between Baltimore and Washington, over which travelled all the members of the Federal Government, contributed by the northeastern states and the trade and commerce of that region and the South, but more than one effort was needed to produce success. In November, 1796, the first corporation was formed to build in as direct a line as possible from "the city of Washington to Baltimore-town." Better results followed the second attempt when "The President, Managers, and Company of the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Road" was incorporated December 17, 1812, with a franchise to build:

> from Baltimore to the District of Columbia by Norwood's Ferry on the Patapsco, McCoy's Tavern, Vansville, White House, Ross Tavern, and Bladensburg.



ANTIETAM BATTLE FIELD, HAGERSTOWN AND SHARPSBURG TURNPIKE

This road was built and operated as a toll road for many years. It is to-day an important highway passing out of Baltimore as Columbia Avenue, and leading through the later grown villages of Elkridge, Laurel, Beltsville, and Hyattsville, to enter Washington over the Bladensburg Road.

There are many sharp rises and falls in this old road, notably the steep and sharply curving hill down which southbound travellers pass. Winding down in a letter S, with high banks on the inside of the upper curve and an abrupt drop on the inside of the lower, this has been the scene of so many serious accidents that the locality has acquired the sinister name of "Dead Man's Curve." The writer had frequent occasion to pass over this road during the first six months of 1918, and can recall very few trips when he did not see a wrecked automobile by the side of the road there. Many characteristic turnpike views are to be found along the road where the straight line falls down one hill and resolutely climbs the next, and the steep cuts at the tops of such hills are suggestive of the much steeper grades that the old stages had to surmount. One is hardly conscious of the presence of a village while passing through Elkridge, as the houses do not obtrude themselves upon the road, but in Laurel one travels the main street, passing garages, moving picture houses, and the various enterprises established there when the 21st Engineers had their camp in the neighborhood. Again in Hyattsville and in Bladenburg, the old turnpike is the main street, continuing to the line of the District of Columbia. Many sober parties must have passed over the lower end of this turnpike a century ago, for it was the road taken by those to whom



GATE ON THE BOONESBOROUGH AND SHARPSBURG TURNPIKE AT ANTIETAM

recourse to deadly weapons on the Bladensburg duelling field, seemed requisite to honor. Not all the abandoned customs of olden days are to be regretted in passing; some mark the advance of civilization.

North of Baltimore, road improvement was provided by the Baltimore and Havre de Grace Turnpike Company, chartered in 1813. This company commenced work promptly but was able to do but little at a time, and in 1821 was obliged to ask for an extension of the time within which it would have to complete its road. An extension of eleven years was granted with the proviso that if all was not done then, whatever was completed would be forfeited. Across the Susquehanna, the Newcastle and Frenchtown Turnpike Company offered its road to those willing to transfer to a boat on the Delaware River at Newcastle, while several turnpikes were projected and some built to accomodate the land travel which proceeded across the state of Delaware on the Wilmington and Newark Turnpike.

Besides the three turnpikes of which so much has already been said there were many others entering the city of Baltimore, notable among which was the Falls Turnpike, chartered in January, 1805, and now the much-used street which follows up the valley of Jones Falls. Others were: The Franklin, chartered in 1827, and now the westerly extension of Franklin Street in the city; the Harford and Bel-air Turnpikes, still known by those names; the Liberty Turnpike and Charles Street Avenue. Many of these collected their tolls until about 1910. North of Towson, leading off from the York Turnpike, were the Western Run and the Dulaney Valley Turnpikes which only surrendered their rights

in 1918. The Dulaney Valley crossed Loch Raven on a steel truss bridge and when, in impounding the waters of that stream to provide a supply for the city of Baltimore, the water level was raised above the floor of the bridge, the company left its property there and the bridge is still to be seen, partly submerged by the artificial lake.

Several roads from Hagerstown are still subject to toll and visitors to the Antietam battle field are often puzzled by meeting toll gates.

Many other roads were built in Maryland, of which lack of space forbids mention, but enough has been told to show that Maryland, a century ago, was fully alive to the demands of progress and well to the front in the activities which were then considered "up-to-date."

DR. CHURCHILL TO CONDUCT HISTORICAL PROGRAM PAGE

At the meeting of the National Board of Management in June, 1920, the recommendation presented by the Historian General, Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, to have an historical study program prepared by an accredited historian and published monthly in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, was unanimously adopted.

In carrying out this Board ruling, Miss Coltrane has secured the services of Dr. George Morton Churchill to conduct the page, the object of which is to present suggestions for a course of historical study, valuable alike to schools, students, and D. A. R. Chapters.

Doctor Churchill is peculiarly well qualified to prepare these study programs as he is Instructor and Assistant Professor of History at the George Washington University, Washington, D. C. He is a graduate of the Boston University, receiving there the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later those of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy from the George Washington University. He is a member of the American Historical Association and Agricultural History Society.

Doctor Churchill comes of Pilgrim and Quaker stock, being a direct descendant of Governor William Bradford and John Alden. From 1904 to 1920 he was Assistant in the Classification Division of the Library of Congress, handling Social and Political Sciences.

Doctor Churchill's first historical program is published in this issue of the magazine, on page 580, and the next installments will appear monthly.

LIFE ROMANCES FROM BURIAL HILL

By Anna Phillips See

SO often have the Pilgrims' religious convictions, their heroism and their sacrifices been set forth that we forget that they were human like ourselves with loves and sorrows; ventures and adventures; and even a sense of humor.

The Pilgrim though dead yet speaketh and where should his voice be more audible than on the grassy height where lies his ashes; that height that served him for a defense, a watch-tower and a last resting place? As we walk softly among the grassy mounds reading (sometimes with a tender smile) the quaint inscriptions and piecing out the life stories with what we know of the early history of the Colony, the centuries roll together like a scroll and we are in the company of our flesh-and-blood forbears.

Here is a great boulder to which is attached a bronze tablet in memory of Thomas Clark, the "Mate of the *Mayflower*." When that weather-beaten ship sailed back in April, 1621, she carried one who would have preferred to remain. This, so the story goes, was



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ON BURIAL HILL

Thomas Clark, one of the ship's officers. He returned in the *Ann,* in 1623, married Susan Ring and passed a long life in Plymouth and Boston. During his *ninety-eight* years he lived under seven British sovereigns, the Commonwealth and the Protectorate. His Plymouth home was at Eel River. It was there that his family, together with a company of neighbors, suffered an attack by the Indians and lost eleven of their number. Clark himself escaped because he was away at Meeting, which must have seemed a reward for attendance at service. His son, Thomas, Clark, was tomahawked and wore until his death, a silver plate nailed to his skull. From this circumstance he was called "Silver-head Tom." Jane G. Austin in her novel credits the surgery, that restored reason to "Silver-head Tom," to Dr. Francis LeBaron, a French surgeon of noble birth who had settled in the Colony.

The story of this Doctor LeBaron is perhaps the most fascinating of all connected with Burial Hill. Who would imagine that romance could lurk behind the simple words:

> "Here lyes the body of Mr. Francis LeBarran, Phytician, Who departed this life Aug. ye 8th 1704 in ye 36 year of his Age."

A French nobleman of the Roman Catholic persuasion, the village doctor in the Pilgrim Colony! Could anything be more piquantly interesting? Who François LeBaron was has never been discovered, for he carefully concealed his family name and the reasons for his exile in America. The circumstances of his accidental coming to Plymouth are historical facts. In 1694 a French ship was wrecked in Buzzards Bay. As France and England were then at war, the officers and crew together with a French Army surgeon "Monsieur LeBaron," were made prisoners and sent to Boston. On the way the surgeon was quartered for the night at the house of William Barnes in Plymouth. It happened that on that very day one of the matrons of the town had suffered a compound fracture of the leg and the doctors were about to amputate it. When Doctor LeBaron heard of the case he asked permission to make an examination and eventually saved the limb. Thereupon Lieutenant Governor Stoughton invited him to settle in Plymouth, the doctor accepted the offer and married Mary Wilder of Hingham. If she knew the secret of her husband's life she never told it, which is of a piece with the rest of this remarkable story! Doctor LeBaron died unfortunately at the age of thirty-five leaving three sons, one of whom was the noted Dr. Lazarus LeBaron. Was there any significance in the name "Lazarus," which Francis LeBaron gave to his oldest child? Though the original LeBaron was a Catholic he lived in harmonious relations with the Pilgrims and even donated to them ninety acres of woodland. Could any better proof be desired of the liberal spirit of the Colony? The LeBaron family of America, traces its descent from this "Nameless Nobleman" of Jane G. Austin's novel.

In a central location, as is fitting, is the monument to William Bradford, Governor of the settlement from April, 1621, to 1657, with the exception of a few years when he was unable to serve. We think of Bradford as a sincere Christian, a good business man and a clear-headed statesman, devoted to the affairs of Plymouth; we do not imagine him as bearing, during the first two years, the burden of a domestic tragedy.

Dorothy Bradford's unhappy death by falling overboard from the *Mayflower* in Provincetown Harbor, has never been explained. Was she ill with the plague that carried off fourteen, out of the eighteen wives of the Pilgrims? And did she in her delirium try to cool the fever of her blood in the cold gray waters of the bay? This was a sad ending to the happiness in Amsterdam, where the Dutch archives had recorded seven years before, the marriage intentions of "Dority May" and William "Kadfort." Poor Dorothy Bradford, who was destined like Moses of old to see the promised land, but not to enter it!

Bradford's sorrow, though deep and genuine, was not the grief for a first love. What romance was ever prettier than that of this Pilgrim Father welcoming two years later, his early love, Alice Southworth, who had come to comfort him in his exile? Tradition has it that Sweet Alice wished William Bradford to settle in Leyden; that she was angered because he refused to become partner in a Dutch business house—a partnership that would have caused him to lose his identity as an Englishman though it would have enabled him to marry her. At her father's urgent wish she became the wife of well-to-do Edward Southworth, while Bradford sought happiness with Dorothy May. Whether he found it, no one can state. Life chastened these parted lovers. Alice was left a widow with two boys and Bradford's tragedy we know. When he asked Alice to join him in the new country she came, glad to atone for the disappointment she had caused him in his youth. The ship *Ann,* as she reached Plymouth Harbor in 1623, might well have been renamed "The Sweetheart" for she carried a load of wives and wives-to-be. The fervent welcome given her by the settlement could not be expressed in feasting for the crops were problematical and the only food wild game. As Bradford himself quaintly



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ENTRANCE TO BURIAL HILL, PLYMOUTH, MASS.

says in his record: "The best dish we could present them was a lobster, a piece of fish without bread or anything but a cup of fair spring water."

Not only the Governor but the whole Colony was enriched by the coming of Alice Southworth, for she was a woman of talents and education, well-bred as well as deeply religious; moreover she brought with her considerable property and standards of living that were advantageous in shaping the life of the new State. Thus on a foundation of well-tried affection and thorough understanding, William Bradford and Alice Southworth builded their home of happiness. Their many and distinguished descendants prove the virtue that lies in an inheritance of "good blood." Alice was buried near her husband and the Old Colony Records contain the following reference:

"On the 26th day of March, 1670, Mistress Alice Bradford, Seni'r, changed this life for a better, having attained to four-score years of age or thereabounts. She was a godly matron and much loved while she lived and lamented tho' aged when she died, and was honorably interred on the 29th day of the month aforesaid, at New Plimouth."

Love and adventure are closely associated. Let us recall the story of John Howland whose tombstone bears the appropriate words:

"Here endth the pilgrimage of John Howland, who died February 23, 1672–3, aged above 80 years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Tilley, who came with him in the *Mayflower*, December, 1620. From them are descended a numerous posterity."



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MONUMENT TO ELDER CUSHMAN AND MARY (ALLERTON), HIS WIFE, WHO WAS THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE FIRST COMERS IN THE "MAYFLOWER"

The Plymouth Records declare:

"He was a godly man and an ancient professor in the ways of Christ. He was one of the first comers into this land and was the last man that was left of those that came over in the shipp called

the *Mayflower,* that lived in Plymouth."

Howland's love for Elizabeth Tilley, the gentle sixteen-year old maiden whom he married, may have begun during the close association on board the *Mayflower.* During the voyage he experienced also the great peril and miraculous escape that have been preserved for us in Bradford's " Log of the *Mayflower.*" On the passage to America the weather was tempestuous and during a severe storm Howland fell overboard.

Howland's character, strong yet broad-minded and kindly, may have been influenced by his constant remembrance of God's goodness in saving his life. Certainly he was tolerant of the religious beliefs of others—something that cannot be said of all the Pilgrims and the Puritans. His leniency toward the Quakers, at the time when feeling in Plymouth was most bitter, angered Governor Thomas Prence. As a punishment he brought suit against Howland's nephew for making love to his daughter without her father's permission. The lovers, just like those of to-day, were in nowise affected by laws or courts and remained constant for seven long years. At the end of that time the angry father again had the young man hailed to court and fined 5 pounds because he had "disorderly and unrighteously " endeavored to obtain the affections of his daughter. The patient lover was moreover put under a bond of 50 pounds to " refrain and desist." The amusing sequel to the whole affair is the *marriage* of the young people a few months later!

The oldest original stone on Burial Hill, weatherworn and almost illegible, is that of Edward Gray. As we read the words:

" Heer lyeth ye body of Edward Gray Gent. Aged about 52 years and departed this life ye last of June, 1681,"

we wonder if the romantic story of Edward and Thomas Gray is true. In the Gray family, we are told, it has always been a tradition that the brothers were stowaways, smuggled on board ship and sent to America by persons in England who were intriguing for their property.

The last survivor of the *Mayflower* stock was Mary Allerton, who married Thomas Cushman, ruling elder of the Plymouth church. She lived until the last year of the Century and at the age of ninety years was buried beside her husband, " that precious servant of God." The monument that marks their grave commemorates also Robert Cushman, father of Thomas, who during a visit to the Colony, December 9, 1621, preached the memorable " first sermon " on the "Danger of Self-Love and the Sweetness of True Friendship." As this sermon was published in London the next year, it is the cornerstone of American literature. Upon the monument is cut the dedication of this famous address:

> " And you, my loving friends, the adventurers to this plantation, as your care has been first to settle religion here before either profit or popularity, so I pray you go on.**
>
> I rejoice—that you thus honor God with your riches, and I trust you shall be repaid again double and treble in this world, yea; and the memory of this action shall never die."



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.
Assistant Professor of History
George Washington University

The object of this series is to give a topical outline covering the most important events and phases of American history, with references for reading. In its compilation an effort has been made to include works which are generally accessible, and—in the best sense of the word—popular in character.

Good general works, cited hereafter by the author's name, are:

The American Nation; 27 vols., by various authors, ed. by Prof. A. B. Hart (recent and excellent, with full bibliographies).

Winsor's *History of America;* 8 vols. (contains much valuable material, especially for the earlier periods).

Wilson's *History of the American People.*

Bryant & Gay's (Scribner's) *History of the United States* (popular in style and well illustrated).

Good short histories are:

Elson's *History of the United States of America.*

Bassett's *Short History of the United States.*

Riverside History of the United States; 4 vols., by Becker, Johnson, Dodd and Paxson.

I. Discovery and Exploration

For a summary of the whole period read:
Bassett: chs. 1, 2.
Becker: *Beginnings of the American People* (Riverside History, vol. i); chs. 1, 2.

1. The American Background.
   (*a*) Physical features.
   Winsor: *Physiography of North America,* by N. S. Shaler; vol. iv.
   Ferrand: *Basis of American History,* ch. 1 (American Nation, vol. i).
   Physical map in Bassett, or any good school geography.
   (*b*) The Indians.
   Fiske: *Discovery of America,* ch. i.
   Winsor: vol. i, ch. 5.
   Higginson: *History of the United States,* ch. 1.
2. The European Background.
   Refer to any good general history for political divisions and relative positions of nations.
   Trade and Trade Routes.
   Cheyney: *European Background of American History,* ch. 1. (American Nation, vol. i).
3. The Norsemen.
   Fiske: *Discovery of America,* i, 148–225.
   Bryant & Gay: vol. i, ch. 3.
   For additional material on pre-Columbian exploration, see Fiske; Winsor: vol. i, ch. 2; Bryant & Gay, vol. i, ch. 4.
4. Columbus.
   Fiske: vol. i, chs. 5, 6.
   Bourne: *Spain in America,* chs. 3, 4 (American Nation, vol. iii), *or*
   Winsor: vol. ii, ch. 1.
   Bryant & Gay: chs. 5, 6, vol. i.
   Irving: *Columbus* (superseded in many points, but always readable and still widely read; read, for example, Columbus' negotiations with the Court and his first voyage, bk. ii, ch. 5; bk. iv, ch. 1).
5. Magellan.
   Fiske: i, 184–212.
   Bourne: ch. 9.
6. The Spanish in America.
   (*a*) The exploration of the coast.
   Bryant & Gay: vol. i. ch. 7; more details are given in
   Winsor: vol. ii, chs. 2, 3.
   It is an excellent plan to draw in on an outline map the course of each successive expedition, showing how the new world was gradually revealed.

(*b*) Mexico.
Fiske: vol. ii, ch. 8.
Prescott: *Conquest of Mexico* (overestimates Mexican civilization, but selections are worth reading; *e.g.*, bk. i, ch. 1; bk. ii, chs. 6–8; bk. v, chs. 2–4; bk. vi, chs. 6–8).

(*c*) Peru.
Fiske: vol. ii, ch. 9 (Peruvian civilization).
Prescott: *Conquest of Peru* (selections, *e.g.*, bk. i. ch. 2; bk. iv, chs. 4, 5).

(*d*) The Spaniards and the Indians.
Fiske: vol. ii, ch. 11.
Bourne: ch. 13.
Helps: *Spanish Conquest of America*, vol. iv, bk. xx, ch. 6.

7. The English Explorers.

(*a*) The Cabots.
Fiske: vol. ii, 1–15.
Bourne: pp. 56–61.

(*b*) The English Adventurers.
Bryant & Gay: vol. i, ch. 10.
Winsor: vol. iii, ch. 2.
For a vivid account of Drake's voyage, see Froude, *History of England*, vol. xi, ch. 29; on the general topic, see his *England's Forgotten Worthies*. (Short Studies.)

(*c*) Raleigh and His Attempts at Colonization.
Fiske: *Old Virginia and Her Neighbors*, ch. 1.
Winsor: vol. iii, ch. 4.

D. A. R. LIBRARY

Among the books received at Memorial Continental Hall for the library since the June, 1920, National Board meeting are:

Morrill Kindred in America. Annie Morrill Smith, 1914.

From One Generation to Another. Harriette L. Williams and E. C. Langdon, 1906.

Memory Pictures. H. L. Williams, 1908. The above three volumes presented by Mrs. Hugh Smith.

The Conquest. The True Story of Lewis and Clark. Eva Emery Dye, 1918. Presented by the author.

Harper's Pictorial Library of the World War. 11 volumes, 1920. Presented by Mr. George Lawrence.

A College Man in Khaki. Wainwright Merrill, 1920. Presented by H. S. C. Davis.

History of the American Episcopal Church to End of Civil War. S. D. McConnell, 1891. Presented by Brice Edwards.

The Kansas Conflict. Charles Robinson, 1872. Presented by the Betty Washington Chapter.

The following five volumes were received from Mrs. Louis Garman, of Our Flag Chapter:

History of First Baptist Church, Salisbury and Amesbury. B. P. Byram, 1860.

Maine: Her Place in History. J. L. Chamberlain, 1877.

Memorial Celebration, Battle of Paulus Hook, 1879.

Life and Services of William Blount. M. J. Wright, 1884.

Report Public Record Commission on New Jersey, 1899.

Annals of St. Louis in Its Territorial Days, 1804-1821. F. L. Billon, 1888. Presented by Sarah Barton Murphy Chapter.

History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties, Missouri, 1887. Presented by Mrs. Joseph West through Dicey Langston Chapter.

The History of Salt River Association, Missouri. Wiley Jones Patrick, 1909. Presented by the Nancy Robin Chapter.

History of Zion's or Old Organ Church, Spring City, Pa. Charles D. Dapp, 1919. Presented by Miss Mary Grace Sieber, through Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter.

Illinois Constitutions. Emil J. Verlie, 1919. Presented by Illinois State Historical Library.

Makers of America. Vols. 2 and 3. Presented by the publisher, B. F. Johnson.

Old Kittery and Her Families. E. B. Stackpole. Presented by the Regent of Quaker City Chapter, Mrs. Joseph M. Caley.

Early History of Amenia, N. Y. Newton Reed, 1879. Presented by Mrs. M. Eugene Barlow as a memorial to her husband.

The History of Nutley, Essex Co., N. J. Elizabeth S. Brown, 1907. Presented by Boudinot Chapter.

Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy. W. A. Whitehead, 1856. Presented by Mrs. William C. McPherson.



Harding

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Cox

HARDING

Harding is a name of Gothic origin, in use at an early period in Scandinavia and Britain prior to the introduction of the ancient feudal system. Several bearing this name are mentioned in the Domesday Book in 1086.

Burke in his General Armory gives no less than 15 distinct coats-of-arms by name of Hardin or Harding, several of which have simplicity enough to have been displayed in the Holy Wars, A. D. 1096–1291, when heraldry was in its infancy.

A Reverend Stephen Harding was rector of Trinity Church, Stratford-upon-Avon, at the time Shakespeare was buried, as is recorded upon a brass tablet in the Church.

The Harding family of Upcott, near Barnstable, had their seat at a very early period at Comb Martin, in Devonshire, and derive their descent from Fritz (son of) Harding. Of this family was the learned Theo. Harding, D.D., and probably Lady Gorgas, wife of Sir Robert, and not improbably the New England emigrant ancestors, no less than six of whom were in Massachusetts before 1650.

Abraham Harding, born in England, 1620, son of John, was living in Boston, Mass., 1640.

His grandson, Chester Harding, was a noted portrait painter; among his sitters were Presidents Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams.

A near relative, Stephen Harding, of Baintree, born 1624, was the ancestor of a line of men noted in the Wyoming Massacre and the Revolutionary War, and their descendants have attained eminence in the judicial and legislative history of the United States.

COX

Among the names of the French followers of William the Conqueror is found that of Walter de Chelworth, and from him descend the 27 English families of Cox, Cocke, Coxe, etc., whose armorial devices show both kinship and difference.

Walter Cokkes, or Le Cock, of Chelworth, lived in County Kent in 1250. During the reigns of Henry VIII, Mary and Elizabeth, members of this family were connected with the royal household.

In Hertfordshire no man of note in religious (Reformation) controversies was more widely known than Richard Cox, the famous Bishop of Ely, 1499–1581.

Of this same family was Sir Richard Cox, 1563–1623, who was buried in Westminster Abbey, third son of Thomas Cox, of County Hertford, Esq. In a later generation Sir Edmund Cox, of Broxwood, was one of the heroes at Poitiers, a devoted adherent of the King, who died of wounds received at the battle of Naseby, 1645.

Thomas Cox, Esq., was the ancestor in direct line of Chas. Cocks, whose plain English name was superseded by that of Lord Somers, Baron of Eversham, on his elevation to the Peerage, 1784.

Daniel Cox, gent, of Somerset, was father of Doctor Daniel, of London, born 1640, physician of Charles II and Queen Ann, the most eminent medical authority of his day. He acquired vast tracts of land in America, principally in New Jersey, through his influence with the Crown, and was proprietary Governor of the colony, although he never set foot in America.

AMERICAN MAYFLOWER COUNCIL CELEBRATIONS

THIS is Pilgrim Fathers' year, and the English-speaking world is celebrating the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims.

The American Mayflower Council, with headquarters in New York City, is busy coördinating programs, arranging Mayflower Day in schools, colleges and universities and a Mayflower Week in all the churches.

The above-mentioned organization has received high endorsement. President Woodrow Wilson and the Hon. Wm. H. Taft are its Honorary Chairmen, and the Hon. Henry van Dyke is the Honorary Secretary. President Henry Churchill King is Chairman.

The most conspicuous feature in the program planned by the Council is a series of nation-wide mass-meetings. These are to be held in seventy cities. They will take place between November 15th–23d and culminate on Friday, November 26th, with a great national mass-meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York City.

The objects of the Council are as follows:

1. To hold Commemoration Meetings and services international and interdenominational, of a religious character.

2. To promote a friendly intercourse and coöperation with the Churches of America through the event.

3. To make the story of the *Mayflower* and its passengers known so as (*a*) to recover a sense of the value of things for which the Pilgrims suffered; (*b*) to make it a basis of appeal for heroism and consecration in the life of our Churches.

4. To arrive at some form of permanent memorial of this event that should link together Britain and America.

The speaking campaign across the country is to be carried out in this fashion: There are to be twelve teams, two speakers in each team. One a distinguished Englishman, the other an eminent American. Dr. Parkes Cadman, Samuel A. Eliot, Sidney L. Gulick, Hamilton Holt, Charles E. Jefferson, Frederick Lynch, Bishop McDowell, Shailer Mathews, Fort Newton, C. B. Wilmer and Herbert L. Willett are among the group who are to speak. The names of the British delegation have not yet been received.

We are appending the twelve groups of meetings and their dates, and earnestly hope that the readers of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE will pick out their city, mark their calendar, attend the mass-meeting, and do their utmost to make the commemoration what it ought to be.

Itinerary No. 1

State	*City*	*Date*	*Organizer*
New York	New York City	Nov. 26	Program Committee, Mayflower Council
New York	Albany	Nov. 15	Rev. James S. Kittell 84 Elk Street
New York	Utica	Nov. 16	Rev. Perry J. Stackhouse Baptist Church
New York	Syracuse	Nov. 17	Rev. Edmund A. Burnham
New York	Rochester	Nov. 18	Sec'y Orlo J. Price 505 Cutler Bldg.
New York	Buffalo	Nov. 19-21	Rev. C. Mcleod Smith Sec'y Church Federation
Connecticut	Bridgeport	Nov. 22	Rev. W. Horace Day, D.D. 25 Court Street
Connecticut	New Haven	Nov. 23	Rev. Oscar E, Maurer 148 Cold Spring Street

Itinerary No. 2

Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Nov. 15	Rev. Wm. Van Derveer Berg Central Cong'l Church
Dist. of Columbia	Washington	Nov. 16	Rev. Lucius C. Clark 301 Bond Bldg.

State	City	Date	Organizer
Maryland	Baltimore	Nov. 17	Rev. L. W. McCreary
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Nov. 18	Rev. Chas. Reed Zahniser 245 Fourth Avenue
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Nov. 19-21	Rev. Harvey Klaer 202 North Third Street
Pennsylvania	Scranton	Nov. 22	

Itinerary No. 3

Virginia	Richmond	Nov. 15	Rev. Walter R. Bowie St. Paul's Epis. Ch.
Virginia	Norfolk	Nov. 16	Rev. S. T. Senter, D.D.
Georgia	Savannah	Nov. 17	Rev. Neal Anderson, D.D.
South Carolina	Charleston	Nov. 18	Rev. Homer W. Starr Episcopal Church
Florida	Jacksonville	Nov. 19-21	Rev. Fred R. Marsh

Itinerary No. 4

Georgia	Atlanta	Nov. 15	Rev. C. B. Wilmer, D.D.
Alabama	Birmingham	Nov. 16	Rev. Robert W. Simpson First Christian Church
Louisiana	New Orleans	Nov. 17	Rev. W. C. Robertson, M. A. Christ Episcopal Church
Tennessee	Memphis	Nov. 18	Rev. James I. Vance First Presby. Church
Tennessee	Nashville	Nov. 19	Rev. Walter White First Christian Church
Tennessee	Chattanooga	Nov. 20-21	Rev. Walter C. Whitaker Episcopal Church
Tennessee	Knoxville	Nov. 22	Mr. W. O. Hart 134 Carondelet Street

Itinerary No. 5

Texas	Dallas	Nov. 15	Mr. Geo. Waverley Briggs City Nat'l Bank
Texas	Houston	Nov. 16	Rev. H. K. Pendleton 4610 San Jacinto Street
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Nov. 17	Rev. W. H. Urch Pilgrim Cong'l Church
Kansas	Wichita	Nov. 18	Rev. H. C. Herring Congregational Church
Arkansas	Little Rock	Nov. 19-21	Rev. Samuel E. Wells Christ Episcopal Church

Itinerary No. 6

California	San Francisco	Nov. 16	Rev. J. W. Gordon
California	Los Angeles	Nov. 15	Rev. E. Guy Talbot Room 433 Van Hys Bldg.
Oregon	Portland	Nov. 18	Mr. Ralph C. McAfee 111 Y. M. C. A. Bldg. Sec'y Church Federation
Washington	Seattle	Nov. 19-21	Rev. Ernest H. Tippet
Washington	Tacoma	Nov. 22	Rev. Frank Dyer First Cong'l Church
Washington	Spokane	Nov. 23	Rev. Thomas H. Harper
Montana	Missoula	Nov. 24	Rev. J. J. Hutchinson Christian Church
Montana	Billings	Nov. 25	Rev. Herman Seil 324 S. 31st St. (Cong'l)

Itinerary No. 7

Minnesota	Minneapolis	Nov. 15	Rev. Gersh S. Bennett 3109 Oakland Ave. S.
Minnesota	St. Paul	Nov. 16	Rev. Clair E. Ames
North Dakota	Fargo	Nov. 18	Rev. R. A. Beard
Iowa	Des Moines	Nov. 20-21	Rev. Chas. S. Medbury First Christian Church
Nebraska	Omaha	Nov. 22	Rev. Frank G. Smith First Cong'l Church
Nebraska	Lincoln	Nov. 23	Rev. J. W. Hilton 837 North 26th St.

Itinerary No. 8

Missouri	St. Louis	Nov. 15	Rev. A. H. Armstrong, D.D. Federal Reserve Bldg.
Illinois	Springfield	Nov. 16	Rev. Arve K. Johnson Plymouth Cong'l Church
Missouri	Kansas City	Nov. 18	Rev. Chas. F. Aked, D.D. Congregational Church
Kansas	Topeka	Nov. 19-21	Rev. Marion Baker 1808 Bolles Avenue

Itinerary No. 9

State	*City*	*Date*	*Organizer*
Illinois	Chicago	Nov. 15	Rev. Herbert L. Willett, D.D.
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Nov. 16	Rev. Chas. H. Beale, D.D. 2103 Grand Avenue
Wisconsin	Madison	Nov. 17	Prof. Richard T. Ely Wisconsin University
Indiana	Indianapolis	Nov. 19-21	Rev. Edgar L. Williams
Kentucky	Louisville	Nov. 22	Rev. W. S. Lockhart Inter Southern Bldg.
Ohio	Cincinnati	Nov. 23	Rev. Henry Pearce Atkins
Kentucky	Lexington	Nov. 24	Pres. R. H. Crossfield Transylvania University

Itinerary No. 10

Colorado	Denver	Nov. 15	Dr. W. H. Wray Boyle Central Presby. Church
Utah	Salt Lake City	Nov. 16	Rev. Peter A. Simpkin Phillips Cong'l Church
Utah	Ogden	Nov. 17	Rev. Ray Palmer, D.D. First Baptist Church
Wyoming	Cheyenne	Nov. 18	Rev. C. S. Fisher Congregational Church.

Itinerary No. 11

Michigan	Detroit	Nov. 15	Mr. M. C. Pearson General Offices, Y. M. C. A.
Michigan	Grand Rapids	Nov. 16	Rev. Chas. W. Merriam
Ohio	Toledo	Nov. 17	Rev. Allen A. Stockdale First Cong'l Church
Ohio	Dayton	Nov. 18	Pres. E. S. Parsons Marietta College
Ohio	Columbus	Nov. 19	Rev. Wm. K. Anderson 74 East Gay Street
Ohio	Cleveland	Nov. 20-22	Rev. E. R. Wright 801-805 Hippodrome Bldg.

Itinerary No. 12

Massachusetts	Boston	Nov. 15	Rev. Samuel A. Eliot 25 Beacon Street
Maine	Portland	Nov. 15	Rev. Herbert L. McCann Congregational Church
New Hampshire	Concord	Nov. 16	Rev. Archibald Black
Rhode Island	Providence	Nov. 17	Rev. Arthur H. Bradford Central Cong'l Church
Massachusetts	Worcester	Nov. 18	Rev. H. S. Bradley Piedmont Cong'l Church
Massachussetts	Springfield	Nov. 19	Rev. J. G. Gilkey (Cong'l) 130 School Street
Connecticut	Hartford	Nov. 20	Rev. Charles P. Carter, D.D. Immanuel Cong'l Church

PATRIOTIC LECTURES AND LANTERN SLIDES COMMITTEE

The thought expressed constantly by the President General is that of thorough, hearty coöperation.

This committee, therefore, wishing to serve the society with earnestness and far-reaching effect, asks the coöperation of all Daughters of the American Revolution to aid it to secure accounts of historical events which occurred in their respective states, and if possible accompanying this account with a picture of the event, or relating to this event.

There is much relating to state history which helped to make the country what it is to-day. Historical information given to the children and foreigners through screen pictures vitalizes their instruction and is a practical educational aid.

BERTHA M. ROBBINS,
Chairman.

MARRIAGE RECORDS OF THE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA, VA., 1789-1825*

Copied By Mary G. Powell
Historian of the Mount Vernon Chapter, D. A. R., of Alexandria, Va.

1720, March 20: Martin Toomey and Mary Murphey.
1720, August 5: Charles Tucker and Catherine Bagnell.
1720, August 24: Duke Taylor and Henny Johnston.
1791, January 2: Simpson Talbott and Cassandra Jarber.
1791, July 6: Charles Thompson and Henrietta A. Bladen.
1792, October: Peter Tossler and Catherine Struck.
1794, January: Charles Todd and Elisabeth Pepper.
1794, March: James Taylor and Susanna Combs.
1794, August: Andrew Telifer and Polly Sullivan.
1795, December: John Thompson and Polly McCarty.
1797, January 1: John Tracey and Mary Ann Moony.
1797, June 12: John Treackle and Barbara Allen.
1797, August 31: Calby Taylor and Rebecca Humphries.
1798, October 4: Thomas Talbot and Penny Burgess.
1798, October 8: John Taylor and Ann Kirk.
1798, October 18: John Thompson and Frances Avery.
1799, August 22: Henry Taylor and Sarah Gates.
1799, November 7: James Tasbrer and Mary Harper.
1799, December 1: Vincent Taylor and Margaret Reynolds.
1801, June 25: George Taylor and Mary Eaton.
1802, March 3: William Taylor and Sally Simpson.
1802, August 25: John Thompson and Matty Davies.
1802. October 28: Thomas Taylor and Sarah Shuck.
1803, August 11: Benjamin Tate and Nelly Smallwood.
1803, September 4: John Tutton and Ann Williams.
1803, September 12: George Thompson and Rebecca Gardner.
1803, November 2: John Thompson and Netty Manly.
1803, December 4: Thomas Tattershell and Nancy Boyd.
1806, January 30: Thomas Towers and Elisabeth Chatham.
1806, June 12: Major Tignell and Louisa Wood.
1811, July 26: John Turner and Mary Kirby.
1813, February 16: Evan P. Taylor and Rebecca Lawrence.
1815, April 25: William Thomas and Mary Hitton.
1798, July 31: Thomas Talbot and Mary Maloney.
1794, September: Thomas Vowell and Mary Harper.
1795, October 28: John C. Vowell and Margaret Harper.
1796, January 31: Thomas Violett and Ann Groves.
1796, February 16: Francis Valdemear and Margaret Parker.
1806, April 3: Thomas Vowell and Mrs. Charlotte Orme Douglas.
1807, July 23: George Vernell and ——— Purkis.
1810, December 6: John C. Vowell and Mrs. Mary Jacqueline S. Taylor.
1813, October 12: Ebenezer Vowell and Eliza Orme.
1789, December 24: William Wilson and Sarah Smith.
1790, January 20: James Wilson and Elisabeth Taylor.
1790, April 25: Thomas White and Elisabeth Hawkes.
1791, August 16: Michael Wise and Elisabeth Williams.
1792, September: Samuel Warner and Suzzan Clemons.

* Continued from August, 1920, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

1792, October: George Wise and Anna Mason.
1793, February: Jesse Wherry and Ann Chapin.
1794, June: William Willis and Nancy McManin.
1794, September: Elijah Williams and Eliza Duffey.
1795, December: John White and Mary Gird.
1796, October 17: Thomas White and Mary Marshall.
1796, November 24: George Wiley and Mary Whaling.
1796, December 29: John Wright and Jenny Sophy.
1797, August 14: Peter Weltz and Caty Gorran.
1797, December 24: Elijah Williams and Dolly Bedisger.
1798, February 20: Horatio White and Tracey Ann Danley.
1798, October 4: John Webster and Elisabeth Pearson.
1798, March 10: Nathaniel Wallace and Nanny Ferguson.
1798, March 28: John White and Catherine Kenna.
1798, December 17: Daniel Wright and Harriet Lee Marr.
1798, December 19: William Woodcock and Elisabeth Hooper.
1799, November 24: William Wiggis and Mary Owings.
1800, April 2: Levin Watson and Kitty Roberts.
1801, January 13: George Wade and Sarah Williams.
1801, January 15: Richard Wallace and Peggy Ballinger.
1801, May 21: Martin Winislaw and Elisabeth Kelly.
1801, July 23: George Kerr Wise and Mary Ann Fulton.
1801, December 5: John Wood and Elisabeth Fry.
1802, March 11: William Windsor and Susanna Snell.
1801, February 19: William Wood and Eleanor Dixon.
1802, July 22: Ephraim Wiley and Phillis Hesson.
1803, April 9: William Wright and Elizabeth Connor.
1803, June 30: Littleton Wiley and Margaret Deakins.
1803, October 27: Thomas Walder and Kitty Slestman.
1804, June: William Wheat and Molly Fearsons.
1804, July: Joseph Wise and Elizabeth Fry.
1804, December: John Williams and Catherine Goldsmith.
1805, August 16: Samuel Wheeler and Winifred Winkfield.
1806, January 30: Levin Walker and Margaret Williams.
1806, August 19: William Wilson, Jr., and Ann Carson.
1806, October 30: Henry Williams and Eliza Boyar.
1806, November 20: William Watson and Elisabeth Uhler.
1806, December 25: Alexander Williams and Eliza Grigsby.
1807, January 15: Hugh Wiley and Ann Blades.
1807, June 20: Martin Winislau and Margaret Charles.
1807, October 29: Andrew Wigart and Sally Davis.
1808, October 13: Nathaniel S. Wise and Jane C. McKinney.
1809, August 22: James C. West and Eliza Payne.
1810, March 29: Oliver Wilson and Mary Huniman.
1810, July 31: James Walker and Eliza Wilson.
1811, November 30: Adam L. Webster and Sarah H. Hand.
1812, December 31: John Wood and Jemima Hall.
1812, February 16: James Whaley and Harriet Gooding.
1812, December 12: Thomas Watkins and Mary Williams.
1813, March 2: Richard Wallach and Nancy Simms.
1813, November 11: James Walker and Kitty West.
1816, January 18: James C. Wilson and A. L. B. Batch.
1816, February 8: James C. White and Elisabeth Bluefield.
1794, August: William Young and Ann Farrell.
1808, January 10. Jacob Zimmerman and Nelly Smith.
1810, March 22: Jacob Zimmerman and Jane Smith.

The end of the Marriage Records during the pastorate of Reverend James Muir, 1789–1817. The records during the pastorate of Reverend Elias Harrison will follow.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

8879. HAAS.—John Hartman Haas, one of the founders of the old Trapp Church, Providence, Pa., in 1743, m Bertha Heilman. Their dau Mary m John Christopher Schmidt, a preacher. Wanted, Rev service of John Hartman Haas & John Hartman.

(a) HEILMAN.—John Adam Heilman came to America in 1738 & settled in North Annville Township, Pa., m Catherine, dau of Peter & Barbara Schmidt. Wanted, Rev service of John Adam Heilman.—L. D. B.

8880. MIMS-WILDY-POOR.—David Mims, of Goochland Co. Will prob. 1781, m Agnes Wildy, dau of William, of St. James Parish. Wanted, Mims & Wildy gen. Their ch: Shadrack m Elizabeth ———; Mary m John Woodson, of Albemarle Co., Mar. 20, 1760; 7 other ch. Wanted, name & gen of Elizabeth, w of Shadrack Mims, also dates of his b & m. His will was prob. Nov. 17, 1777. Ch: Elizabeth m Robert Poor, son of Abraham, Feb. 7, 1787; Martha m James Poor, Oct. 21, 1791; & Robert m Lucy Poor. Was there Rev record on these lines?

(a) POOR-MOSELY.—Wanted, parentage & date & place of birth of Thomas Poor, Sr., who d before 1754, m Susannah Mosely, dau of John, who d before 1743. Was Abraham Poor, who d 1791 & whose will is recorded in Goochland Co., & who m Judith ———, son of Thomas, Sr.? Wanted, maiden name of Judith & names of their ch. Was there Rev service in this line?—M. B. H.

8881. DENT.—Wanted, gen & dates of m & b of Col. Wm. Dent, of Guilford Courthouse, N. C. His sons were Peter & Wm. He was a cousin of Josiah Dent, father of Julia Dent Grant.—A. V. S.

8882. BOARDMAN.—Mary Boardman, bapt Mar. 29, 1767, d 1847 at Pompey, N. Y. Wanted, Boardman gen & any record of Rev service. This family is of Norwich, Conn.—C. H. P.

8883. WAGNER - MOSES - BRANDT - HOUSTON - DUNBAR.—The Wagners moved from Chester Co. to Cumberland Co., Pa., abt 1783. The Rev service has been proved for Jacob Wagner, Sr., & his son, John Waggoner. (Family Bible record change in spelling of name.) John Waggoner m Catherine. dau of Peter Moses & his w Elizabeth. Wanted, Elizabeth's maiden name.

(a) Peter Moses' parents were Adam Moses & his w Catharine. Wanted, Catharine's maiden name.

(b) Elizabeth, 1792–1874, dau of John Waggoner, m 1807 Daniel Brandt, 1777–1816. Was the Daniel Brandt who served in Rev with Lancaster Co. troops the father of Daniel, 1777–1816?

(c) My mother, still living, is dau of Samuel Creigh & Ann Brandt, of Perry Co., Pa, & g-g-g-dau of Col. John Creigh, of Carlisle, Pa., & his w, Jane Houston. Wanted, parentage of Jane Houston.

(d) Dr. John, son of Col. Creigh, m 1796 Eleanor, dau of John Dunbar & his w Jane. Wanted, parentage of Jane.

(e) John Dunbar, Sr., father of John, was b in Ireland & killed in action 1777, was sol-

dier of Province of Pa. under Samuel Perry, 1746. Wanted, name of his w.

Grant Waggoner, of Mich., at his death left the unfinished gen of the Wagner family. Has anyone knowledge of this? Jacob Wagner, Sr., arrived from Switzerland when 7 yrs old, the only surviving member of his family. The others all died on ship of black plague. He was bound out to a farmer in Bucks Co. till he was 18 yrs old, when he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed 45 yrs. M, 1858, Maria Catharine Bauer. Her parents are not mentioned in Wagner family Bible. —L. A. L.

8884. Wagner-Fisher.—Wanted, parentage, with dates of George Wagner, b 1785, in Cherryville, Northampton Co., Pa.; also parentage of his w, Elizabeth Lisher.

8885. Long.—Joseph Haines, b Feb. 2, 1779, in N. J., m Dec. 4, 1800, Sarah Long. Joseph Haines' father William, & his g-fathers Benj. Haines & Samuel Lippincott, were soldiers in the Rev, all from N. J. Wanted, parentage of Sarah Long. Had she Rev ancestry? —C. H. W.

8886. Thompson-Merritt.—John Thompson, b Sept. 3, 1753, d 1823. Rev service credited to town of Charleston; res Worcester; m May, 1783, at Halifax, Vt., Juda Merritt, b Mar. 19, 1764. Wanted, parentage of either or both.

(a) Cummings.—John Walker, b at North Stratford, Conn., Jan. 15, 1759, has Rev service; m at Porvecal, Vt., Mar. 10, 1785, Elizabeth Cummings, 1766–1852. Wanted, parentage of Eliz. Cummings.

(b) Sturgis.—Andrew Tuttle, b Woodbury, Conn., 1736, d 1824, m Lydia Sturgis. Wanted, Sturgis gen.

(c) Barnes.—Ayres Tuttle, son of Andrew (see above), b Woodbury, Conn., 1762, d 1837, m 2d w abt 1792, Hannah Barnes, & settled in Tioga Co., Pa. Wanted, parentage of Hannah Barnes.

8887. Jackson-Jones.—James Jackson, 1758–1816, m Sarah Smith, 1760–1852. He was Adjutant of 9th Regt. in Claverack Bat. John Jones, 1740–1797, m Frances Barber. He was Captain of the 6th Va. Regt. Wanted, names of ch of James Jackson & John Jones.

8888. Bull.—John Bull, who in the War of 1812 led a company of militia raised & outfitted by himself, lived near the Mohawk Valley, his w, Marcia West, was probably from N. Y. City. He was wounded near the close of the war & d between 1870 & 1880, his w dying earlier. He said his father, ——— Bull, a young Englishman, with his 2 bros had been in America only a short time when he joined the Continental Army, about 1777. What was ——— Bull's given name?—M. M. B.

8889. Boone.—Sarah Boone, b Nov. 24, 1763, d Dec. 31, 1848 m (1st) Thomas Brooks, Mar. 13, 1782, at Boonesborough, Ky.; m (2d) David Montgomery, June 10, 1802. Ch by Thomas Brooks: Kezia, Boaz, DeMarcus, Mason, Alphonso, Adolphus, Elizabeth. Draper mms. Wis. Hist. Col. says she was niece of Daniel Boone; had bro named Squire. Wanted, parentage of Sarah Boone.

(a) Walker.—Mary Walker, b Aug. 31, 1752, d 1812, m Nathan Ellis, son of James Ellis, both Rev soldiers, at Red Stone (Brownsville), Pa., 1770. Moved to Va. Mil. Dist. 1795, with 9 of their 10 ch & founded Aberdeen. Oldest dau, Margaret, b 1771, m ——— Sicily, & remained in Pa. Wanted, gen of Mary Walker & Rev service of her father.

(b) Washburn-Edgington.—Joseph Washburn, b Aug. 22, 1765, d Jan. 29, 18—, m Eleanor Edgington, b June 11, 1775, d Aug. 14, 1853. Came to Ohio abt 1791, settling at Massie's Station (Manchester). Joseph related to Neil Washburn, noted scout. Gen of these families desired.—O. E L.

8890. Holland—Wanted, gen & Rev service of the ancestors of Mary Holland, of Pittsylvania Co., Va. Her mother was Katurah Fletcher & her bros Joseph & Richard. One sister Rebecca. Mary Holland m George Inge, of N. C. Wanted Inge gen.

(a) Renfro.—Wanted, gen of Thomas Faulkner Renfro, of Ky. His mother was a Faulkner.

(b) Jeffreys.—Wanted, gen of Catherine Jeffreys, b 1807, d 1863, m Mar. 25, 1824, Nathan Hibbard.

8891. Hawley.—Sarah Hawley b in New Milford, Conn., Nov. 3, 1768, moved with her father Nathan to Pittsford, Vt., abt 1780. Wanted, names of her mother & g-parents on both sides.—I. B. H.

8892. Crawford.—Valentine Crawford, bro of Col. Wm., d Jan. 7, 1777. Ch: Wm., Eliz., a dau, Valentine, Moses Wm. ex. Which of these sons was the father of Rachel Crawford, 1808–1877, who m Nathaniel Parker? Wanted, name of Valentine Crawford's w. —E. M. H. M.

8893. Sallee.—Information wanted of Jacob Sallee, Rev soldier of Va., b Feb. 9, 1743, m a Miss Maxey. No other data known about him, except that he was of Huguenot descent & lived near Richmond.

(a) Maxey.—Wanted, gen of Miss Maxey mentioned above.

(b) Sallee.—Cynthia A. Sallee, b Aug., 1807, in Ky., d Aug. 1887, in Mo. She m 1st ——— George; 2d, Thomas Jameson, whose 1st w was a Miss Wright. Ch by 1st husband, 1 son & 3 daus. One dau, Mary Eliz.

George, b May 1, 1832, in Mt. Sterling, Ky., m Jerome B. Duncan in Callaway Co., Mo. Wanted, parentage of Cynthia A. Sallee & correspondence with Sallee relatives desired.—E. W. S.

8894. Avis.—John Avis at the age of 17 served in Col. Timothy Bigelow's Regt. from Worcester, Mass., 1777; he m Susanna Downs & d in Va. Dau Mary, 1800–1854, m 1st ——— Berry & had 6 sons. After her husband's death they moved to Delphi, Ind., where Mary m 2d Solomon Overly. She d 1848. The sons lived at Transitville on Buck Creek, Tippecanoe Co., Ind. Wanted, dates of b, m & d in this line.—R. E. R.

8895. Bras.—Henry Bras m Mary Oaks 1759 in N. Y. City. Ch: Henry, Thomas & Garret, all of whom served in Rev from Mass. Henry, Sr., was a sea captain & d at sea before 1780. His widow, Polly Oaks, m 2d Capt. Wm. Toogood, of Chester, Mass. Ch: Wm., Jr., b 1780. Wanted, any information of Henry Bras, Sr.; also gen of Polly Oaks desired.

(a) Percival-Whitney.—Warren Percival, b 1767, m abt 1800 Anna Whitney, of Hadley, Mass., a near relative of Eli, inventor of the cotton-gin. They lived in Norwich, Vt. He had bros Roswell, James Noltan & a sister Roxanna. 1817 Warren moved to Ohio, & d at Williamsfield. Anna Whitney had 2 bros, Joseph & Wm. Whitney, preachers, living in Oswego, N. Y., 1864. Information desired that would aid in tracing Percival or Whitney lines.

(b) Gilmore.—Wanted, gen of James Gilmore, who moved in 1811 from Chester, Mass,, to Chester, O. Ch: Silas, b 1774; Mary; Ashbel; Samuel; Susanna; Asa James; Nancy; Reuben, & Patty. His w's name was Nancy. Who was she?—O. W. G.

8896. Whitman.—Stephen Whitman m Susan Ray, b in North Adams, 1820, dau of George Ray, of Argyle, later of Cooperstown, N. Y. One of their ch was Ira Whitman. Wanted, Whitman gen & records of Rev service.—G. W. W.

8897. Taylor-Sias.—Wanted, ancestry of both David Taylor & his w, Nancy Sias, who were living in St. Johnsbury, Vt., abt 1827, where their ch were born. Ch: James, Lucinda, Alice, Bradley & John. Nancy Sias was dau of James, who lived in Newport, Vt.

(a) Walton-Tillman.—William Walton, of Goochland Co., Va., with several of his sons served in Rev war. His father was either George or John Walton, his w was Elizabeth Tillman. Wanted, Walton & Tillman gen. —K. W. B.

8898. Decker.—John Wintermute, of N. J., m abt 1770 ——— Decker, sometimes called Windecker. Her gen desired.—H. W. G.

8899. Foster.—Wanted, gen of Mary Foster who m Gad Pierce, Mar. 2, 1763; had 13 ch. Resided in Royaldston, Mass. Was there Rev service in this line?

(a) Sibley.—Wanted, parentage & Rev ances. of Hannah Sibley, who m John Peirce. Ch: Hannah, John, Cyrus, Sally, James, Eunice, Harriet Sullivan, Asa. They lived at Royaldston, but later moved to Rochester or Niagara, N. Y.

(b) Beals-Leavitt.—Sterrow Beals m Mary Leavitt; their son George m Nancy Norcross. Was it their dau Martha Beals, who m Cyrus Peirce? Wanted, Beals-Leavitt gen.—A. L. P. B.

8900. Plummer-Webster.—Caleb Plummer m Pally Webster, b Mar 2, 1783, d Aug. 2, 1853. Ch: Chester; Sally, b May 15, 1805, in Wash., Vt., m Mar. 21, 1829, in Alden-Erie Co., N. Y. David Talmadge, b Mar. 15, 1800, in Hubbard-Rutland Co., Vt.; Maria m Peter Torode; Nancy m Litchfield. Wanted, parentage of Caleb Plummer & Pally Webster.

(a) Talmadge.—Wanted, gen of the parents of the following: John Talmadge, fifer in the Rev; David (see above); Seymour, Esther, who m Torry, lated moved to Wis. These families from Vt., N. H. & N. Y., went to Ill. earlier than 1840 & settled on Salt Creek, near Chicago. Information of any Rev service in either line desired.

8901. Clark.—Wm. Clark living in Sharon, Conn., 1793, had ch Joseph & Polly, who m Thomas Barlow, of Amenia, N. Y., & others. Wm. Clark's bros were Frank & John, who lived in N. Y. City. Wanted, Clark gen & name of Wm.'s w. Records from old family Bibles especially desired.

(a) Barlow.—George Barlow appeared in Sandwich, Mass., 1653. Would like to correspond with any of his descendants who are interested in making his record complete.—E. B. DeV.

8902. White-Ruffin.—Wanted, parentage of Wm. White, of Elbert Co., Ga., who m ——— Clark. Their son David Samuel m Maria Ruffin, & their son David Clark m Mary Agnes Taylor. Is there any Rev record in this line?

(a) Bullock.—Archibald Henderson, of Granville Co., N. C., m Annie Bullock, dau of Richard. She was related to the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt through his mother. Wanted, Bullock gen & Rev record, if any.

(b) White—Peregrine, son of Wm. White & Susanna ———, was born on the *Mayflower*, sailing from Plymouth Sept. 5, 1620. Other children were a boy Resolved & a girl Perseverance. Wanted, White genealogy.

(c) WHITE.—Wanted, all records pertaining to John White, of the "Lost Colony of America" & 1st Gov. of Va.—R. W. B.

8903. BOND.—John Bond, a Rev soldier of Western Md., d in Wash. Co., Md., 1808, leaving ch Thomas, Luke, Walter, James, Alexander, John, Jelin, who m Robert Cheney; Eliz., who m Chas. Cheney; Mary, m Edmund McCoy. Wanted, dates of b & m of John Bond & name of his w.—E. T. S.

8904. IRICK.—David & his half bro Peter were of Rockingham Co., Va. David m Nancy Bear. Andra Bear Irick m Margaret Laird. James Laird Irick m Sarah Ann Gibbons. Wanted, gen of David Irick.

(a) GIBBONS.—Able Gibbons m 2d w, Elenor John, in Phila., Pa., in Feb., 1764. He had 2 sons by his 1st m, John Isick. Wanted, name of his 1st w.—W. C. H.

8905. ELDRIDGE.—Wanted, dates of b, m & d of John Eldridge, of Sharon, Vt. Ch: Thomas, b June 5, 1794, d 1868; Hannah, b 1789, d 1868.—C. G. C.

8906. CRAWFORD.—James Crawford, b in Md. May 21, 1771, d Aug. 26, 1853, m abt 1790 Eliz. Adams, b Md., Sept. 5, 1767, d Oct. 27, 1870, moved to Ohio 1790. Both are buried in the Baptist Cemetery near Cedarville. Ch: John, b Nov. 21, 1792; Eli, b Feb. 16, 1803; Eliz., b July 15, 1806; Anny, b Mar. 31, 1809; James, b Apr. 15, 1812; Sarah, b Feb. 25, 1816; Wm., b Feb. 26, 1819; Robt., b Aug. 17, 1823. Wanted, gen of James Crawford & Eliz. Adams; also record of Rev service.—E. H. L.

8907. KING.—Wanted, gen of Ann King, b Venango Co., Pa., 1800, m 1818, Adam Hildebrand in Columbia Co., Pa.

(a) HILDEBRAND.—Wanted, gen & dates of b & m of Michael Hildebrand, who d Nov. 17, 1766, m Eliz. Schlenker, of Berks Co., Pa. He served in Rev in Lancaster Co. Militia, Co. 8 Bat. 5, in 1781. On tax list of Earl Twp., Lancaster Co., in 1790. Wanted, Schlenker gen.

(b) AKER.—Wanted, name & gen of ——— Aker, of Germantown, Pa., who m John Michael Fisher abt 1751–2.

(c) CONRAD.—Wanted, dates of b, m & d & name of w of Joseph Conrad, b Berne Twp., Berks Co., Pa.

8908, TAYLOR.—George Taylor m Eliz. Fulton, sister of Robt. Fulton. Their son, James Josiah Taylor, b in Pa., m Ann Higgins, dau of Jonathan Higgins & Mercy Adams. Mercy was the dau of Wm. Adams, who was 1st cousin of John Adams. Wanted, gen, dates & Rev service of George Taylor.—G. B. F.

8909. BEALL.—Wanted, gen & Rev service of Zachariah Beall, who moved from Hagerstown, Maryland, to North Carolina, 1798. Wanted, also name of his wife.

(a) WITHEROW.—Wanted, Rev service of John Witherow, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, 1760, & located in Frederick Co., Md., m Margaret Barbour.—R. L. G.

8910. HENRY.—John Henry & Sarah Syme were the parents of Patrick Henry. Wanted, the names of their other ch & names of their wives.—J. L.

8911. CILLEY.—William Cilley, b in Kingston, N. H., m Anna Clark. Wanted, dates of his b & m & his Rev service.

(a) DARLING.—Wanted, parentage of Joanna Darling, who m Mar. 5, 1767, at Middleboro, Mass., Bani Teague, of Hanover.

(b) SLAWSON.—Wanted, parentage of Hannah Slawson, who m John, son of Nathan Gold, of Fairfield, Conn.

(c) KNIGHT.—Richard Knight, bapt 1739, son of Moses, of Newbury, Mass., later of Falmouth, m Abigail Cilley. Wanted, his Rev service & date of m.

(d) PENFIELD.—Wanted, parentage of Peter Penfield, of Fairfield, Conn.

(e) THOME.—Wanted, parentage of Arthur Thomas, of Scotch descent, b 1776, probably at Reading, Pa. Was one of 8 ch, Polly, Anna, Sallie & others. He m 1st 1809 at Augusta, Ky., Mary Ann Armstrong; m 2d Eliza Sharp.—G. T. P.

8912. RUST.—Wanted, dates of b, m & d of Vincent Rust, Rev soldier; also names of his ch, with dates of their births.—M. A. C.

8913. EVERETT-WOODSON.—John Everett, of Albemarle Co., Va., had Rev service. Wanted, names of w & ch & date of marriage. One son, John, m Sarah Woodson. Wanted, date of m & names of their ch; also parentage of Sarah.

(a) PAINE.—Robert Paine, of Person Co., N. C., m Elizabeth Miller, 1772. Wanted, his Rev record & names of his ch.—K. J. T.

8914. BARTON-MCCRUM.—Wanted, parentage of Noah Crum who was abt 14 yrs old during Rev & lived with his father & bros near Trenton, N. J. Later m a Miss McCrum & moved to Bedford Co., Pa. His bro Wm. designed the seal for the United States. Did his father give Rev service? Wanted, McCrum gen.—S. S. S.

8915. ESTES.—Wm. Estes m Fanny Lewis, dau of Joel & sister of Fielding Lewis, of Spotsylvania Co., Va. Did Wm. Estes serve in Rev? Did he have a son who m Miss Woodfork abt 1760–5?—F. E. C.

8916. MOYER-CONVER (CONFIERE).—Wanted, gen of Capt. John Moyer, who served in the 3d Co., 2d Regt., Phila. Co. Militia. Did he have a son John who had a son Benj, b in Berks Co., Pa., Sept. 13, 1816, d in Clarion Co., Pa., Apr. 25, 1889, who m Susan Conver, b probably in Berks Co., Jan. 20, 1822, & d in

Clarion Co., Jan. 23, 1910? Any information regarding the Moyer or Conver families will be gratefully received.—J. M. M.

8917. MORENAS.—Is there any Rev record for the Morenas family from the State of New York?—H. A. E.

8918. NAYLOR.—John Lawson Naylor's will dated Feb. 6, 1815, probated Oct. 12, 1818, mentions w Verlinda. Ch: Wm. Young, Thomas, Eleanor, Judson, Verlinda, George & Henry. Wanted, parentage of John Lawson Naylor & family name of his w Verlinda. Supposed to be from Prince Georges Co., Md.—B. R. B.

8919. WHITE.—Dr. Robt. White m Margaret Hoge, dau of Wm. Hoge & Barbara Hume. Ch: Col. Robert, Judge John, Alexander, 3 others. Wanted, names of w & ch of Judge John White. Did he render Rev service?—E. S.

8920. MILLARD.—Wanted, parentage & place of birth of Humphrey Millard. He purchased land in Reading, Mass., 1680, d at Reading, April 5, 1684. Administration of his estate (Middlesex Probate Records, Vol. 6, p. 264) appears to connect him with the Millards of Salem, Newbury & "the Eastward." His son Thomas, of East Haddam, relinquished rights to land in Westminster, Mass., granted to his father Humphrey on account of services rendered in King Phillip's War (Worcester District Deeds, Book 29, p. 209). Was Thomas in the Colonial wars?—A. R. H.

8921. LEROY-LE ROY.—Wanted, parentage & dates of b & m of Mary Elizabeth Leroy, who as a child was left in the care of a warden of Trinity Church, New York City, while her father went abroad. Nothing more is known of her father. She m Capt. Geo. Watkins, of the British Army, while he was stationed in N. Y. City, & went to London, Eng., abt 1782, where, 1792, her husband died. She returned to the U. S. with her sons & her name appears in N. Y. City Directory 1817–1830. Ch: Marie Elizabeth, b Apr. 7, 1780, N. Y.; Frances Matilda; George; Joseph, b July 7, 1786; Frederick, b May 29, 1791, in London, Grays Inn, Gordon Court.

6059. (1) MACKEY.—I am interested in connecting Rev. James Mackey, about 1820–1850, Presbyterian minister, near Lebanon, Tenn., and Nashville, Tenn. His wife's name was Rachel Jones. This family came from N. C., & the Mackey family near Asheville, N. C., have claimed kin with the descendants. Would like to know if the James Mackey, 16 yrs old, who fought at Bunker Hill, had a son who became a minister & moved to Tennessee.—*Mrs. Oscar Barthold*, Weatherford, Texas.

8922. SYMONDS.—Wanted, information concerning the mother & father of Sophia Symonds (or Simonds). Her mother left Charleston, S. C., in a coach to go to her husband or bro who was wounded in an early war (Indian or Rev) & never returned. The coach was found & she was supposed to have been massacred. She left a little girl, Sophia Symonds, with her friend, Mrs. Cochran, in Charleston, S. C. Sophia m Charles Suffan & they had 7 ch: Charles, John, Edward, Susan, Mary, Margaret & George. Margaret m William Burn, son of John Paul Burn. Esther Sophia or her dau Margaret was a cousin of Gen. Nathaniel Green. Was there Rev service in either the Suffan or Syphan) line or Symonds line?

(a) BURN.—John Paul Burn who fought in the Rev m Catherine ———. Information from tombstone St. John's Lutheran Church yard, Charleston, S. C.: "Catherine, consort of John Paul Burn." Information of maiden name desired & where they were m? I have found in "A Narrative of Col. David Fanning, a Tory in Rev with Great Britain," reference several times to Fannings having been captured & offered parole by Capt. John Burns, who I believe to be my ancestor, John Paul Burns. Can you give me further evidence of his services or when he enlisted? Catherine's name may have been Camersa or Bailey. They were the heads of a family of 7 with 2 slaves, & residents of St. Philip & St. Michael's Parish, Charleston, S. C., at time of first census—1790.—S. S. S.

8923. PARK.—In the latter part of the 17th century 2 bros, Thomas & James Park, came to Ga. from Mechlinburg Co., N. C. Thomas was one of the first settlers of Putnam Co., Ga., while James was one of the original settlers of Walker Co., Ga. Two older bros settled in middle Tenn., the other bro & 2 sisters stayed at home with their father & mother. Wanted, the names of the father & mother who lived in Mechlinburg Co., N. C.; also the Rev service in either of these lines. Tradition says "that Thomas was a Rev soldier & descended from the Scotch-Irish."

8924. MORGAN.—Can any of the descendants of Abel Morgan or his bro living in Russellville, Ky., or Princeton, Ky., give information concerning gen of this family? Richard Morgan & his son William have many descendants living in Ky. & Tenn.—C. M.

8925. PIERCE.—Josiah, b Woburn, Mass., m (1) May Dorr, 1752? (2) Mrs. Ruth (Simous) Thompson. He d in Baldwin, Me., 1799. Rev record desired on Pierce or Simuos gen. Wm., g-son of Josiah Pierce, m Betsy Larrabee, Baldwin, Me., June 10, 1818. Betsy was dau of Zebular & Susan (Goodwin) Larrabee; m "later than 1782." Susan Goodwin

was the dau of Thomas & Susannah (Downing) Goodwin, who was the dau of Benj. & Elizabeth (Faybians) Downing. Wanted, Rev record.—A. W. C.

8926. RUGG-RUGGLES.—Gen of the family of Rugg (possibly Ruggles) desired. Vital records of Pelham, Mass., state Sampson Hill m Prudence Rugg, of Greenwich. Headstone in the old burial ground at Williamsburg, Mass., gives the name of Sampson Hill's w as Prudence Ruggles. Wanted, name of her father & his Rev service. History of Lancaster, Mass., gives Ruff family. The name Prudence occurs there.—M. E. T.

8927. MOORE.—Information desired of Chas. Moore, who lived for yrs in Woodford Co., Ill. Wanted, name & date of b of Chas. Moore's father & the place from which Chas. Moore moved to Ill. in 1817. When 16 yrs of age he enlisted from N. C. in the Rev.—E. E. R.

ANSWERS

6680. SYKES-TURNER.—Information desired of the Sykes-Turner families may be found in the Clerk's Office of Greensville Co., Va., at Emporia. Burchett Lundy Turner, who m William Sykes, was not the dau of Persen Turner, but his sister. On their marriage bond her father has written his consent. This branch of the Turner family settled in Brunswick Co. in 1759, from which Greensville Co. was erected in Oct., 1780, and the first court held Feb. 22, 1781. In the land conveyances of Persen & Burchett Lundy Turner's father, there is mention that the property was purchased by him on the 24 Sept., 1759.—*Mrs. Dora H. Goodwyn,* Emporia.

6329. (2) SHROPSHIRE.—Abner Shropshire, of English family, was a Rev pensioner, from Bourbon Co., Ky.—*Mrs. W. H. Whitley,* Paris, Ky.

6669. MADDOX.—Notley Maddox was no relation to Governor Thomas Notley, but was his godson. His father, Samuel Maddox, was a personal friend of Gov. Notley. Would like to correspond with J. M. T. M. in regard to descendants of Notley Maddox, the Rev soldier.—*Miss H. M. Prescott,* Piedmont Park Apt., Atlanta, Ga.

5073. CRAWFORD.—Data taken from "Crawford's Campaign." John Crawford d 1736, m Onora Grimes, 1683–1776. Ch: Col. William, Valentine & a sister who died in infancy. After the death of John Crawford his widow m Colonel Richard Stephenson & had issue: John, Hugh, Richard, James, Marcus & Elizabeth (d young), whose surname was Stephenson. Col. William Crawford, 1732–June 11, 1782, m Hannah Vance, 1723–1817. Ch: (1) Sarah, who m 1st William Harrison & 2d Uriah Springer. Ch by Wm. Harrison: Sally, Nancy, Harriet, Bottell, John & Polly. Ch by Uriah Springer: one son, Uriah, Jr. (2) John Crawford, d 1816, m Frances Bradford. Ch: William, Moses, Richard. (3) Effie m William McCormick. Ch: Anne, who m Zachariah Connell, & had issue: William, James, Nancy & Polly. Valentine Crawford, bro of Colonel William, b 1734, d Jan. 7, 1777; m ——— & had ch: William, Elizabeth, dau?, Valentine, Jr., Moses.

Richard Stephenson's (see above) dau Polly m Dr. Knight & lived in Ky., where she d 1839. Marcus Stephenson's dau Mary m William Winter. Col. Richard Stephenson lived only 10 yrs after his m to Col. Crawford's widow. She survived him till 1817.—*E. M. H. M.*

6669. MADDOX.—Notley Maddox, of Culpeper Co., Va., Rev soldier in Co. 4, of Col. Charles Hewsson's Regt., as it stood from Nov. 30, 1776, to April, 1782. "Journal of House of Delegates 1834 Bounty Warrants, a Manuscript Index" to a collection of loose MSS. applications for Grants of Bounty Lands, Notley Maddox," "Year Book, 1913, Ky. Sons of the Revolution," "Va. Military Land Warrants, Notley Maddox, 200 acres of Land," Records of Land Office, Richmond, Va. "Warrant issued for 200 acres of land to Notley Maddox, Aug. 1, 1783, signed Benjamin Harrison." Notley Maddox moved to Ky., leaving Culpeper Co., Va., Mar., 1817, & with him was his dau Mary, the w of Joshua Turner, & her family, which included all of her children by her 1st husband, Aquilla, son of Richard & Effie Corley, who d 1782. Richard Corley's will, dated Dec. 16, 1789, probated July 10, 1790. See Will Book C, page 373, Culpeper Co., Va. Mary Maddox Corley m Joshua Turner, Dec. 3, 1792. "Culpeper Marriage Records, Book 1, page 257. Dr. Slaughter in his "Culpeper, St. Mark's Parish" records this m of Mary Corley, widow, to Joshua Turner, by Rev. John Puckett, Dec. 3, 1792." Notley was the son of John & Mary Maddox. "Culpeper Co., Va., Records, Will Book C, page 141," John Maddox devises to his w Mary all his property. Will dated May 21, 1782, probated Oct. 19, 1785. Will of Mary Maddox, widow of John, "Culpeper Co., Va., Records, Will Book C, page 229," devises personalty to sons, Samuel, Notley, Thomas & Mathew, daus Mary Humes, Sally Conn & Margaret Wilson. Also mentions g-ch James Wilson & Sally. Will dated June 5, 1786, probated April 16, 1787. "Hester Dorsey Richardson, in Side Lights on Maryland History," Vol. II, page 391. The Maddox family of Va. & Md., of which Alexander was the progenitor.

Alex. Maddox came to Va. 1635, in the ship *Abraham,* aged 22 yrs, page 138, "Hatton's Lists." Possibly m Lewis White's dau Elinor. "Northampton Co., Va., Will Book 5, page 122. Will of Alex. Maddox, "Northampton Co., Va., Book 7, page 64." Will dated Jan. 10, 1659, probated Feb. 28, 1659, devises to sons Thomas, Alexander & Lazarus, daus Elizabeth Fisher, w of Philip; Ann Mattock. Lazarus was very young when his father d. Soon after his death they moved to Md. Thomas Maddox m Sarah, dau of John Michael, Sr., of Northampton Co., Va., whose 1st husband was Capt. Argall Yeardley, g-son of Sir George Yeardley, Gov. of Va.; her 2d husband was Z. Watt; her 3d Thomas Maddox. Lazarus was m before 1679; he d in Somerset Co., Md., leaving a large family. Samuel Chase, the "Signer," was his g-g-son. "Wills of Somerset Co., Md., Liber. E. R., No. 0, folio 62 Will dated Jan. 18, 1715, probated Mar. 19, 1715, devises to sons Thomas, Lazarus, Daniel & Wm., daus Sarah, Elinor, Mary & Elizabeth Maddox. "Md. Calendar of Wills, Folio 10, page 7." Will of Thomas Notley dated Apr. 3, 1679, probated Apr. 6, 1679, mentions among others "my godson, Notley Maddox." Samuel Maddox, of St. Mary's Co., Md. Will dated Jan. 18, 1684, probated Mar. 9, 1684, devises to his eldest son, Notley Maddox, at the age of 16 yrs 300 acres of land & personalty; he also mentions his sons Samuel, Wm. & John. "Will Book 4, page 93," Md. Calendar of Wills, Vol. 4, pages 42, 44," "Will of Notley Maddox, of St. Mary's, dated Feb. 24, 715, probated Apr. 3, 1716, devises to sons Samuel, Elijah, Notley & John, daus Margaret, Sarah & June. "Will Book 14, page 368." The Maryland Records show he was not the descendant of Lazarus or Alexander, so proof shows that (1) Alexander Maddox m Elinor White 7 their son (2) Thomas Maddox m Sarah Michael, & their son (3) Samuel m ———, & his son (4) Notley m Margaret ———, & their son (5) John m Mary ———, & their son (6) Notley Maddox, Rev soldier of Culpeper Co., Va., m Susannah Burch. Would like to hear from Z. M. Y. M. if they have any additional records.—*S. A. Corley,* Fulton, Mo.

6052. Fry-McElroy-Johnston. — Elizabeth McLervy (not McElroy) d Memphis, Tenn., May 5, 1845, was not the w of Benjamin Fry; she belongs in the Harrison-Ikard line thusly:

Lancelot Johnston, b Fairfax Co., Va., 1756, d Frederick Co., Va., Dec. 2, 1828, was father of D. Atwell, b Frederick Co., Jan. 8, 1788, d Newmarket, Va., Jan. 2, 1825, m Rhoda Fry, b Frederick Co., Va., Sept. 4, 1788, d Sept. 10, 1818. John, b Frederick Co., Va. Avery; James L., twice m; Penelope, m ———Hereford. Winnie, m ——— Murray, lived near Wheeling, W. Va.

Atwell & Rhoda (Fry) Johnston's ch: Addison, b 1811 in Frederick Co., Va.; Harrison, b Frederick Co., Jan. 7, 1815, d Columbus, Miss., May 11, 1916, m Mary Anthony Ikard in Coffee Co., Tenn., Nov. 11, 1838; Harriet, m Elijah Shull; Sally, m William Shull.

Harrison & Mary (Ikard) Johnston's ch: Charles Atwell, m Olivia Williams; Harrison Rufus, m Emma M. Gilmore; Ann Virginia, d 1846. Augusta Louisa, m Dr. Charles Baskerville; Eloise, m James B. Bell; Martha Rose, d 1851; Toby Walter m ———Baldwin; Samuel Blythe; Jnanita, d 1879; Eula Ikard, m William Topp; William, m Marie Louise Rouse.

6052. Ikard - Anthony - Harrison. — Abel Ikard, killed at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, m Polly Anthony; must have been the son of Abel Ikard, elder of Newton Church, Catawba Co., N. C Anthony Ikard (only ch of Abel & Polly (Anthony. Ikard), b May 15, 1773, d in Mo., Sept. 15, 1821, m Elizabeth Harrison. Thomas Harrison, Va., was father of Benjamin, Thomas, Elizabeth, d Memphis, Tenn., May 5, 1845, m 1st Anthony Ikard; 2d McLeroy. Aaron (sons Thos. and Aaron) settled in Marshall Co., Ala. Anthony & Elizabeth (Harrison) Ikard's ch: John Wesley, b Oct. 6, 1810; Elijah H.; Anthony; Lefurn; Milton; a daughter; Mary Anthony, b Franklin Co., Tenn., Oct. 11, 1819, d Nov. 29, 1898, Columbus, Miss., m Harrison Johnston, son of Atwell and Rhoda (Fry) Johnston.—*Mrs. H. R. Johnston,* Birmingham, Ala.

6059. (2) Young.—My g-g-father was Jaret Young, b in Virginia, 1762. Raised in Camden District, S. C. He enlisted 1780–1781 (Capt. John McCord, Col. Hampton, Capt. Amos Davis, Col. Lacy), S. C. Residence at enlistment, Camden District, S. C. Soldier removed to Ky., thence to Ind., where he d Jan. 10, 1835, in Knox Co., Ind., at the home of his dau, Sarah Young Hollingsworth. His ch were Nancy Howard, Susan Garwood, Sarah Hollingsworth, John, Samuel & Richard Young. Tradition has it that he was twice m, but d a widower. I do not know the names of either w, but am told that Nancy (my grandmother) was the only child by the first w.—*Mrs. Nettie Sylvester Wright,* 819 Irving Place, Madison, Wisconsin.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Sarah Franklin Chapter (Washington, D. C.) has had a very successful year under the régime of Mrs. Florie Harrison Barr, Regent. Enthusiasm in its fullest measure marked the work of the Chapter by a steady increase in membership, and a wonderful amount of work was accomplished in response to National D. A. R. efforts and various local causes. A scrap-book is being kept with clippings of our meetings and work. Many members subscribe to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and sketches from it are used by the Historian of the Chapter.

Donations were given to the Memorial Hospital to be erected in Belgium in honor of Edith Cavell and Marie Le Page; appropriation to the salary of a teacher for the Americanization school in the District of Columbia. A check was forwarded in response for a donation towards refurnishing the Banquet Hall in Memorial Continental Hall; also for patriotic education and a flag for Boy Scouts.

The Historian, Mrs. Robert Harrison, was honored by the Reciprocity Committee by having three of her papers accepted by that body. Our monthly meetings are well attended, and vibrate with patriotic interest.

Mrs. Gustavus Werber, of the Martha Washington Chapter, was elected an honorary member of the Sarah Franklin Chapter at the June meeting. We have met all our obligations during the past year, and have a balance in our treasury. Eight new members have been welcomed, and we start upon our new year with interest and enthusiasm for the cause to which we have pledged ourselves, "The promotion of patriotic interest and the encouragement of historical research."

(MRS. ROBERT) JULIA BROWNLEY HARRISON,
Historian.

Quassaick Chapter (Newburgh, N. Y.) numbers ninety-four, inclusive of one life member, and also has one honorary member. One member has been transferred and one resignation was accepted. Three new names have been added. Monthly meetings have been held from September, 1919, to June, 1920, inclusive.

Americanization has been the chief subject of discussion, with patriotism a close second. Addresses by Miss Lucy Salmon, Mrs. Eleanor B. Adolf, Hon. Jacob A. Decker, Rev. J. Lewis Hartsock, Rev. M. Seymour Purdy and Mr. James A. Crowley have been listened to with much interest.

Records of the military service of the men and women represented on our service flag, 1917–1919, were secured and sent to the State Historian and the State Vice Regent. Duplicate records are preserved in the Chapter's minute book. Two members, Miss Olla Hazelton, who served in a British military hospital, and Mrs. Adele Randall Harned, who served in Washington, D. C., are thus honored. Eight sons of members, three in service overseas, are listed. There are two gold stars on the Flag.

Our efforts to finance various appeals or drives have met with success. The Treasurer reported total receipts, $388.41 and total disbursements, $387.24. We have given $10 to the local Fourth of July observance, $25 to support of the D. A. R. room in St. Luke's Hospital, $10 to the local Y. W. C. A., $9.50 to the New York State Utility Fund. The Chapter owns a Liberty Bond. Through the means of a birthday party, a cake sale, and individual subscriptions, $50 has been given to the Knox Headquarters Association of New Windsor, thus making the Chapter a patron. Through the generosity of four members who each gave $5, and four others who made the total amount $25, instruction in English was given during May to a small class of local Polish and Slovak women.

Mrs. Crispell, member of the State Committee on securing historic relics for the museum at Memorial Continental Hall, purchased a fine cider pitcher, the so-called Richard Jordan pitcher, which was made in 1830 by Thomas Heath, a noted English

potter, in honor of Richard Jordan, a famous Quaker preacher of Newton, New Jersey, near Philadelphia.

The fine report of Miss Alice R. Hitchcock, delegate to the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress, and of Mrs. Robert S. Gatter, alternate to the Regent, quickened our interest in the work of the National Society.

IDA C. LEROY,
Recording Secretary.

Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Ill.) has closed its twenty-sixth year with a membership of 278, which gives it the distinction of being the largest chapter in the State outside of Chicago. Thirty-seven names have been added during the year.

On September 6th Lafayette Day was observed with a program of music and appropriate addresses, and with an exhibition of relics associated with the days of Lafayette.

The regular year's work began in October with "Americanization" as the topic for study. In the four successive months we had a talk by Miss Geneva M. Bane, who is employed by the board of education to teach cooking and sewing to foreign women in their homes, and to teach English and civics to both men and women in neighborhood groups; an address by Father Mazir, who is pastor of a church in a factory district and who has thirty nationalities represented in his congregation; a paper by Mrs. Lawrence E. Stone summarizing the work accomplished by various persons and agencies for the "strangers in our midst;" and a paper entitled "The Immigrants' Gifts to Us." Believing that "he serves his country best who serves humanity best," we have endeavored to make our Americanization work extend beyond our own selfish interest in the subject. We were the means of raising $1000 for Americanization work—this money to be used in helping to pay teachers of night classes for adults. In February there was an Arts and Crafts exhibition at the Art Club by foreign women and members of the D. A. R. At its close some of the foreign women served their native dishes at a large tea.

During part of the winter a Woman's Exchange was conducted by the Chapter for the benefit of foreign women. The women were paid a fair price for their work, the articles sold to the public at a higher price, and the difference turned into the Americanization fund; so the foreigner profited by it in two ways. As neither the foreigners nor the public fully realized the benefits to be derived from such a shop, the articles brought in and the number sold were not sufficient to justify members of the Chapter giving several afternoons a week to keep the shop open. We felt, however, that the experiment was worth while.

One of our members contributed $100 to the American International College for Immigrants at Springfield, Mass.

On Monday evening, February 23d, Governor and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden gave a reception for the D. A. R. and the S. A. R. The state officers of the D. A. R. were guests of honor on this delightful occasion.

At the State Conference held in Urbana in March, Mrs. Lowden was elected State Vice Regent, and Mrs. H. C. Ettinger, former Regent of the Springfield Chapter, was elected State Treasurer for the third consecutive term.

When the memorial tree brought from Yorktown was planted at Mt. Vernon during the last meeting of the Continental Congress, our Regent, Mrs. King, added to the soil about its roots some soil from Lincoln's home in Illinois. It was a particularly happy thought for Mrs. King, a native of the Old Dominion, to carry soil from Lincoln's home to that of Washington.

The Patriotic Education Committee has purchased and presented during the year 20 gold medals to eighth grade students in Springfield and vicinity having the highest grade in United States history. In addition to these, Mrs. King has furnished a number of medals for pupils in other towns who were anxious to work for this coveted prize.

During the winter our Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. David Lockie, lost her only daughter—a high-school senior. As a memorial to her, Dr. and Mrs. Lockie have offered, for a term of years, $50 to be given in prizes of $25, $15 and $10 each to the three high-school students in the senior and junior years who have completed the prescribed course in United States history and who write the best essays on an assigned topic.

One of the most impressive exercises of the year was held on Flag Day, 1919, when we dedicated a beautiful hard maple tree to the Sangamon County soldiers and sailors of the World War. The tree was planted in the State Capitol grounds and bears a bronze tablet with this inscription:

"To the Soldiers and Sailors of Sangamon County who served in the World War this tree is dedicated by the Springfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June 14, 1919."

The invocation was pronounced by Rev. John T. Thomas, D.D. Mrs. James S. King presented the tree and tablet in the name of the Chapter. The speech of acceptance was

made by Sergeant Earl Tearcy, who had been in service overseas.

Captain Howard C. Knotts, son of one of our members and an American ace, told of some of his experiences. Mrs. John R. Leib read Joyce Kilmer's poem, "The Tree."

The benediction was pronounced by our beloved Chaplain, Mrs. John M. Palmer.

This year a fund has been started for a chapter house. This gives us reason to believe that our long-cherished desire to have a home of our own may some day be realized.

In all our undertakings Mrs. King, by her wonderful ability, tact, and enthusiasm has been our inspiration and guide. Her contributions of time, talent and money toward the successful working of our organization have been "beyond all count." One instance of her generosity was her recent gift of $100 to the Tamassee Industrial School for Mountain Whites in South Carolina in memory of the gold stars on our service flag.

Our newly appointed Regent, Mrs. John R. Leib, is admirably qualified for the office because of her experience as Vice Regent, her many fine qualities of mind and heart and her enthusiastic interest in D. A. R work.

So we are looking forward with interest to another year of profit and opportunity.

(Mrs. Charles E.) Mary M. Knapp,
Historian.



MRS. ELVIRA C. TEWKSBURY

DIED MARCH 7, 1920, AGED NINETY YEARS. A CHARTER MEMBER OF JONATHAN CASS CHAPTER, WEEPING WATER, NEBRASKA

Jonathan Cass Chapter (Weeping Water, Neb.) has held eight business meetings at the homes of the members, and a Flag Day picnic. The average attendance at those meetings was 10.

The Chapter has contributed toward the furnishing of the Banquet Room at Memorial Continental Hall. We are saving money for the marking of historic points in our vicinity.

During the year we have added two new members, Miss Grace Maloney, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. George Olive, Weeping Water, Neb.

One member, Mrs. I. W. Teegarden, has moved to California.

We have lost by death our Real Daughter, Mrs. Elvira Tewksbury.

(Mrs.) Florence C. Davis,
Secretary.

The **Pee Dee Chapter** (Bennettsville, S. C.) has just closed a successful and harmonious year. The special study of the Chapter was the conditions of European countries and their relation to each other. The Chapter has 56 members, six having been added this year.

The Chapter is proud of the medal presented by the United States Treasury Department made from a captured war gun, for patriotic service performed during the Liberty Loan drives. The Historian of the Chapter is now compiling the records of county soldiers, and when completed the list will be placed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court as a work of reference.

Great interest has been exhibited in Tamassee School and $100 contributed to it during the past year. Thirteen founders, giving $100 each, have also been secured for this year. Four representatives attended the



MARKER ERECTED BY THE PEE DEE CHAPTER

State Conference and two were sent to the Continental Congress this year.

The Old Trails Committee marked the historic site where the first courthouse stood in Marlboro County. A granite marker was unveiled on April 21, 1920, by descendants of the first county officials, who were Revolutionary soldiers. Miss Alexina W. Evans presided over the exercises, representing Captain Claudius Pegues, Colonel Evans and Colonel Hicks. Four little girls unveiled the marker, Miss Elisabeth Owens representing William Easterling, Miss Louise Pegues representing Captain Claudius Pegues and Colonel Hicks, and Miss Nancy Pratt and Gabrielle McColl, who represented the Thomas family.

The speaker of the occasion was Judge C. P. Townsend, who represented Captain Moses Pearson, and his address, replete with historic facts, will be preserved in the archives of the Chapter. Colonel Tom C. Harner, Clerk of the Court, accepted the marker on behalf of the county officials.

The Monument Committee plans to have a granite boulder placed on the public square and unveiled on Flag Day with appropriate ceremonies to commemorate the lives and heroic deeds of Revolutionary soldiers of the vicinity.

(Mrs. Tom C.) Blanche G. Harner,
Historian.



MRS. JOHN D. POPE

REGENT OF COMMODORE RICHARD DALE CHAPTER, ALBANY, GEORGIA, WHO IS A DESCENDANT FROM DISTINGUISHED REVOLUTIONARY AND COLONIAL ANCESTRY

Commodore Richard Dale Chapter (Albany, Ga.), organized April 17, 1920, was named for Commodore Richard Dale, of the United States Navy, who was born near Norfolk, Va., November 6, 1756, died at Philadelphia, Pa., February, 1826. He was captured and imprisoned several times by the British, but escaped to France and joined John Paul Jones, with whom he served as first lieutenant on the *Bon Homme Richard* in the battle with the *Serapis*, September 23, 1779, and commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean Sea from 1801 to 1802, during the hostilities with Tripoli.

We have a membership of 30, two of whom are life members. The officers elected for a two-year term are: Regent, Mrs. John D. Pope; Vice Regent, Mrs. Samuel S. Bennett; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Thomas W. Ventulette; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William C. Scoville; Treasurer, Mrs. Julian B. Eddings; Registrar, Mrs. J. D. Weston; Auditor, Mrs. Henry A. Tarver; Historian, Mrs. John C. Freeman; Genealogist, Mrs. Joseph S. Davis; Parliamentarian, Mrs. William C. Schroder; Press Reporter, Mrs. William C. Fripp.

Previous to our organization, which was unavoidably delayed, we held several meetings and perfected plans for future work.

We have 10 subscribers to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

An Americanization Committee is doing good work among the foreigners of our city. Ten dollars has been contributed to the Tilloloy Fund, $2 to the George Walton pitchers, and the Chapter has pledged the following yearly contributions: $2 to Meadow Garden; $5 to the Georgia Educational Fund; $5 and a box of clothing and jellies to St. John's Haven (a school for boys), on St. Simon's Island.

The Chapter sent two questionnaires to the Records of Descendants of Georgia D. A. R.

A large card party was held at the Kinchafoonee Country Club on the 29th of April for the benefit of our Scholarship Fund.

A Chapter Regent's pin which was purchased by the Organizing Regent has been presented by her to the Chapter for the use of Regents during their term of office.

The first regular meeting of the Chapter was held at the home of Mrs. John D. Pope, April 23d, with a large number present.

MRS. JOHN C. FREEMAN,
Historian.

Col. Israel Converse Chapter (Randolph, Vt.). Another milestone has been reached, and another year in the history of our Chapter is just closing. Looking back over the past year we have great reason for gratitude for all the good we have enjoyed. Nine meetings have been held, which have proved pleasant and profitable, with a total attendance of 82. The topics assigned by the Committee in charge of the Year Book have been generally taken and the papers given with little variation.

Several new names have been received, the three at the present, who have become members, their papers having been returned, are Mrs. C. R. Steele, Mrs. Leslie Ball and Mrs. E. A. Morse. One member has been received by transfer from the Montpelier Chapter. Several other names have been presented and accepted by the Chapter, who are waiting for their papers to return, when we shall gladly welcome them as members of the Chapter.

During the past year $10 has been voted towards the salary of the district nurse, and the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE has been placed in the Public Library, thus making a small contribution for the public good. But our finances are yet small, and gifts, of necessity, are governed to correspond.

The prospect for the coming year brightens, and while the past has many times been discouraging, the faithful few have labored to make the meetings pleasant and attract those who are eligible to our ranks.

Some writer has said that "We are all of us road makers, of one kind or another, making the way rougher or smoother for those who come after us." And if this is true, the future years of this Chapter will be fruitful of good, and the membership and usefulness will come in a large measure to those who follow us. We are indeed sowing the seed, and those who follow will reap the harvest.

We trust that in the very near future there will be many added to our small circle, who will enjoy the meetings as truly as we do.

ABBIE F. CLARKE,
Secretary.



GRAVE OF MRS. MARIA R. BENNETT, REAL DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Monument Erected by Mississippi D. A. R. —Mrs. Bennett was the only daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth Gilmore Johnson. She was born in Sumner County, Tenn., and died March 2, 1915. She is buried near Baldwin, Miss. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier and received a pension as long as he lived.

"Grandma Bennett," as she was affectionately called by her family and neighbors, lived in the same house near Baldwin, Miss., where she went as a bride some time during the early forties. She was wonderfully active for one of her age, claiming to be 100 years old. She was very proud of the fact that she was a Real Daughter of the American Revolution and received a pension from the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. John Rawls Jones, of Tupelo, Miss., State Chairman of Real Daughters Committee, is pleased to report enough subscriptions from D. A. R. chapters in the State have been received to pay for the monument. Later in the season a memorial service will be held at the grave, with members of nearby D. A. R. chapters taking part.

MRS. JOHN RAWLS JONES,
Chairman, Real Daughters Committee, N. S. D. A. R. in Miss.

Peace Party Chapter (Pittsfield, Mass.) has a membership of 107, of whom about one-third are non-resident and inactive. Last year's report showed that the Chapter had

given $2218.12 towards war work, this including a box containing 520 garments sent to the French relief, and another sent to the Italian relief containing 126 garments. These garments were made from second-hand clothing given by Chapter members, in the French Church, by French women, who had little else to donate but the work of their hands, and superintended by our War Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Crowell. Also 11 new and complete layettes were made and sent through the local Red Cross to the Italian relief.

Every member worked at the Red Cross rooms, several as monitors, and $150 was given to the Red Cross, and $75 to the Red Triangle Fund and the City War Chest, the Red Cross receiving its portion from this also. Over $200 was spent in wool and knitted into garments for the Navy. The Belgian Relief received over $100, and the French, Italian and Jewish nearly as much. The Salvation Army received $25, and $30 was given the State War Relief. The Chapter's apportionment of $58.50 was given to rebuild Tilloloy, and $142 was given towards the National Society Liberty Bond of $100,000. A French orphan has been supported, and hundreds of glasses of jelly were sent the soldiers; also money towards their library.

One summer the Chapter conducted each week classes in canning for the benefit of the public, and the next summer joined with other societies in taking turns helping in the Community Canning Kitchen. Twenty-five dollars was given towards fitting up these conservation kitchens. Individual members, of whom only about half reported, gave and invested $50,632.12. The Chapter invested $300 in Liberty Bonds.

Besides this war work, the regular work of the Chapter was carried on, and $50 was given towards the Massachusetts cabinet in Memorial Continental Hall, a chair was presented to stand beside the cabinet, and 14 photographs of Chapter events were mounted on linen and also sent to the Hall.

This year, ending May 10, 1920, we have returned to our regular work, though we are still knitting stump socks for the wounded, and have ordered more wool for the coming summer.

Each year our 108 Revolutionary graves are decorated with flags for Memorial Day; they were marked some years ago. Flags are given in schools when needed. For the past four or five years it has been the rule twice yearly to give receptions to the men receiving naturalization papers. There is music and speaking, and each man is presented with a flag pin and a copy of the American's Creed, and told the flag etiquette. Light refreshments are served. This Chapter, I believe, was the first to adopt this form of Americanization work, and from it has grown a New Citizens' Club, where the men "study good citizenship" with one of our lawyers. In connection with the Community Committee on Americanization, we are trying to get into touch with the wives and families of these men.

The International College at Springfield received a double donation this year, for besides the regular subscription, the Chapter gave generously to the Annie C. Ellison D. A. R. Scholarship. The Chapter also gave towards the Sarah E. Guernsey D. A. R. Scholarship to Simmons College, for the Children of World War Veterans.

Donations have been given two local charities, the Day Nursery and the Berkshire Home for Crippled Children, and $25 was subscribed to the Valley Forge Memorial Bell, and $5 to a memorial in Washington to the "Boys of '76 and '17." Seventy-five dollars has been set aside in the savings bank until such time as the city shall erect a memorial to our soldiers, and $25 towards a permanent home fund.

The regular meetings are held in the homes of members, but the need of a central meeting place has become very apparent.

The Regent offered a prize to the member bringing in the largest number of new subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; this was won by our newest member, who procured 16 new subscriptions.

We were honored at our December meeting by having Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Vice President General from Massachusetts, with us. This year we returned to our pre-war social cup of tea and wafers after the regular meetings, and in place of a midwinter banquet, the officers and Board of Management gave a tea and reception in the home of the Regent, Mrs. James R. Savery, to members, each one being asked to bring a friend. The State Regent, Mrs. Ellison, was present, and a most enjoyable time was held.
(MRS. FRANKLIN H.)

L. MARION WALLACE THOMAS,
Recording Secretary.

Ladies of the Lake Chapter (Spirit Lake, Iowa) closed their 1919–1920 year's work with a splendid record. We sent $125 for Armenian orphans, adopted a Serbian orphan, helped a club of our town to adopt a French orphan. Our Chapter is greatly interested in Americanization plans and sent

our quota of $28 to the work. We distributed 200 American Creeds in all schools of our town and county; put 24 posters of our Constitution in depots, hotels, banks and other public places in the towns of our county. We distributed the Flag laws in our public school and among our D. A. R. members. Twelve military records were filled out and sent to our State Historian.

We sent five pieces of china over 150 years old, a silk-embroidered shawl, a hand-embroidered petticoat and a beaded leather purse, all belonging to a Real Daughter, to our State Historical Relics Committee. The china was sent to the Museum in Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, and our other gifts were placed in the Museum at Des Moines, Iowa.

To the Dorothy Sharpe School we sent a large box and barrel of clothing and shoes; also $2.75 to their tool fund. We sent a large box of clothing and shoes to Piney Woods School. We contributed to the Mabel Brush Memorial and sent money to the State Historical Spots Committee.

On Memorial Day our Chapter coöperated with the American Legion in helping decorate the graves of the veterans of all wars. One of our annual events is to serve dinner to the old soldiers, their wives and widows on May 30th after they return from the exercises at the cemetery.

In April our Chapter gave a luncheon to our friends at the spacious home of Mrs. O. E. Smith. A program of music and readings was enjoyed by all.

Nine of our members are subscribers to the official DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. We also keep the Magazine in our Public Library. We have 55 members, 15 being non-resident members. Three of our beloved members passed away during the year and six new members were added to our Chapter.

(MRS. J. H.) MAUDE B. DEIBNER,
Regent.

Quequechan Chapter (Fall River, Mass.) has again been honored by having a member who is a State Officer. Our Treasurer, Mrs. E. B. Young, who has been State Auditor, was elected to the office of State Treasurer at the March Conference.

We have held regular monthly meetings during the year, and in July a picnic was held on the lawn at the home of Mrs. Henry Wilcox, in Tiverton, R. I. A work of interest both to the Chapter and also to the city was brought about by a committee from the Chapter in charge of Mrs. J. R. Allen. They succeeded in partly clearing away the weeds and briars in the old cemetery known as Mother's Brook Cemetery This old cemetery is near the Freetown line and it was with the coöperation of the Selectmen of that town that the committee was able to do the work. The graves of Colonel Thomas Weaver, his wife and son were cleared of briars and the headstones reset. It is hoped that this work may be continued when the funds of the Chapter permit.

The Chapter has 10 subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. We hope that number will be doubled next year. The Chapter has presented to the Public Library the Lineage Books for last year, and also those which were given out at the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress.

We have contributed to Patriotic Education in the following ways: First, directly to the American International College at Springfield; second, to the scholarship given in honor of our retiring State Regent, known as the Annie C. Ellison D. A. R. Scholarship; third, to the Scholarship for an American orphan at Simmons College, known as the Sarah E. Guernsey Scholarship; $25 to the Valley Forge Memorial. Locally we have contributed to the Ninth Street Day Nursery, to the King Philip Settlement House, and the usual gift to the local Post of the G. A. R.

The Regent requested your Historian to take charge of the War Service Blanks sent out by the N. S. D. A. R. There were 21 blanks received and sent out. Of these, 11 were returned filled out and were forwarded to the State Corresponding Secretary as requested.

Our Treasure Chest has received the following gifts during the year: A copy of the "Massachusetts Sentinel," published in 1783, presented by Miss Carr. An old pocketbook bearing the date of 1777, from Mrs. Lydia Petty, who also presented the followlowing: An autograph of Rebecca Bates, one of the "Army of Two" in the War of 1812, and an old letter written by Mrs. Petty's great-great-grandmother, dated 1775. Four very old original deeds, presented by Mrs. W. H. Peckham.

Your Historian gratefully acknowledges these gifts for the Chapter, and has visions of a place where the entire contents of our Treasure Chest may see the light of day and be enjoyed by all.

Memorial Day the Chapter decorated with a wreath and a flag the graves of all Revolutionary soldiers in the various cemeteries in the vicinity.

A delightful event in Chapter annals was a

luncheon given in January, 1920, at the home of Mrs. E. B. Young to the State Regent and other State Officers and Chapter Officers. Following the luncheon was a most enjoyable reception, to which the Chapter was invited.

WINIFRED C. RICHARDS,
Historian.

Bigbee Valley Chapter (Livingston, Ala.). The year's work of our Chapter has been marked with enthusiasm, the meetings well attended and vibrant with patriotic interest. Our obligations have been promptly and cheerfully met, we are 100 per cent. in the Tilloloy Fund and Liberty Bonds. The Chapter is compiling a list of the descendants of Revolutionary heroes who took part in the World War, with a brief sketch of their service.

Our principal work is helping to stamp out illiteracy in our State and place Alabama in class A on educational lines. We have contributed liberally to mountain schools, established and maintained by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

During the period of the war we devoted our time and energies to Red Cross work. One of our members was County Chairman, and various important offices were held by other members. The Chapter adopted a French orphan and still contributes to its support. Several orphans were adopted by individual members.

We have placed in the Public Library books bearing on some patriotic subject. The books during the past year have been exclusively for children, for we believe in the Bible injunction, "Train up a child in the way it should go."

As 1919 was the Centennial of our native State, we selected Alabama as the subject of our year's study. Taking Alabama in pre-Colonial and Colonial periods, we have found our State rich in historic lore; and under the five flags that waved over this goodly land of ours, history was made—history that redounds to the glory of our State. We find that she measures fully up to her sister States in progress, and that her men and women are peers of any in this or other lands.

To raise money for our Patriotic Fund we gave a most unique entertainment—an exhibit of curios. Old attics were made to yield their treasures. Bridal dresses of long ago, lace mantillas, large tortoise-shell combs, white satin slippers, worn by those who danced the Minuet, were looked upon with wonder by our girls of to-day. There were antique silver, jewelry and laces, used and worn during the Revolutionary War and the war between the States. Relics from the other wars in which the United States took part were on exhibition.

There were arrows used by the Indians, old-style muskets, a brace of duelling pistols; also cannon balls, hand grenades, which reaped such a harvest of death in the World War. Uniforms and equipments of the different wars; a handsome sword, as pure and bright as the sword of Lee, worn by one of our gallant young captains in 1918, was in marked contrast to a sword near by, which had been used in four wars. The latter was old and rusted, but sheathed in memories of the valor and heroism of our forefathers. A battered canteen picked up on the battlefield of Shiloh told its pathetic tale.

A Red Cross uniform worn by Annie Wheeler, who was called the "Angel of Mercy," and the beloved Alabama "Forget-me-not" elicited much interest.

A battle-ax used by a cannibal in Africa was a gruesome relic.

Exquisite handwork done by our grandmothers and great-grandmothers years before Howe invented the sewing machine; hand-made furniture which had been in use for more than 100 years recalled the elegance of the Old South. Handsome Turkish shawls, embroidered scarfs, exquisite hand-carved card-cases and fans from China and Japan; curios from Egypt, India, Alaska and Mexico, and Chinese idols brought to this country by returned missionaries. These and many other beautiful and interesting relics provided an entertainment which besides being enjoyable and educational, yielded a nice sum for our patriotic schools.

In all our work there is a spirit of harmony and good fellowship, for we delight in honoring our creed by offering willing service to "Home and Country."

SALLIE G. MITCHELL,
Historian.

Bonny Kate Chapter (Knoxville, Tenn.) bears the name of the wife of John Sevier, the first Governor of the State of Tennessee, and has celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. The Regent, Miss Mary Boyce Temple, organized a knitting club to knit for the Army and Navy.

The Chapter fitted out the gunboat *Dahlgren* with sweaters, helmets and wristlets, and a large number of knitted outfits were sent to the battleship *Tennessee*. A number of friends of the Chapter also contributed knitted outfits.

A member of Bonny Kate formed a first-aid class of 25, and another formed a class of 13 young girls to knit for the soldiers. A great many knitted outfits were sent to

Camp Sevier at Greeneville, S. C., where the Knox County boys were stationed.

Chapter members also made bandages, hospital garments and trench candles for the Red Cross.

The Bonny Kate Chapter welcomed home 1300 soldier boys with a bounteous supper spread in the open air in the streets of Knoxville.

One of the members organized a Red Cross Kitchen where jellies and other delicacies for the sick soldiers were cooked, and the Regent patriotically loaned her own kitchen and fruits in the carrying out of this splendid work.

The Liberty Loan campaigns brought out the members, who helped personally to make them the great success they were and put Knoxville 'way over each time.

Everybody subscribed personally to the Liberty Loan Fund of the National Society. They have given their quota to the rebuilding of Tilloloy and took care of a French orphan, entering into all war work with patriotic zeal.

The Chapter contributed to the Boy Scout Fund, new home for the Y. W. C. A., hostess house at Chilhowee Park, for entertainment of soldiers and families, toward defraying the expenses of a representative to Nashville in the interest of the Draper MSS. to the Travelers' Aid, to Good Hope Cottage, and aided in the Sacrifice Sale for funds for comfort kits.

Framed rules against desecration of the flag have been placed in various schools, and a contribution toward final payment of Continental Hall debt, besides buying a foot of land next to the Continental Hall.

The program of the past year was made interesting by addresses by Prof. C. W. Turner, of the University of Tennessee, on the currents events and war conditions, and for this year a series of lectures on the "Reconstruction Period" will be given by various professors from the University.

Flag Day was celebrated with patriotic exercises and speakers from the 117th, who helped to smash the Hindenburg line. Those invited to speak being Brigadier General L. D. Tyson, husband of one of the members; Colonel Cary Spence, Majors Wyrick, Gleason and others.

The Chapter helped on "Doughnut Day" to sell doughnuts for the Salvation Army.

The Chapter is represented in the Vacation Camp Committee of the Y. W. C. A. and a member is Chairman of the Girl Reserves Department.

On King's Mountain Day, October 7th, Bonny Kate's anniversary, a splendid religious-patriotic celebration was held at a Knoxville theatre, at which Captain Loriot, a French officer, made the principal address. All patriotic organizations were represented and an immense crowd was present.

The Regent has recently given $25,000 to the University of Tennessee to establish the Oliver P. Temple Memorial Fund for research work in plant industry. This is in memory of her father, who was a trustee of the University of Tennessee for 52 years and founded the Farmers' Convention.

MRS. B. B. CATES,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

Mary Chilton Chapter (Sioux Falls, S. D.) closes the fifth year of its organization with 74 resident members and 26 non-resident members. The work of the Chapter for the past year has been marked by enthusiasm, good fellowship and interest in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, both local and State. Twelve meetings have been held during the year, with an average attendance of 28. We have had two speakers from outside of the Chapter, who gave inspiring talks on "Americanization."

The Board of Management has held in all 19 meetings, many of them being special. In February one purely social meeting was held at All Saints' School celebrating Washington's Birthday.

The work of Americanization has been the main thought of our year's work. The Patriotic Education Committee has done splendid work in its department. Two thousand "American Creed" cards were distributed in our schools. An autographed copy of the Creed by William Tyler Page was given as a prize for the best essay on "Americanization" and "Our Flag" written by school children. Five colored folders of the Creed were given to five essayists who received honorable mention. Twenty-four copies of the Constitution have been purchased, one of which has been framed and presented to the Chamber of Commerce of Sioux Falls for their rooms. The other copies will be hung in our schools. The large framed copy of the "American's Creed" has been hung in the High School Auditorium. Slides have been made of the flag and the salute to the flag and placed in all motion-picture houses in the city. The Chapter has been instrumental in having the daily papers publish 12 lessons on the Constitution.

The past year has been a successful one financially. Mary Chilton Chapter has raised $809.10 for different philanthropic enterprises and for patriotic work. We have

supported six French orphans during the year; donated to the United Welfare Association of Sioux Falls, $10; French-American Children's League, $10; Banquet Hall, Continental Congress, $10; Schauffer School, $10. The Chapter owns two $50 Liberty Bonds, one of which will be used as a nucleus towards a scholarship for the orphan of a soldier .

Many gifts of jelly, victrola records, cakes, books, magazines, candy, games and cards have been given by members of the Chapter to sick soldiers in our local hospital.

One gift of interest has been given the Chapter, our Regent, Mrs. Cumbow, presenting a gavel appropriately marked, made of wood from the flag-staff of the first Continental Congress.

Through the generosity of one of our members, Mrs. B. H. Requa, Mary Chilton Chapter presented a beautiful Washington plate of Staffordshire Adams china to the Museum at Continental Hall. Mrs. A. E. Ayres, our State Regent, carried the plate to Washington.

In March, Mary Chilton Chapter had the honor of entertaining the sixth State Conference. The gathering was large, considering the storm, which made travel almost impossible. All chapters were represented but one. One of the members of our Chapter was elected to a state office—Mrs. L. G. Hill, State Secretary.

NETTIE C. MANCHESTER,
Secretary.

General James Jackson Chapter (Valdosta, Ga.) was organized October, 1908, with 12 charter members. The membership is now 75. Since its organization there has never been a death among the membership.

During the World War the members were universally active in all lines of war work, and the heads of practically all departments of war work were D. A. R. members. The records of 12 sons of members were compiled by the Regent, who also obtained a list of the boys from Lowndes County who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War.

All patriotic days are observed with appropriate programs and every effort made to follow State and National instructions for patriotic work.

For a number of years the Chapter has sustained a half-year scholarship at the South Georgia State Normal College in this city, and a number of worthy girls have been given assistance to obtain an education. Also the Chapter has offered a medal to the high-school pupil making the highest average each year in American history.

During the State U. D. C. Convention, which met here during the fall of 1919, the Chapter entertained the local Chapter of U. D. C. with the convention visitors at a beautiful luncheon.

On Washington's Birthday of this year (1920) the officers of the Chapter entertained the members and friends. The guest of honor was Mrs. Shepard W. Foster, of Atlanta, Vice President General from Georgia.

The former Regent, Mrs. T. A. Baker, was County Chairman of the Woman's Committee for the first, second and third Liberty Loans, this county, and the retiring Regent, Mrs. D. B. Small, was Chairman for the fourth, also of the Armenian Relief Fund for 1919, and the majority of the members worked on each drive.

The 1919 October meeting was a welcome to eight new members, with the Regent as leader, and a short sketch of the Chapter was read by Mrs. T. A. Baker. and a sketch of the National Society by Mrs. Small.

At the annual meeting, May 14, 1920, the following officers were elected Regent, Mrs. J. T. Wood; First Vice Regent, Mrs. A. J. Strickland; Second Vice Regent, Mrs. C. C. Brantley; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Lovic P. Greer; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Marie Craig; Treasurer, Mrs. Sam Register; Historian, Mrs. George Feagles; Registrar, Mrs. D. A. Findley; Parliamentarian, Mrs. J. O. Varnedoe; Press Correspondent, Mrs. J. B. Copeland; Charity Officer, Mrs. Alfred R. Jackson.

Upon retiring from office two years ago Mrs. T. A. Baker presented the Chapter with a gavel, and as retiring Regent this year Mrs. D. B. Small presented a Regent's Bar to the Chapter.

(MRS. D. B.) EDNA WINN SMALL,
Retiring Regent.

Pueblo Chapter (Pueblo, Colo.). The work accomplished by this Chapter this year has been most satisfactory. Americanization and patriotic education were the subjects chosen for our programs.

In October, 1919, the Chapter was entertained at Casa Vivienda, the residence of Dr. R. W. Corwin, chief surgeon of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Doctor Corwin had recently returned from Europe, whither he had been sent at the request of the Rockefeller Foundation. He told us of the desolation wrought by the war and spoke in the most complimentary way of the service rendered by American soldiers, and feelingly described the hardships they endured. This lecture was illustrated by slides, some of which had been secured in unusual and

interesting ways, and by a large collection of souvenirs: weapons, gas masks, caps, ammunition fragments and articles made by disabled and convalescent French soldiers. Another excellent program was given in April, 1920, at the home of Mrs. Walter L. Wilder, First Vice Regent of the Chapter, at which Dr. A. S. Wilson, who has lived a number of years in India and was there during the war, gave an instructive address on "India—the War and Home Rule."

In June, 1919, a lawn fête was given at Hillcrest, the beautiful home of Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, Sr. The proceeds of this were to be used to start a fund for the Victory Road Memorial Gateway, designating the avenue of elm trees planted earlier in the spring in honor of the soldiers, sailors and marines of Pueblo County. Nearly $400 was realized.

Mrs. Herbert A. Black is Chairman of the Conservation of the Home Committee. Under this head comes the work of the Whittaker House. At the March meeting of the Chapter, held at the home of Mrs. Black, she invited members of the sewing and cooking classes, which comprise 50 children, to be present. These consist of American, Spanish, Mexican and negro. Specimens of their work, which included quilts, rugs, mending and cookies, were shown. The Pueblo Chapter has financed this work for four years.

We donated, as a Thanksgiving offering to the Government hospital at Fort Lyon, Colo., 131 jars of jelly, preserves, pickles and mince meat. As is our custom, a $5 prize was given to a student of each high school of the city attaining the best grade in American history.

The Chapter has contributed its quota and more to all the enterprises of the Daughters in the State.

Pueblo has on its shelves of its public library a thousand dollars' worth of genealogical reference books. The Pueblo Chapter has contributed almost the entire amount. This year the Chapter has purchased missing volumes of the earlier lineage books, thus completing the set with the exception of two volumes, which are out of print.

Mrs. Arthur H. Sproat, Registrar of Pueblo Chapter, having held the office for 15 years, was presented at Christmas by the Chapter with a beautiful D. A. R. pin. Instead of the stars on the pin, it is set with gems from each one of the 13 original States. Suspended from the pin are seven gold bars for Mrs. Sproat's ancestry, and one for the Pueblo Chapter.

(Mrs. Samuel D.) Cora Summers Brosius,
Historian.

Clark County Chapter (Kahoka, Mo.) was organized in 1913 under the auspices of Mrs. John M. Dawson with 29 members. The charter members were descendants of the pioneer settlers of the county. The Regents have been Mrs. A. R. Black (deceased), Miss Virginia Gray and Mrs. James Woodruff.

In view of the historic value of our county, our Chapter was named Clark County Chapter.

Our membership extended to our adjoining county—Scotland—and we have active members living there who attend our meetings, and in turn entertain the Chapter. The Chapter work during the war period, both local and State, was 100 per cent.

On Old Settlers Day we gave a dinner in connection with a display of valuable old relics which we gathered through the county from the inhabitants. Among them were original Revolutionary papers signed by George Washington, a toilet case of General Putnam, firearms, and beautifully carved powder horn, old books of the War of 1812 containing copies of letters, names of soldiers, etc.

The money realized from this dinner sent the son of our deceased Daughter, Anna Sisson Resor, to France. He enlisted June 15, 1917, as an ambulance driver with the French Army.

The war work record of the Chapter showed its members active in sales of Liberty Bonds as well as buyers; its members knitted garments for the battleship *Missouri*. Five members were chairmen of Red Cross activities; two of surgical dressing work; two holding Red Cross instruction certificates, and all held American National Red Cross First-aid Certificates.

Our Regent and two Chapter members attended the State Conference of Missouri and had the pleasure of receiving the Honor Certificate from our State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss.

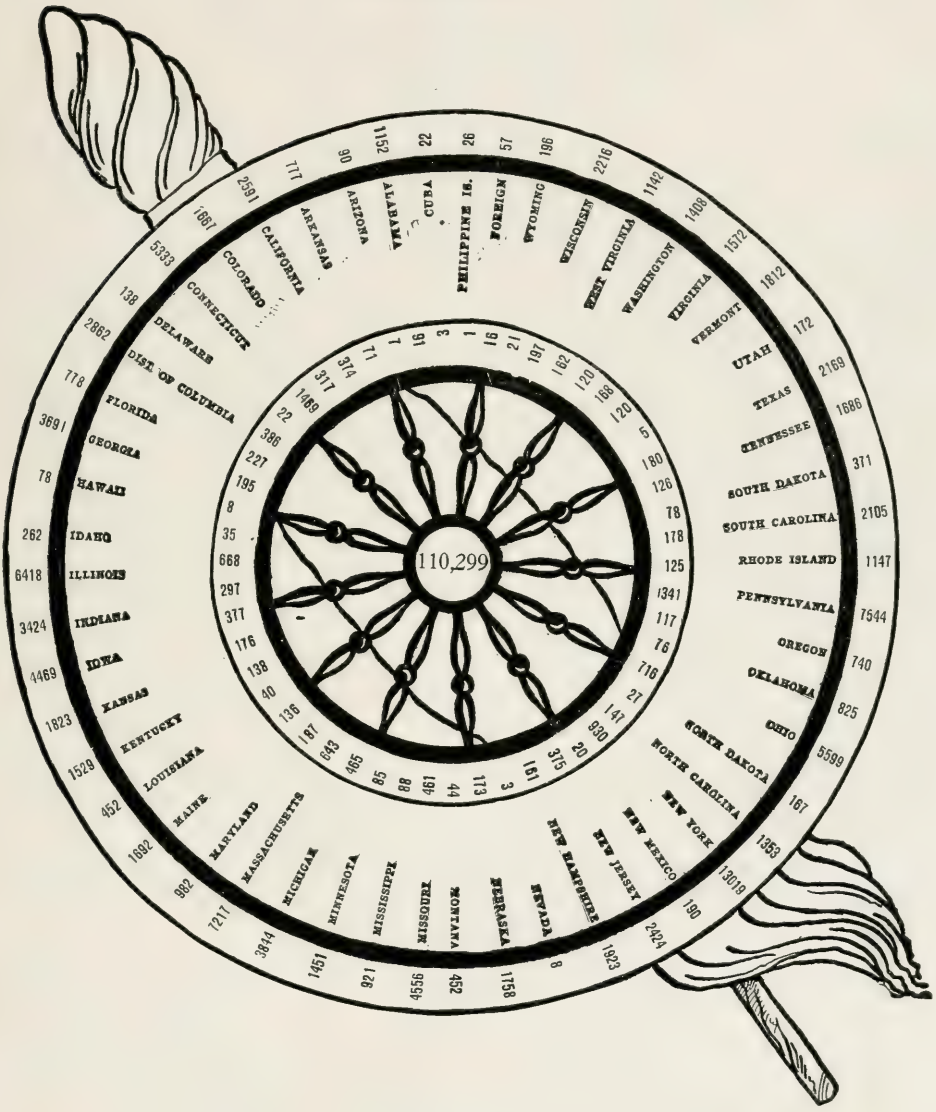
With the exception of December and August, regular monthly meetings are held at the homes of the members. Prizes have been given to county schools for historical compositions.

Each year the Chapter observes Flag Day and Washington's Birthday with appropriate programs.

The service flag presented by our War Regent, Miss Virginia Gray, contained six blue stars—and one gold. The names and war service record of each boy have been forwarded to the State Historian.

Mrs. Emma Tinsman Dawson,
Historian.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIV, No. 11 NOVEMBER, 1920 WHOLE No. 339

THE SIEGE OF URFA

By Beatrice Mansfield

Mrs. Beatrice Mansfield, the widow of Richard Mansfield, has, since the Armistice, been a volunteer worker in the organization of the Near East Relief. She was in Urfa during the sixty-two-day siege when the French were defending the city against the attacks of the Turks last spring.

The city of Urfa is a part of the Sanjak of Urfa in the vilayet of Aleppo in Asiatic Turkey. The French have occupied this territory, taking a mandate under the League of Nations and the Peace Treaty. They were attacked by the Turkish Nationalists, at whose head is Mustapha Kemal Pasha. The Turkish Nationalists are revolutionists, in the sense that they oppose the Turkish Government in matters relating to the establishment of peace under the Treaty. The population of Urfa is in the neighborhood of 60,000, and is made up of Armenians, Turks, and Kurds.

Mrs. Mansfield and her co-workers—all Americans—were in charge of an Orphanage in Urfa containing 800 children, and a Rescue Home for older girls. The following account of the siege is from her diary, sent direct to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE from Jerusalem.—EDITOR.

EVER since the French came into Urfa as the Army of Occupation, the British having left, there has been discontent among the Turks and mutterings of rebellion. The Armenians in the town, who know the Turks so well, come to the Americans and say: "There is going to be trouble—we are afraid." And always we reassure them, and tell them that the Turks would not so endanger their chance of getting what they wanted through the Peace Treaty as to make any trouble. But the Armenians know the signs better than we, and they prepare in various ways to meet the storm; they store away all the grain and native food they can manage to buy, and secretly they are arranging their houses so that they can be barricaded.

The American workers have two orphanages in Urfa; one, a new building in which the personnel live, and around this building the majority of the orphans occupy tents—good tents given to us by the British, and very comfortable—the girls are on one side of the house and the boys on the other. Then there is a house in the city on the hill



ORPHANS STARTING FOR THE ORPHANAGE IN URFA THE DAY BEFORE WAR WAS DECLARED

near the Armenian quarter which also belongs to the Americans as it was originally a mission, and here we had about one hundred girls rescued from Turkish houses, and here the children come every day to school, and the church is in the same compound. This mission school has seen a massacre ten years ago, and most of the adult Armenians witnessed it.

On Saturday, February 7th, affairs began to look serious. We walked over the hills and found machine-gun emplacements everywhere. Our letters were withheld by the Turks—we protested.

On Sunday Miss Law and I were walking out early and we saw a carriage with the Mutasarif driving furiously back to town. We learned afterward that he had been to the neighboring villages to try to make peace. The Mutasarif is a man of some education and considerable ability; he understands that he should wait for the Treaty, but declares he has no power to restrain his lawless tribes.

When we returned from our walk Miss Law and I were told that the French Commandant had sent word to Miss Holmes (our chief) that she should remove the children from the tents and put them in a place of safety; so Mr. Clements and I started with our 800 children to the Mission Orphanage in the city, and got them there safely. Miss Holmes and Miss Law decided to

go there also and stay; our fine interpreter, John, was with them and several native teachers. The rest of us remained at the New House in order to protect the property.

The day passed without any more excitement. We saw one of our French friends, Captain Perrault, on the hill back of the house; he laughed and said, "This is nothing," and added that they expected reinforcements soon.

The next day, Monday, February 9th, the first shot was fired. I was at the window watching a French wagon drive down the hill near the Orphanage (it can be seen from our housetop), and a Turk on the roof of a house fired, killing one Frenchman and wounding two. The war had begun.

We are busy getting water, for they have cut off our water supply. We have plenty of provisions, having a large stock of canned goods. A few of the children have remained with us. The French Governor of the Sanjak just managed to escape from his office with his papers, losing everything else —his house was set on fire.

On Tuesday we arranged the cellar as a place of retreat; took down beds and mattresses. We walked for exercise back of the house; it is only in the front that the bullets sound incessantly, for the Turks hold the hill in front of us and the French the hill back of us—thus we are between the two lines.

Our chauffeur, a Greek named Elias, arrived in the evening. He had been at the Orphanage and had some difficulty in reaching us. We learned from him that the French had a machine gun on the roof of the Orphanage. It was the Turkish gendarmes who fired the first shot—the Nationalist party. The Armenians have barricaded themselves in their quarters and are remaining neutral. The church is filled with over 1000 refugees. Miss Law is starting soup kitchens, and Miss Holmes has put everything on a military basis, all food being rationed. The school goes on as usual, and everyone is held strictly to military rule.

This morning (Wednesday) Elias left to return to the Orphanage with letters and provisions. To my horror, instead of skirting the compound, he started directly across the field toward the French Headquarters; and in a moment from the Turks on the hill came the sound of bullets. Elias dropped flat on the ground, and then we had an anxious half hour, while he wormed his way, oh, so slowly, to a deep ditch near our gate and was safe. He lay there so long that we grew anxious, and Anthony went to seek him and carried him here, completely exhausted but untouched. This incident galvanized our men into activity—it had seemed so impossible that we could be in any personal danger—but now they barricaded all the windows and cut a hole through the hall floor into the cellar so we could reach there without going outside.

Saturday, February 14th. Intense cold and deep, deep snow! We can have no fire in the bedrooms for fear the wood will not hold out—dressed with icy fingers. The French soldiers stop here on their way to the hill; we give them sweaters and warm drinks. There is a rumor of reinforcements at Seroudj.

Two of our French officers came in. They said the Turks must be growing discouraged, for they keep sending them menacing letters demanding that the French leave and stating that they will turn the cannon on them if they do not. Captain Perrault said the only cannon they have is a small one used in the



OUR HOUSE AT URFA. NOTICE THE SANDBAGS IN THE WINDOWS

Feast of Ramadan (we may learn to respect this small cannon!).

It is Mustapha Kemal Pasha who is starting this war to show his disapproval of the peace terms.

Monday, February 16th. Another bullet found its way in; it made a curious, jagged hole. Toward evening the French officers came—no reinforcements! A letter from Miss Holmes—Miss Law's buyer has been killed. Toward evening we grew alarmed, for the firing came from the back as well as the front, and we put the children in the cellar and lay down in our own rooms fully dressed. One of the men woke us early, saying the Turks had captured "One Tree Hill" behind our house. Two men were wounded and were lying out in the field in front of us; after awhile we saw one painfully drag himself along and reach Headquarters; the other lay still. . . .

We have barricaded the back windows now, and to-night may take refuge in the cellar. A soldier told us that the position on the hill was under Senegalese soldiers and that they surrendered. That looks pretty bad. There is now between us and the Turks only the cook-house which is held by the French—they have a machine gun. If that is captured. . . .?

Tuesday, February 17th. This was a pretty bad day. Soldiers would come rushing in, seeking shelter on their way to their posts, followed by the zip, zip of bullets. The Commandant has sent twenty-five soldiers here as this is now an important post to hold; they have three machine guns. To-night we must all go down cellar, as there may be bombing. I have been sending down provisions as we may not get back. We are in danger from two sides. Now I must go down; we have no ventilation in our part of the cellar—the men are better off.

Wednesday, February 18th. Such a night! No sleep. Came up early and gave hot cocoa to the soldiers—snowing and the wind blowing. We gave sheets to the soldiers who had to go to



ONE OF THE FRENCH BARRICADES

other posts—it is a good camouflage against the snow.

On Friday Lieutenant Soyer, who has charge of this post, came in. There seems no hope of reinforcements before Sunday. We have a new sergeant, a most efficient one; he has added more barricades and has more machine guns. There is a disquieting fact—we are now the premier post at the back; that is, the soldiers have been withdrawn from the cook-house as the hill is lost; we are the only defense on this side between Headquarters and the Turks.

Tuesday, February 24th. Last night was terrible. At dusk Colin Clements and some of the boys and soldiers, all enveloped in sheets, started for the cook-house. There is considerable food there and we need it. A soldier with a machine gun went part of the way and then threw himself down to cover their retreat, if necessary. It seemed a long, long time before they returned, each bearing all that he could carry. How fortunate that they went, for the sergeant has just reported that the Turks are pulling down the tents near the cook-house (our property) and has asked orders to fire upon them.

We were divided in opinion but finally decided that if robbers attacked Red Cross property we had a right to defend it; so the sergeant fired! And in one hour pandemonium united to hell broke loose.

The Turks returned the fire and the French replied with machine guns, bombs, and rifles. It grew so frightful that about 2.30 A.M. Miss Waller and I went down cellar and remained there in discomfort, if in comparative safety, until 5 A.M. When we came up we discovered, alas, that one of the Algerine soldiers had been wounded—he died in the early morning.

This whole Tuesday gloom has enveloped us. In the afternoon every window was doubly barricaded; extra boxes were put against the front door. The only door now open is that by the office, the others, as well as every win-

dow, are filled with boxes of milk cans, bales of cloth, etc. We decided to send a letter to the Mutasarif through Miss Holmes, telling him of the robbery, the attack, and that, although flying the Red Cross and American flags, we were in great danger.

Our little sergeant looks gloomy, and when I asked, "Is all well?" replied: "*Pas bon.*" I am free to confess that I expect an attack by the Kurds in such numbers that they will force an entrance, and then I have visions of ourselves as prisoners, or dead, and our poor charges murdered. Our cook lies on the floor groaning with fear. The children are reading the Bible or singing hymns in a low tone in the cellar. We warm food over the Sterno in the living room. We have not the heart to ask the cook to do anything. Our men work splendidly, packing windows and doors. Toward night we had a little encouragement in the arrival of ten French soldiers to reinforce us, and more ammunition. Had a nice letter from Lieutenant Soyer in answer to one I wrote him, commiserating with him because of his wound; he said frankly there was no news of reinforcements.

There was firing off and on all day. At about 9 P.M. we were all in the living room; the lamp very low, shaded by a screen, Miss Smith, Miss Waller, and I on the settee; Mr. Clements had been lying down, while Mr. Weeden and Mr. Woodward were by the fire, when again what is Sherman's description of war broke loose—and fire, fire, fire was heard from both sides for almost two hours.

Aroosaig, our little Armenian maid, came creeping into the room and held my hand; she seems to feel that a protection. Poor child, I am almost as powerless as she. We learned afterward that the Kurds had gone out to gather their dead and therefore the French had held their fire . . . but as soon as the Kurds returned to the cook-house they fired on the French again. I almost think it is worse to hear our guns—glad as we are to know they are on the alert—but, oh, the deafening noise! The firing continued . . . we three women stayed on the settee, all in darkness except our one lamp; no light can creep through the windows. We sat in tense silence. At last the fighting ceased . . . we drank a little tea, ate a cracker, and lay down.

Thursday, February 26th. Yesterday afternoon Miss Waller was sitting with her back to the window and a bullet penetrated a condensed milk can, and spent its force in that, fortunately, before hitting her on the shoulder—I tried to reassure her as she cried out:

"I'm hit, Beatrice!"

"Oh, no you are not, dear," I responded soothingly. "You could not possibly be hit."

"Well, I should think I ought to know * * * !"

I, patting her vigorously, "Oh, no, dearie, you just think you are."

Miss Waller was speechless, but only from indignation, not from the effects of the bullet. And then the nurse arrived, inspected the mark and found it was only a big bruise, but Miss Waller *was* hit.

More barricades have been put everywhere. Toward evening Captain Perrault came in; no news, he has not been able to send any word to Miss Holmes for three nights. The Turks are in the cemetery at the foot of Orphanage Hill.

The night was absolutely quiet. This morning up in my room a bullet came through a box of condensed milk, shattering a can, and the milk leaked

through to the floor. We have concluded that we cannot recommend milk cans as a defense. Sandbags were made in quantities yesterday. A letter from Lieutenant Soyer asking for cigarettes —we sent milk also; later the sergeant came in and said the water was of such a peculiar color that he feared it was poisoned, so we sent a bottle of it to Doctor Vischer to be analyzed.

Saturday, February 21st. To-day has been the worst of all and yet brought hope! I slept upstairs and took off my clothes, the first time in days. Early in the morning our men knocked at the door: "Come quickly, they are shelling the next post." It did not take us long to rush down and we saw the roof of the next post demolished. We did not think they would shell the *Stars and Stripes,* but who could tell—so we waited, when suddenly from the lookout came the cry: *"Avion! Avion français!"* With one bound we were all at upper windows regardless of bullets and there it was —our harbinger of hope and deliverance.

The French aeroplane did not drop the bombs we hoped. After circling around and striking terror to the Turks, it dropped a message for the Commandant and disappeared.

The effect upon us was tremendous; we all kissed each other and also the soldiers. I think I kissed the cook—I know I embraced the sergeant.

The Turks had been ready to attack the post they had been shelling; in fact, we had seen them creeping up from the gulley, but at the appearance of the aeroplane they took to shelter, and so the post was saved. But in a little while our joy was turned to fear, for again there came the dull roar of cannon, and we were sent to the cellar—soon we learned a shell had struck our house, making a jagged rent in the bathroom wall, while other missiles struck the roof—so now they *have* fired on the American flag. The men all say that as the house is occupied now by the French it can only be considered a French post and they have a right to fire on it according to the "rules" of war.

Tuesday, March 2nd. A quiet day, springlike and mild. We do not know what is going on in the city. We heard the Turks had asked an armistice of three days in order to bury their dead, and that the French had refused. It is right, for each time it is asked simply to cover some point they wish to gain. We heard the French have captured a small mosque in the Turkish cemetery leading to Orphanage Hill. It may mean that we can get into communication with Miss Holmes.

Friday, March 5th. Wakened early by cannon; hastily dressed and rushed downstairs and then passed some hours awful to remember while we watched shell after shell hitting the post on our left, called 412—how we look for the aeroplane—a good flying day, too! What is the reason that no relief comes? We are all so concerned over the people we know—the Orphanage—the hospital—and our French friends. We have arranged the further cellar for ourselves now.

Saturday, March 5th. Another night of hope and fear. We slept in the living room, broken sleep, yet the night was really quiet. Miss Waller rose early and had the room swept so we could at least sit down in some comfort. At 4 A.M. the patrol brought this letter from Captain Perrault:

My dear Mr. Clements:

We have passed a painful day—two attacks from the Turks, fortunately repulsed (this afternoon they were even in our garden) about 380 shells—*c'est gentil!*

I hope that tomorrow will be calmer and

that perhaps we will hear French cannon.

Here there is one killed and fifteen wounded; in the other barracks, two killed and six wounded. I earnestly advise you to postpone your visit and to await quieter days before coming to see us.

Many thanks for the can of milk and the boxes of goods. * * *

Believe me, sincerely yours,

A. PERRAULT.

Monday, March 15th. We stood at Miss Smith's door on the balcony and looked over the plain and breathed in the sweet spring air—the morning was eventful—we had a *bath*—when water is brought at the risk of life you are willing to forego baths. There was a light on the plain at 4 A.M. and someone said there were signals from Orphanage Hill.



OUTSIDE IN THE DAYTIME FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SIXTY-TWO DAYS

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE DAY THE SIEGE ENDED. STANDING, LEFT TO RIGHT, MRS. MANSFIELD, MISS WALLER, HANNA, THE COOK; INTERPRETER AND ARMENIANS. SITTING, FIVE ARMENIAN ORPHANS

Tuesday was quiet and also Wednesday. Captain Lambert came to see us; he looks very badly, poor man, and did not seem at all cheerful. He ordered the sergeant here to make two trenches. We went to bed in the dark, our oil has gone. Only one bad attack last night, a volley of sharp, quick firing, to which our sentries replied in kind.

We were surprised this morning by a visit from Captain Perrault. We talked over events and he said that the Turks had lookouts over the surrounding hills—they evidently think the French relief column is near. The captain is so genuinely "gai" in the true French sense—he said they had provisions enough for fifteen days more.

This evening a great deal of firing. Anthony said to me: "I fear to-morrow morning." "Why, Anthony?" I asked; and he replied: "We heard cries calling the Faithful to prayer—after they pray, they fight."—and it is so.

Monday, March 15th. A long, long weary day—we have passed the stage now of believing in any encouragement. I wrote an "epic," so-called, to pass the time. I do not think I should mind a siege where I was doing some fighting, but this monotony is most trying.

Lieutenant Soyer came to see us to-night. He wants food and grain for the horses. We could give him little. Then Captain Perrault came in. He said an Armenian has succeeded in reaching the city from Seroudj, and Captain Marseroux, who is stationed near the Orphanage, heliographs that the *"Fameuse Colonne"* is at Telabbiad, part of it, and part at Birejik. Captain Perrault

is sending horse-meat for our men, for all our canned meat is gone. Anthony has manufactured lamps by putting motor oil in tall preserve jars; he first puts in water, then the oil, and a little wick—it gives quite a good light.

Thursday, March 18th, 39th day of the siege. Lieutenant Soyer brought over a number of men and went to the cook-house and got more grain; he also brought letters from Miss Holmes and Miss Law, most of them were very old, but one was dated yesterday. They have had their troubles—four of the children have been wounded; they seem to have enough food for a short time. She had a letter from Doctor Lambert (brought I do not know how). He cannot realize how serious this is; he mentions sending a carload of supplies. . . . They will never reach here!



WATCHING THE SURRENDER OF THE FRENCH, AFTER THE SIEGE OF SIXTY-TWO DAYS
LEFT TO RIGHT, MRS. RICHARD MANSFIELD, COLIN C. CLEMENTS AND ARMENIAN GIRL

Sunday, March 21st, 42nd day of the siege. Such excitement this morning—Miss Waller and I slept upstairs, so we missed it at first hand. Doctor Kantanjan, a prominent Armenian, came from the Armenian quarter at 2 A.M. bringing many letters from Miss Holmes. He said peace was signed with Turkey on March 13th; so these people are really insurgents in keeping on fighting, because they do not like the terms—also the rumor is that Armenia is to have her own country and government and that the United States has taken the mandate. It all sounds just right and I am so happy over it. The firing still goes on, but with less frequency; there is no doubt the end is in sight—now, if the column would hurry up all would be well.

Thursday, March 25th, 46th day of the siege. Much has happened to-day. Elias arrived early this morning with letters from Miss Holmes. A Kurd appeared to-night near our house, held up his hands and let himself be captured. He was sent by our sergeant to the Commandant. Now for the facts in Miss Holmes' letter: Peace terms were given Turkey which were refused, so Constantinople is occupied by the Allied forces, Armenia is to have the Bitlis Erzerum and Van, a bit of Trebizond on the Black Sea, Moosh and other sections.

All this region here is *French* territory; Turkey is given Anatolia; the

Arabs have what they now possess; the Greeks get Smyrna; Konia goes to Italy; the French get Adana to Mosul, including the Syrian coast; England has Mesopotamia and Palestine. Local news has some fine items—the great Anazi Arab chief has appeared at Telabbiad, severely rebuked Hochim Bey, who has made war on the French, and said: "We do not wish to make war on the great nations; we must not have war with France."

A friendly Turk told Doctor Beshlian that the city has been cleaned of everything and that no one knows what they, who have not wished this war, have suffered.

Surely only two or three days now and the siege will be lifted?

Miss Holmes had a letter from Jackson, the American Consul at Aleppo saying that Admiral Bristol, the American High Commissioner at Constantinople, had sent orders to the Mutasarif to protect United States property and to care for American lives. Mr. Egbert has arrived from Admiral Bristol and will make an investigation of the killing of Messrs. Perry and Johnston at Aintab, and he may stop off at Urfa.

Friday, March 26th, 47th day of the siege. The day was uneventful—no letters—went on the roof in the sunshine awhile and enjoyed the view, lying flat so that no stray bullet should "disturb" me. Later we had tea in Miss Smith's sun-parlor—tea will never seem quite right again without the accompaniment of bullets and behind a sandbag barricade.

At dusk (the only safe time) Miss Smith, Mr. Woodward, and I started with the patrol for Headquarters. The distance is about a quarter of a mile across the fields. We proceeded in single file; if I stumbled over a stone or raised my voice to ask a question Mr. Woodward said, "Sh-sh-sh!" until I thought every Turk in Urfa was listening to us. Near Headquarters we were met by Captain Perrault and two orderlies. He took me through trenches, ruined houses, and past newly constructed defenses, stooping and crawling most of the way, to the first-line trench. The Turkish line was only a short distance away. I looked through the loop-hole and was thankful not to see any dead Turks. Theoretically, I prefer them dead, especially if they are shooting at me, but did not want to see them lying there.

After this I went to see the Sisters who are caring for the wounded, and Doctor and Mrs. Vischer at the hospital, and then to see Commandant Hauger in the cellar where he was having dinner; after which I went to Captain Perrault's mess and had coffee with him and all the officers whom I know so well.

There was moonlight when we started back and thus more dangerous, but we went along in safety, passed a French post and were challenged and answered "France"; chatted a few minutes with the lieutenant in charge, then on across fields to our own grounds where we were again challenged; again we answered "France," and soon were back inside our own doors after an experience I shall not forget.

Friday, April 2nd, 54th day of the siege. I passed a sleepless night, and as soon as I came down I received bad news. The hill back of us is again occupied by the Turks, and also the house on our left, and on both have been raised the Turkish flag, which means this is not merely a local insurgent movement but that it is national.

The Turks are now on three sides of us, practically on four, for they still hold the cemetery in front of us; but we have become used to firing from the cemetery—it is the new direction that distracts us, for we are not yet accustomed to dodging through the rooms where bullets might come in.

I had a flag made this afternoon (the other was shot to shreds). We could find no red, but at last I discovered some quilts in the children's bundles (sent over from the United States) and they were lined with red, so I took that; then the blue field is from material woven and dyed here, and the white is unbleached muslin. The stars were cut out and sewed on by the Armenian boys and girls—so we have a flag, and it will be put up to-night—it is quite a work of art—and *above all,* it is the "Stars and Stripes," and the bombs may burst in air over it, but still it shall wave.

Saturday, April 3rd, 55th day of the siege. They have again fired on our flag—never have we had more constant firing—hardly safe to go through the halls.

Just received the following letter from Lieutenant Soyer. He is going to France after the war to be married—I wish he were there now.

Dear Madame:

Received with much pleasure your letter of yesterday, but it was given to me too late to answer the substance immediately. If you have need of anything else, ask me; we have little, but what we have is at your service and you will always please us by asking for it.

Today we have had two truce bearers bringing us a letter from Mahomoud Ibrahim Pasha, chief of the Confederation of One Thousand. In this letter he invites us again to evacuate the city of Urfa, guaranteeing on his honor to conduct us himself to any place we wish with our arms and the people we wish. Of course we replied that we were here by command from which we could not depart until our Chief gave us the order. This is the news of today.

I beg you to believe the assurance of my highest respect.

SOYER.

Easter Sunday, 56th day of the siege. I had a service for the children to-day—bullets are constantly striking our walls. A message from Captain Perrault: "I have not dared to say to you, 'Happy Easter,' fearing to deceive myself—but no, however it comes, Easter is always happy!"

Tuesday, April 6th, 58th day of the siege. The Armenian quarter has again signalled that they are short of food. I wrote to Captain Perrault to ask if it is true. We are all despondent and puzzled—why no aeroplane? Why no word? It seems incredible.

A letter from Captain Perrault:

Dear Madame:

I received your kind letter of this evening. We know that the Armenians only have provisions till April 15th, and like you, I am very anxious on the subject of your children. Commandant Hauger is trying a solution for this difficult problem. I will keep you advised in future. Believe me,

Most respectfully,

A. PERRAULT.

His letter is devoid of his usual gayety and makes me know that something serious is about to happen. Oh, my French friends—gallant and true—and the poor orphans! What is to become of them?

Thursday, April 8th, 60th day of the siege. Doctor Beshlian and another Armenian have been to see the Commandant. The Armenian quarter has no food—they sent to the Turks to ask permission to buy provisions, and were told that when the French left they could purchase food.

To-morrow a definite answer must be given; whether the French Com-



THE SCOW IN WHICH WE CROSSED THE EUPHRATES

mandant will withdraw his forces, or whether the Armenians and the orphans must starve. A letter from Captain Perrault just received:

My dear Mr. Clements:

I know nothing yet about the situation. It will probably change. Commandant Hauger expects a letter from the Mutasarif tomorrow. I will come myself to give you some pipes tomorrow evening.

Like you I smile with my lips, but my heart is sad; however, I have firm faith in the future and I do not despair.

Thanks again for proposing so many nice things, and perhaps we will accept the intended trip to Paris. I prefer not to expect to be too dead to go there.

Good courage and best wishes.

A. PERRAULT.

Friday, April 9th, 61st day of the siege. To-day is a day to be remembered, for the French were obliged to surrender to the Turks. We felt something was in the air but could not tell what—about three o'clock we saw a horseman come down the road bearing a large white flag—he was a Turk and walking at his side was a Frenchman also bearing a white flag, and another Frenchman by his side. They came from Headquarters and went to all posts. The Turk would go to a Turkish post, deliver his message and come away, the Frenchman to the French posts and finally here. I watched them through blinding tears. The envoy would say little to us except that it was just an armistice, but Mr. Weeden started immediately for Headquarters, and from there went to the Orphanage to be with Miss Holmes, and we were left to wonder. . . .

Doctor and Mrs. Vischer came over and we learned more—that the Armenians, having no food, had pleaded with the Commandant to surrender, and that Miss Holmes, too, had asked him to do so or the children would starve. What *could* he do? He has had no word all this time—his own food supply growing short. He has done the only thing possible.

Presently Lieutenant Soyer came in and his eyes filled with tears when I

put my hands on his shoulders with a sympathetic word. To surrender to these people—men who have fought at Verdun! Oh, it is hard. Then Captain Perrault came in—so brave!

The French are to leave to-morrow night. They go with all the honors of war, their ammunition, their arms, camels to carry their baggage, *safe conduct* to the nearest town, and twelve notables to act as hostages for their safe arrival.

The day passed in sorrow. Mr. Woodward is going with them; he wishes to get to Aleppo quickly and it will be perfectly safe, of course—of course—why do I reiterate that—it must be safe! I am sending some important letters which I would not do if I had the slightest fear—and yet, when Mr. Woodward went to the Mutasarif and stated that he wished to leave with the French, the Mutasarif said, decidedly, not to do so, that he would send him out with a guard in about five days. However, it seemed best that one of our men should accompany the French and carry the news to Doctor Lambert. Colin wished very much to go, but finally Miss Holmes said she thought that Mr. Woodward should go and so it was decided. Anthony, Mr. Woodward's interpreter, will go, too; also our own interpreter, John, a splendid fellow—he is a marked man in Urfa, and they all feel that there will be no safety for the Armenians—we are in no danger.

Last night we were able to go around with lights and not close all the windows, but, oh—how sad we are. The Kurds try even now to steal our tents.

Saturday, April 10th, the end of the siege. The day dawned—a day of sadness. All the soldiers are preparing to leave. The Kurds and Turks from nearby villages are gathering on the hills; the French posts are filled with a curious crowd, and men are moving across the fields where a few days ago it was too dangerous to walk. Miss Law came over, and then Miss Holmes and Mr. Weeden. The latter has seen the Mutasarif and he has declared that he will protect our property and us.

We are to have a Turkish guard to-night after the French depart. They leave at midnight. We have given supplies to many of our officer friends. Doctor and Mrs. Vischer came to see us, both so sad. Commandant Hauger came to say a brave farewell. Captain Lambert, he was our first French friend, stayed until the last as though loath to leave us; little Deloire, and my own dear friend, Captain Perrault. How I dread to see them go in this way.

Who is to blame? Someone.

We equipped John with all the things he might need. He feels that he *must* go, and yet he is reluctant. Toward midnight they started for Headquarters to join the main body. All the soldiers came to say good-bye—for two months they have been here; our nice little sergeant, who expects in a few days to be demobilized. We watched them go and with heavy hearts turned back into the house.

We can have lights to-night and we need not fear because the windows are unshaded—but I would rather return to the days of the siege to be spared the sight of these brave men having to surrender to the despoilers of the world.

The siege of sixty-two days is ended —I would rather have it go on.

Our Turkish guard arrived at 4 A.M.

Sunday, April 11th. Early this morning we heard firing on the Seroudj road in the mountains—it sounded like machine guns. Colin and I were standing

by the upper hall window looking and listening—we dared not voice the fear that was in our hearts.

Miss Smith and I started about eight o'clock for her church—Catholic—forgetting that there was no nine o'clock service now, as it had only been arranged for the officers; however, we saw the Brothers and also the Sisters. They, too, had heard the firing and were in fear, not for themselves but for our friends. Coming back we passed the gendarmerie and a gendarme insisted upon coming with us—later we understood his insistence—he would not let us go to the Orphanage, but brought us here.

Mr. Weeden came over and when he left I accompanied him. When we reached the top of the hill at Headquarters we saw a great crowd on the lower road—women shrieking, men shouting, others on horseback dashing wildly up and down. What could it be? We stopped, fearing to go on. A boy met us with a note from Miss Holmes saying there was a report that the French had been massacred, and they were bearing the head of Commandant Hauger through the streets in triumph.

We returned and Mr. Weeden gave the note to Mr. Clements and then went on to the Orphanage and, we learned later, also to the Mutasarif who, when asked if the dreadful report was true, contradicted himself, for he first said he knew nothing about the massacre, and then said he could not control the Kurds.

We sat in stony silence, filled with horror and dismay, while the rejoicing went on. Miss Holmes came over later and we mingled our tears. We could only wonder what might come next. If these people could break their plighted word, why should they spare us?

The day wore on and the night came. We anticipated an attack, but the guards were doubled and we were safe.

Monday, April 12th. The horrible thing is true. Mr. Woodward and Anthony were saved, the former because he was an American. He had a terribly fatiguing journey back but is unharmed.

All—all of our dear friends are lost—the last seen of Captain Perrault he had a machine gun up on the bank and was defending himself bravely. Sejour was murdered in absolutely cold blood. They said: "You were the military governor, you are responsible for all the trouble." Sejour replied: "If that is so, shoot me!" and tore open his coat—they fired and killed him. Whether it is true about Commandant Hauger I do not know; but the people in the city declare it is true—oh, dreadful, though! I can hardly write about it.

We had to have the two Turkish officers who saved Mr. Woodward to dinner. I hated to speak to them, but apparently it had to be done. Such a day—men coming and going, children weeping, and no one quiet knowing what may happen.

Tuesday, April 15th. Busy all day now trying to get the house clean. Mr. Woodward is doing the wisest thing possible—sleeping out in the open air—his experience was a terrible one.

A Turk came to the house to-day, one of the prominent merchants of the city; he had helped to save Mr. Woodward, and I was obliged to receive him. He was richly dressed, even had a fine face. He said, among other things (having declared he would have saved an American at any risk): "Great Britain for the British; France for the French; America for the Americans; Turkey for the Turks, but"—and here

he made that peculiar eastern gesture—laying the two forefingers together—"America and Turkey, brothers." I felt like saying: "No brother of mine, or if you are, you are one whom I shall chastise until you understand law and order."

The Mutasarif declares all this is for the independence of Turkey; they want no French here. He also declares that the Armenians can now go to their shops and to the market in perfect safety. . . . That all religions shall be allowed freedom!

Thursday, April 15th. Mr. Weeden is very busy seeing the Mutasarif every day, doing splendidly trying to arrange for the well-being of the prisoners; only two officers were saved—Deloire and Joyauex. The prisoners are mostly Algerians. A corporal, Dumay, stationed here, was also saved.

The Mutasarif came to call and on looking around at the bullet holes declared that if he had only known that we were in the house not a shot would have been aimed at it. Considering that Miss Holmes wrote to him protesting against our being shelled, this seems to us a case of very short memory.

Saturday, April 17th. The American Commission has arrived! It is Doctor Lambert in a Reo with an interpreter, three gendarmes, a driver and a young man. Doctor Lambert looked to us like an angel of light. Brave and splendid it was of him to come through an hostile country, never knowing what minute he might be killed. He came against the advice of the consul—the man from Constantinople refused to try these perilous trips. Doctor Lambert has already been to Marash where they had a terrible massacre, and to Aintab where the Armenians have been fighting and have held out against the Turks.

He came by way of Birejik, advancing a little further day by day, changing his guards from Arab to Turk as he went from one country to the other. He is seeing the Mutasarif who is duly impressed. He evidently believes him to be a general or a High Commissioner and we do nothing to disabuse his mind of that opinion.

Doctor Lambert is striving to bind the Mutasarif to some arrangement for the help of the French prisoners and some assurance for the safety of those of us who must remain behind—we cannot all go with him.

Monday, April 19th. Doctor Lambert has decided to take Miss Law, Mr. Clements, Mr. Woodward, and I back with him. Miss Holmes feels that she cannot leave and Mr. Weeden's presence is very necessary, for it allays alarm. For the present they are safe; it would only be the return of the French which would make it dangerous. It may be just as perilous to go as to stay—at any rate, not a pleasure trip.

Tuesday, April 20th. We left early this morning—we could only take luggage in canvas bags and suitcases. It was hard to say farewell to our personnel, hard to bid good-bye to the children who had been through the siege with us.

We started down the same road along which our dear friends marched and were so foully murdered. When we reached that spot the smell was that of a charnel-house; vultures swarmed around the skeletons of horses and camels. It is a horrible road, anyway, though mountains with great rocks on either side—caves, where the assassins,

who know them so well, could easily hide.

On reaching Seroudj we found a seething mass of soldiers—Turks—Kurds—I do not think there were any Arabs. They clustered around the car but did not even offer to threaten us. Doctor Lambert had to see the Commandant to change gendarmes. When he returned the Commandant came with him—a villainous looking scoundrel—I believe the one responsible for the massacre.

We heard cannon in the distance—these men have come here to fight the French who are, we believe, over on the plain the other side of the mountain.

We changed gendarmes and went on. The next stop was Birejik, a wonderfully picturesque town overhanging the Euphrates, and the road proved a winding, dangerous descent to the water's edge. There we loaded the motor on an ancient scow, as ancient in design as in the days B.C., and crossed the Euphrates. The motor could hardly fit on the scow; however, by much pushing we got it on, but we had equally as hard a time getting it off. Miss Law and I went ashore on an Arab's back, embracing him warmly.

From here on to Djarablus, where we stayed the night with Major Wooley, formerly of the British army, who is excavating here. He showed us over the wonderful ruins and explained them to us—Hittite ruins—and it was a great treat to see them. We stayed the night with him, and the French officers stationed here came to see Doctor Lambert to learn details of the tragedy.

We left early the next morning; changed guards when we reached Arab territory, and reached Aleppo at noon—a wonderful trip through a country at war—though not with us—and made possible by the courage and calmness of our chief.

And here we are at rest—we can hardly realize it—after the anxieties of the past two months and their tears and sorrows. There are other American refugees here; those from Aintab, where the Armenians fought so bravely and are still fighting, some are from Marash—there the Armenians were massacred, just as they were years ago and which they said could never be repeated. . . .

But Turkey can go on and on repeating these outrages and the world stands by and deplores the fact but—does nothing!

CHRISTMAS PROBLEM SOLVED BY D. A. R. MAGAZINE

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE as a Xmas present solves your problem. It will furnish something of interest for a whole year—a gift twelve times repeated.

Send in *one dollar* for each subscription to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The National Society will send an embossed card announcing your gift with the season's greeting to your friends. Thus you are at once relieved of all further troublesome details.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

I HAVE a special message this month for the states that have not yet paid their full quotas of our Liberty Loan and Tilloloy funds.

Our Liberty Loan Fund lacked $20,000 of completion when our pledge of $100,000 became due to be paid to the Government. In order to make good our pledge the Society had to borrow this amount and pay interest on it. If the states which have not paid up in full, on the basis of $1.00 a member, would only do so right away, they would save our Society this interest. The prevalent high price of everything and the needed raise in salaries of our entire office force have greatly increased our current running expenses. Consequently the saving of this interest is a matter of good business.

The states by votes of their representatives agreed to this purchase of Liberty Bonds by the Society as a patriotic obligation due to our Government in war times. They agreed to the per-capita quota of $1.00 a member; hence it is only right that all should equally live up to their votes. Many of the states have paid in full and many went far "over the top," thus in reality paying a portion owed by those who have not paid.

There is a deficit of $6491.11 in the amount asked for the village of Tilloloy. It has been decided, as you know, to have the Society undertake the building of a modern system of water-works instead of restoring the buildings, as first planned. Under the recent rate of exchange it is already possible to pay for the water-works with the sum so far collected, but the Society is pledged to the amount first named, $50,000; therefore let us honor and redeem our pledge and make up this deficit.

Any states which have raised or are raising their proportion of the deficit may be sure that this money will be used for some good purpose in Tilloloy.

At the last Congress, Miss Lotte E. Jones, former Chairman of the Patriotic Education Committee, announced a $5000 Scholarship to be given to the American International College in honor of the retiring President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, and proposed a five-cent per capita contribution from the states. Only a part of this amount has been raised, and I would urge upon the states that they send their contribution as soon as possible through their State Treasurers to the Treasurer General, designating that it is for this fund.

The only undertaking thus far recommended by this Administration calling for per-capita contributions from the states is the Manual for Immigrants, which I proposed at the June meeting of the National Board of Management and which was unanimously adopted. For description of this Manual see my message in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, August number. Very little can be done until the money is in hand, and I therefore earnestly urge the states to raise their quotas of 25 cents per member as soon as possible. Like all other contributions, these should be sent through the State Treasurers to the Treasurer General.

There is another object upon which we can all concentrate, and which will help our Society, not only financially, but will add greatly to its power and influence. This is, to make a special effort to increase our membership.

One state is celebrating the Pilgrim Tercentenary by instituting a campaign for members as a memorial to the Pilgrims and a means of keeping alive their spirit and ideals. We owe it to our ancestry, both Pilgrim and Patriot, to come out and declare it before the world by joining a society like ours. Thousands of eligible women need only the invitation. They hold back, not liking to take the first step. They are needed in all our chapters, especially the younger women, to carry on our work. The Society already is thirty years old, and the women who bore the brunt of organizing our chapters and starting our biggest projects are naturally dropping out of active work—their places must be filled. Therefore, let us try to form chapters in localities where there are none, and let us make a special and definitely organized effort to attract new members to our ranks, and so carry on the standards of our great Society through future years.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.
Assistant Professor of History
George Washington University

II. The English Colonies, 1600–1732.

Specific references are given for the older and larger colonies which have more significance for the general course of Colonial history. For the smaller colonies the first reference in each case gives an outline; the succeeding references may be used by those particularly interested.

Lodge, H. C.: *English Colonies in America*, contains much material on Colonial life and customs; a briefer sketch may be found in Thwaites, R. G.: *The Colonies*, chs. 5, 8, 10; the same work, ch. 3, gives a good outline of Colonial theory and policy.

For a summary of the whole period read:

Bassett: p. 45–97, *or*
Elson: chs. 4–7.

1. Virginia.
   - Elson: pp. 60–74, *or*
   - Winsor: vol. iii, ch. 5.
   - (*a*) The London Company.
     - Fiske: *Old Virginia*, i, 64–82.
   - (*b*) The First Settlement.
     - Wilson: i, 34–68.
     - Tyler, L. G.: *England in America*, ch. 3 (*American Nation*, vol. iv).
   - (*c*) Captain John Smith.
     - Fiske: *Old Virginia*, ch. 3.
   - (*d*) Bacon's Rebellion.
     - Fiske: *Old Virginia*, ch. 11.
2. New England.
   - Becker: *Beginnings of the American People*, ch. 3, part ii. (*Riverside History*, vol. i), *or*
   - Thwaites: pp. 112–140.
   - (*a*) The Pilgrims.
     - Winsor: vol. iii, ch. 8.
     - Bryant & Gay: vol. i, ch. 15.
     - Of special interest for the coming anniversary is *Bradford's History*; several contemporary narratives are given in *Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers* (Everyman's Library.)
   - (*b*) The Massachusetts Bay Company.
     - Fiske: *Beginnings of New England*, pp. 96–107.
   - (*c*) The New England Confederation.
     - Thwaites: pp. 154–164.
     - Channing: *United States*, i, 414–443.
   - (*d*) The Migration to Connecticut.
     - Wilson: i, 138–168.
   - (*e*) Roger Williams.
     - Winsor: iii, 335–339.
     - Bancroft: *United States* (author's last revision), vol. i, pt. 1, ch. 15.
   - (*f*) King Philip's War.
     - Fiske: *Beginnings of New England*, ch. 5.
     - Bancroft: *United States*, vol. i, pt. 2, ch. 5.
3. New York.
   - Fisher: G. P.: *The Colonial Era*, ch. 9.
   - (*a*) Henry Hudson.
     - Bryant & Gay: i, 345–357 (ch. 13).
     - Fiske: *Dutch and Quaker Colonies*, i, 82–95.
   - (*b*) Dutch New York.
     - Fiske: ch. 15.
   - (*c*) The English Conquest.
     - Fiske: ii, 277–294.
4. Maryland.
   - Winsor: vol. iii, ch. 13.
   - (*a*) Lord Baltimore's Charter.
     - Fiske: *Old Virginia*, i, 255–268.
5. New Hampshire.
   - Winsor: iii, 326–330.
   - Bryant & Gay: vol. ii, ch. 18.
   - Tyler: *England in America*, ch. 16.
6. New Jersey.
   - Channing. *United States*, ii, 44–59.
   - Andrews, C. M.: *Colonial Self-Government*, chs. 7, 8 (*American Nation*, vol. v).
7. Pennsylvania.
   - Elson: pp. 151–160.
   - Winsor: vol. iii, ch. 12.
8. Delaware.
   - Fiske: *Dutch and Quaker Colonies*, i, 237–242.
   - Winsor: vol. iv, ch. 9.
9. The Carolinas.
   - Thwaites: pp. 87–95.
   - Fiske: *Old Virginia*, ch. 15.
10. Georgia.
    - Thwaites: ch. 13.
    - Winsor: vol. v, ch. 6.

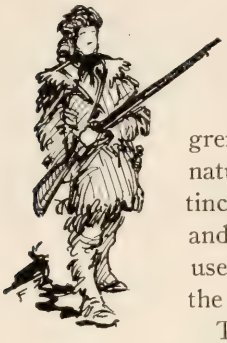
THE CONTINENTAL ARMY UNIFORM

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.
Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

THE uniform of the Continental Army was a costume of growth, governed largely by sectional taste and the difficulty of obtaining supplies. During the Revolution clothing was a primal necessity, style, color and trimmings were secondary. The war was half over before there was an appreciable result from the efforts to establish a definite Continental Army uniform, if indeed there could be said to have been a consistent effort on the part of any central authority to establish such an uniform. After one attempt in November, 1775, Congress did not undertake to concern itself with the uniform problem beyond the matter of obtaining the cloth and clothing. Washington was alive to the advantages of an established uniform, but hesitated to issue orders that would involve the scantily paid officers and the Continentals in extra and avoidable expense. The sparsely settled and loosely organized colonies were unequal to the strain of suddenly furnishing an army of several thousand men with a uniform costume in which color and specialties of decoration played an important part and dependence was, perforce, largely placed upon importations from Europe.

The blue and buff that instinctively comes to mind whenever we think of the Continental soldier is a curious survival of mixed impressions, helped out by the costume portraits and Revolutionary paintings of Trumbull, Peale and others of less fame. The blue is certainly right, for before the war was over that color had become the recognized ground of the Continental coat; but authority for the buff is lacking. Probably the firmest basis for this, as for everything else that is military in Revolutionary War history, rests in the natural thought of George Washington. Blue and buff was the uniform of the First Virginia regiment commanded by Colonel George Washington in the French and Indian War; blue and buff was the uniform he wore the day that Doctor Thatcher first saw him at Cambridge and described him for us in his well-known diary, and blue and buff was the uniform coat of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard which was formed March 12, 1776.

It is not possible to give positively the reason for the selection of blue. A number of ingenious explanations have been advanced, one of them going back through the Cromwellian Wars even to Biblical authority; but perhaps as good a guess as any is that we find blue predominating as a Colonial uniform color in King George's and the French and Indian War, because the King's regulars frowned upon, if they



did not actually forbid the provincials to adopt the sacred red coat of the British grenadier. What more natural, when, as a distinctive color was wanted and red could not be used, than to think of the counterpart, blue?

The necessity of a uniform for the fighting men has been obvious from the time of the first group conflicts. The practical reasons, first of distinguishing friends from enemies, is probably basic; though intimidating the enemy by ferocity of costume was a factor. Old Chinese and Japanese armor demonstrate this idea and Washington's order of July 24, 1776, shows its survival to that time. A moral support also is drawn from the association of large numbers of men all clad alike and a stiffening of personal esteem, which is manufactured courage, results from a costume, handsome and decorative in the eyes of the individual wearing it. A handsome uniform panders to personal vanity and gold lace and color unconsciously convince a man of his superiority over those not similarly clad. Indeed, this side of the matter has such value that it is questionable if men could be induced to enter the military service if the uniform were made as hideous and disgusting a garb as possible. That war might be eliminated by so simple an international compact as one enforcing the wearing of a disgusting or ridiculous uniform by every fighting man is, at least, worthy of a passing thought. Take away from the soldier all opportunity and cause for pride in his calling and there will be few soldiers in any civilized nationality. The uniform, the bright colors, the pomp of the parade, the bands, even the military funeral are all devices to counteract the natural distaste of the intelligent man for the brutality of the killer's trade; but as long as war is possible there must, perforce, be but one outcome to strive for with all who engage in it and that is victory. Every effort must be made to achieve this result so, granted war, the rest follows logically and inevitably.

Therefore, were efforts made to bring the Continental Army into an uniform garb, and though the Revolutionary War was several years old before the fruits of these efforts became perceptible, yet they were slow of the desired effect only because of the scarcity of materials and not because the advantages of uniformity were unthought of or disregarded.

The earliest mention of uniform insignia in the Washington papers is found in a little leather-covered account book of personal expenses for 1775 where an entry for July 10 stands: "By Ribbon to distinguish myself.....3/ 4." This ribbon was a broad one of light blue color which was worn diagonally across Washington's chest, between his coat and waistcoat.

The various States that sent their troops to Cambridge to aid in the siege of Boston sent them clad in all the variegated uniforms that had pleased the taste of the militia train bands. Few State regulations specifying a uniform for the State militia can be found, and, of the Thirteen Colonies, only New York and New Jersey appear to have hit upon the blue and buff combination for their troops. Quite a number of the independent organizations used blue as a ground color with scarlet, white or green facings; but gray, brown and red coats with varied facings, some buff, were not unusual.

Before Washington had been in command a week the lack of distinctive uniforms had interfered with the duties of

the general officers in an embarrassing and irritating manner. Under orders the sentries stopped all whom they did not know from passing the lines at the outposts and when, on such occasions, the officer of the guard was summoned it frequently happened that he, too, did not know the generals. How often this happened to the Commander-in-Chief himself we do not know, but on July 10, Washington purchased the light blue ribbon, and on July 14 issued a general order that the Commander-in-Chief would be distinguished by this " ribband wore across his breast, between his coat and waistcoat. The Majors and Brigadiers General by a pink ribband wore in like manner and the Aids de Camp by a green ribband." Later it seemed proper to distinguish the major generals from the brigadiers, so their ribbon was changed to purple.

July 13th the general orders had commented upon the inconvenience of the unfortunate situation of the Continental Army in not having uniforms, and had endeavored to bring about a clearer understanding and stricter discipline by suggesting that the field officers wear red or pink cockades in their hats, the captains yellow or buff and the subalterns green. The officers were ordered to furnish themselves accordingly. The noncommissioned officers were to be distinguished by an epaulet or stripe of red cloth on the right shoulder and the corporals by one of green. Though these orders fixed matters temporarily for the recognition of the officers, the uniform of the private soldier was still undetermined and the inconvenience of this was voiced in Colonel Loammi Baldwin's letter to Washington of August 16, 1775, in which he states that he " should be much obliged to your Honour if you could send me word who settles the uniforms for the several regiments that compose the American Army & whether they are numbered yet."

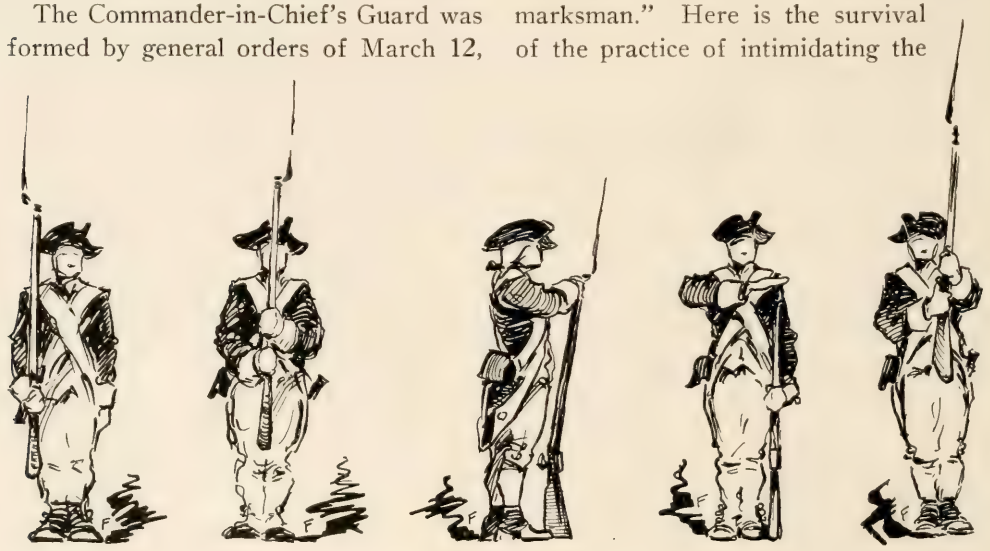
The question of uniform clothing was considered among other important matters by a committee of several delegates to the Continental Congress and the Governors of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, which conferred with Washington at Headquarters, the latter part of October, 1775. The committee recommended that the cloth from which the uniforms were to be made be dyed brown and that the regimental distinctions be made in the facings. It was further recommended that the soldiers pay for their own clothing by means of stoppages of one and two-third dollars a month out of their meagre pay of six and two-thirds dollars. Congress adopted both of these recommendations on October 23, so that the official uniform color first adopted for the Continental Army was brown. Apparently there was some delay in settling the regimental facing distinctions, for by the middle of November the Colonels of the newly established army were directed by general orders of the 23d to settle with the Quartermaster General as soon as possible the uniform of their respective regiments that the buttons might be properly numbered and no delay experienced for want of these necessary findings. The buttons were made of pewter, stamped with the number of the regiment and some few of them are still in existence; later they were cloth covered in the proper colors. Another difficulty experienced was the attempts of the soldiers to eke out their small pay by selling



their clothing, so a strict order was issued November 19, against anyone buying clothing from soldiers under pain of being made a military prisoner and so deprived of the processes of civil law. The last of the year an attempt was made to obtain uniformity of clothing by the general order of December 11, in which Washington "earnestly recommended to the officers to put themselves in a proper uniform. The Field Officers of each of the new Corps will set the example by clothing themselves in the Regimentals of their respective Corps. . . . . the General by no means recommends or desires officers to run into costly or expensive Regimentals; no matter how plain or coarse they are so they are but uniforms in their Coulour, Cut and Fashion. The officers belonging to those regiments whose uniforms are not yet fixed upon had better delay making their regimentals until they are."

There was no thought of the visibility of the uniform in Revolutionary times, for with the comparatively short range of the musket, rifle and artillery fire, the combatants needed to be so near each other that little concealment was possible.

The Commander-in-Chief's Guard was formed by general orders of March 12, 1776, and the uniform selected for them was the blue coat and buff facings of the old First Virginia Colonial regiment. The waistcoat was red, the breeches of buckskin and the hat of black felt, bound with white tape; the cross belts, stockings and gaiters were white. In the middle of the year 1776 the difficulty of obtaining clothing is well pictured by Washington's general order of July 24, which stated that the General, "being sensible of the difficulty and expense of providing cloaths of almost any kind for the troops, felt an unwillingness to recommend, much less to order, any kind of uniform, but as it is absolutely necessary that men should have Cloaths and appear decent and tight, he earnestly encourages the use of hunting shirts with long breeches made of the same cloth, gaiter fashion about the legs, to all those yet unprovided. No dress can be cheaper, nor more convenient, as the wearer may be cool in warm weather and warm in cool by putting on under-cloaths which will not change the outward dress, Winter or Summer—Besides which is a dress justly supposed to carry no small terror to the enemy, who think every such person a complete marksman." Here is the survival of the practice of intimidating the

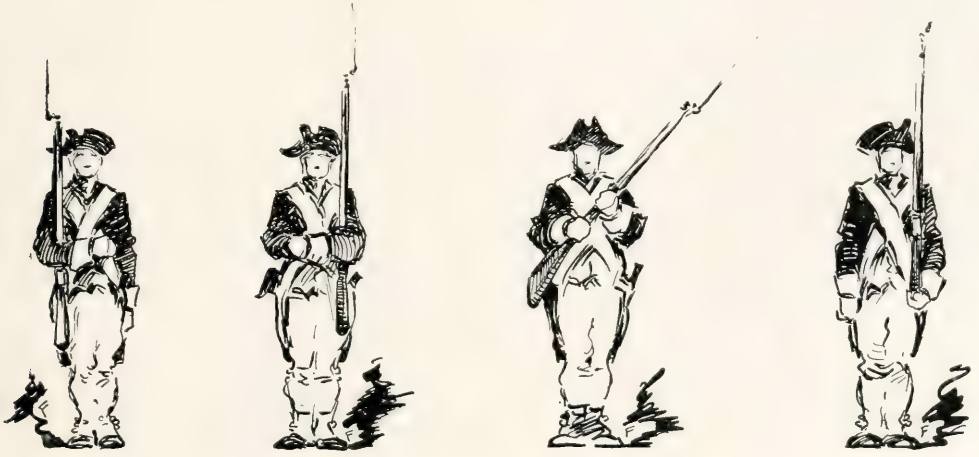


enemy by means of costume and the order marks the adoption of the long trouser idea in the United States Army. It was due to the deadly accuracy of the fire of Colonel Daniel Morgan's Virginia Rifle Regiment, that the white linen hunting shirt, with its fringed skirt, cape and trousers was an object the British trooper disliked to see before him. After witnessing the havoc wrought by the long-barrelled rifles of the Virginia hunters, General Burgoyne is reported to have said to Colonel Morgan at the surrender of Saratoga: "My dear Sir, you command the finest body of men in the world."

In October the Continental Congress passed a resolution designed to encourage enlistments by offering a clothing bounty to those men who would enlist for the entire period of the war. The extra allowance to non-commissioned officers and privates consisted of a yearly grant of two linen hunting shirts, two pair of overalls, one leather or woolen waistcoat, one pair of breeches, one hat or leather cap, two shirts, two pair of shoes and one pair of hose. The value of all this was $20.

A year later a regimental coat was added with additional breeches, stockings and a blanket which was supposed to bring the total value up to $56. Up to the year of 1777, the clothing supplies for the army was largely obtained through importation and privateer captures; but in March of that year James Mease was appointed Clothier General to the army by Washington, under authority of the resolve of Congress of December 27, 1776, and in the instructions given him to put the clothing supply on a sound basis, Washington suggested that he lay before Congress "an estimate of the clothing necessary for the next campaign with the colors of the clothes proper to put the troops into distinct uniforms, which is a thing that cannot possibly be done this year." The Continental regiments in many cases had already fixed upon a uniform for themselves and the most economical course was to continue the selected uniform when issuing clothing to these regiments, which Mease was directed to do. Another of Washington's practical suggestions was to rip the lining out of the heavy woolen coats and make it up into waistcoats and drawers for the men in winter, the coats so lightened being that much cooler in the summer months.

Among the many difficulties of the



uniform problem an unexpected and needless one obtruded itself in the rather foolish selection by Moylan's Continental Dragoons of a red uniform with blue facings. As soon as Washington heard of this he objected strongly, as the combination was the same as that worn by the Queen's Dragoons of the British Army and he feared some fatal mistakes would result. Moylan's officers, however, had already fitted themselves out and as Washington was unwilling to put them to the heavy expense of changing, the Clothier General delivered to the corps 240 captured coats of the 21st and 8th British Foot, which were red, faced with blue. As the best way out of an awkward situation, Washington then directed that Colonel Moylan put linen frocks over the dragoon uniform whenever there was the slightest apparent need of guarding against mistakes. Cavalry could easily carry the extra garment. Before long, however, even this precaution proved insufficient and a party of Moylan's dragoons came perilously close to being fired upon as they returned to camp, so Washington peremptorily ordered Moylan to dye his uniforms, any color, so long as it was not red.

Though Washington's preference was for the blue uniform, he did not object to the brown as he considered the brown and white and the brown and buff combinations "good standing colors." Uniforms of the 8th, 21st, 47th, 53d and 6th British Foot were captured in sufficient quantities at Saratoga to clothe several Continental battalions, but the private soldiers objected to the red uniforms, though the quality of the cloth was unusually good and the officers were eager for them. The coats of the 62d Foot had buff facings and the Clothier General did not think it worth while to change these as the difference between buff and white was not very noticeable in a battalion. Washington's instructions to Mease in May, 1777, furnish us with a picture of the clothing situation of the army in 1776 and 1777. He urged the Clothier General to lay his estimates for clothing for 1778 before the Secret Committee of Congress at once, "or next Spring all will be confusion again and the Army come into the field half clad in a thousand different colors as to uniform." A minor consideration seems to have been that if a man could be recognized by his corps uniform, he would be hindered from committing many faults for fear of detection.

There was some difficulty encountered in dyeing the British red coats from the high cost of the copperas needed and the labor and time involved. Unless the coats were ripped apart the dye did not penetrate the seams, which continued to show red lines and the coats, as a whole, shrunk a little in size. If they were ripped apart there were so many small pieces of cloth to handle that some of them were sure to be lost and the time involved in sewing the coats together again could not be spared. The difficulty was overcome in a measure by changing the cuffs, capes and lapels and it was Brigadier General George Weedon's opinion that these changes made the coats readily distinguishable from the British uniform. The wide cross-belts over the chest and the front facing did obscure the coat's color so that practically only the sleeves showed the ground of the uniform from the front, and the virtue of necessity forced the compromise.

During the dark days of Valley Forge, Washington again attempted to improve the uniform situation by devising

a new model of coat which, he wrote the Clothier General, could be made quicker and cheaper, and yet be warmer and more convenient for the men. He would send a model of the new coat, he said, as soon as one could be made up and gave it, as his opinion, that the whole army should be dressed in this fashion. There appears to be no record of what this new fashioned coat was and as the uniform for 1778 shows little, if any, variation in cut and trimming from those of 1776 and 1777, it was presumed that the usual obstacles of scarcity of material and want of time prevented the change.

After the decision of Congress on November 4, 1775, to dye the uniform cloth brown, there was no well-defined attempt to change from that color until Ocotber, 1778, when a supply of clothing arrived from France in which there were an almost equal number of blue and brown coats. A return of these uniforms shipped to Headquarters at Fredericksburg, N. Y., between the 12th and 27th of October, 1778, shows that 4674 brown coats with red facings and 3613 blue coats with red facings, 8439 white waistcoats and 8343 white breeches, together with several thousand pairs of hose and shoes and over 9000 blankets were in the shipment. Before they were received it was known in camp that both blue and brown coats were in the shipment, and to forestall disputes and to give all an equal chance, a lottery was held at Headquarters in which Robert Hanson Harrison drew for the North Carolina troops, Richard Kidder Meade for Virginia and Delaware, Tench Tilghman for Maryland, James McHenry for Pennsylvania and Alexander Hamilton for New Jersey. All of these gentlemen were Lieutenant Colonels and aids to the Commander-in-Chief. Captain Henry Philip Livingston, of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard, drew for New York, Major Caleb Gibbs, Commandant of the Guard, drew for Massachusetts and Colonel Alexander Scammell, Adjutant General of the Continental Army, drew for New Hampshire and Hazen's Canadian regiment. The colors thus drawn were blue for North Carolina, Maryland, New Jersey and New York, and brown for Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Hampshire and the Canadians. After this was settled it seemed that there might possibly be some of the blue coats left after North Carolina and the other fortunate troops were supplied so, to prevent ill feeling, a second lottery was held for those who had drawn brown coats on the first. This one was to settle the order of choice for the surplus blue coats until the supply was exhausted. In this drawing Massachusetts obtained first choice, Virginia and Delaware second, New Hampshire and Hazen's third and Pennsylvania last.

These lotteries show plainly that by 1778 the preference of the man in the ranks was for blue coats. The complete record of these two lotteries is still preserved in the Washington Papers and even the little squares of paper which were drawn are still in existence, marked and signed as drawn by the different officers.

By March, 1779, it was found necessary to put a stop to the practice which had grown up of regiments adopting such uniforms as their taste directed, for the resultant lack of regularity had proven so inconvenient and expensive that in the regulations that Congress adopted, March 23 for the Clothing Department, the Commander-in-Chief

was authorized and directed to fix and prescribe the uniform of the Army, as well with regard to color and facings as the cut or fashion of the clothes to be worn by the troops of the respective States; but, owing to the difficulties of material and tailoring the saving clause was inserted that the Commander-in-Chief's regulations were to be " as far as possible complied with by all purchasing agents, officers and soldiers according to the circumstances of supplies." Here plainly is the reason why the Continental Army as late as the fourth years of the war did not have a distinct official uniform. The scarcity of materials is still more plainly accented by Anthony Wayne's failure in September, 1779, to obtain a distinctive uniform for his cherished Light Infantry. Washington was in sympathy with his desire but deemed it inadvisable, for as the Light Infantry was a corps made up by detail from the Continental Line, the men ought to wear the uniform of the regiments from which they were taken. The Commander-in-Chief considered that " though this from diversity is not favorable to their appearance, the contrary would be a deviation from the common practice and would not fail to create uneasiness. Besides " he naively argued," whenever the men return to their regiments the diversity of uniform would be more disagreeable." Evidently the clothing supply would not warrant an additional uniform for a separate service. Nearly a year later a concession was made to the Light Infantry in the shape of permission to wear black and red feathers in their hats, to distinguish the corps from the rest of the army, and all other officers and soldiers were forbidden to wear these colored feathers.

It was in response to the regulations of March 23, that Washington issued his general order of October 2, 1779, establishing the uniform of the Continental Army and settled finally and for all time upon blue as the ground color; until supplanted by the khaki of the Spanish-American War, blue was the army color of the United States troops. The order of October 2 read:

> The following are the uniforms that have been determined for the troops of these States respectively as soon as the State of the Public Supplies will permit their being furnished accordingly and in the meantime it is recommended to the Officers to endeavor to accommodate their Uniforms to the Standard that when the men come to be Supplied there may be a proper uniformity—*Artillery and Artillery Artificers:* Blue, faced with Scarlet, Scarlet lining, Yellow buttons, Yellow bound hats, Coats edged with narrow lace or tape & button holes bound with same. *Light Dragoons:* The Whole Blue, faced with White, White buttons and Linings. *N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn.:* Blue, faced with white, Buttons and lining white. *N. Y., N. J.:* Blue, faced with Buff, White linings and buttons. *Pa., Del., Md., Va.:* Blue, faced with Red, Buttons and linings White. *N. C., S. C., Ga.:* Blue, faced with Blue, Button holes edged with narrow white lace or tape, Buttons and linings white.

It was evident that this explicit settlement of the uniform question was only partially successful for, nearly ten months later on July 19, 1780, at Preakness, N. J., the general orders again called attention to the need of uniformity and ordered the officers not to change either their own uniform or that of their men until a general rule was decided upon. At the same time a touch of jauntiness was given to the uniforms of the Major Generals by directing that the feathers in their hats be of black and white, with the black above and the white below. It was suggested that there be but one feather, with the upper part dyed black. Other officers below the rank of Major General were to have black and white cockades, a black ground with a white

relief which would be emblematic of the approaching union of the American and French Armies.

Since March 23, 1779, when it turned the matter of the uniform over to the Commander-in-Chief, Congress had paid no attention to it; but, on February 28, 1781, a resolution was passed reciting the wisdom of discouraging extravagance and inculcating economy. This wisdom, combined with a proper patriotism, decreed that after January 1, 1782, no officer in the service should wear on his clothes any gold or silver lace or vellum other than such as Congress or the Commander-in-Chief of the Army or Navy should direct for the uniform of the corps and badges to distinguish officers or, that on or after that date, no officer of any description in the Army or Navy of the United States or any other officer in their service should wear any uniform usually worn by the British Army or Navy.

When Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown a quantity of British clothing fell into the hands of the Continentals, as had been the case at Saratoga, and the Clothier General's letter to Washington, December 27, 1781, shows that even when there were coats to distribute, the matter was not entirely simple. John Moylan, then the Clothier General, was at Newburgh watching a chance to get the clothing across the frozen Hudson River from Fishkill landing. He wrote:

"The British coats have been for some time past all dyed and have received no damage in the colouring—enough still remains to complete the Connecticut Line, or the New York and New Jersey line *Jointly*, the former refuse taking them on account of the Colour, the only possible objection they have any grounds for. Were these coats delivered to either of the above I should have it in my power to clothe every line uniformly."

Just what was the result of this job of dyeing the red uniforms with copperas is unrecorded, but it may be assumed that as the Connecticut soldier failed to approve, it could not have been quite the success that the Clothier General claimed.

The uniform coat of the Continental and British Armies and also of the French expeditionary force was quite similar in cut and fashion. They were all snug fitting as to shoulders and waist, with skirts that reached to the knee. The collar of the Continental Army coat was sometimes straight standing with broad lapels which at times widened out into a short cape effect around the shoulders in imitation of the hunting shirt costume of the riflemen. A record of exact dimensions and definite rules for making the coat has survived in the report of a board of officers in January, 1781, who considered the style of coat to be adopted by the Massachusetts line. The color of the coat, waistcoat, buttons and linings as established in the general order of October 2, 1779, was adhered to, but the dimensions of the coat were exactly given. It was to be cut high in the neck, with the exact number of inches specified for lapel width and the holding button on the shoulder. The lapel was to begin at the waist and its wing to button one inch from the shoulder seam. This long lapel obviated the necessity of the front facing. The cuff was to be close, with four worked buttonholes; the pockets scalloped and with four buttonholes also. The exact number of buttons was specified. The bottom of the coat was cut square and the skirts turned back and fastened by a button or other device, to show the lining. The waistcoat was single breasted and long, with flap pockets. Our present-day vest is, of course, but a shrunken waistcoat. Knee breeches, with heavy woolen stockings, were first worn and the ankles

were gaitered in varying heights with the same material as the breeches. These breeches were of buckskin, cloth, linen and sometimes of canvas or sail-cloth. Later the overall, or long trousers, were adopted as being cheaper and more practical in every way. Gaiters were worn with these or they were split and buttoned at the bottom close around the ankle. The coats were made of broadcloth and wool; the waistcoats of wool, buckskin or any cloth obtainable and the overalls, hunting shirts and gaiters, of linen, canvas, sail-cloth or osnaburgs, this latter a coarse cloth made of flax and tow. In 1780 the cost of the private soldier's uniform was 24 shillings, with those of the non-commissioned officers, drummers and fifers a trifle more.

The hat of the Continental soldier was of felt or thick cloth, with a low crown and broad circular brim which was caught up and fastened to the crown at three equidistant points; the edges were sometimes bound with tape. The cockades, or rosettes, of the corps distinctions were fastened to one of these points and some little attention was necessary to keep the cockades of a company all on the same side of the head. A supply of hats in 1782 called forth a general order on May 14, for the regiments to cast lots for the first choice in sizes. The commanding officers were directed to be "extremely attentive to give the hats a military and uniform appearance by cutting, cocking or adding such other decorations as they think proper." This order also directed the Clothier General to furnish, if possible, worsted shoulder knots for the non-commissioned officers. The sergeants were to wear knots on both shoulders, the corporals one on the right shoulder only. If the knots could not be obtained, a piece of white cloth was to be substituted by way of distinction. The hat cocking was evidently a success for it was commended in the orders of August 12, and an uniform method of hair tying suggested.

The end of the year 1782 saw the last change in the Continental uniform when Benjamin Lincoln, then Secretary at War, wrote to Washington on December 2, and ordered that the coats in the future be faced with red and that they have white linings and buttons. Lincoln gave as the reason for this order that the change appeared to him to be wished for when he conversed with the officers at camp. In compliance with this Washington issued the general order of December 6, 1782, that as the Secretary at War has been pleased to direct "that the uniform of the American Cavalry and Infantry shall in the future be a blue ground with red facings and white linings and buttons, the General gives this early notice that provision may be made accordingly before the Army shall receive their clothing for the present year. The Corps of Artillery is to retain its present uniform and the Sappers and Miners will have the same." A scarcity of material, characterized as "inevitable circumstances" rendered it necessary to exempt the Light Infantry from this order and on March 3, 1783, all Light Infantry companies were granted the privilege of blue coats with white facings until further orders, so that what the corps of Barren Hill, Stony Point and Yorktown fame had so earnestly desired and richly deserved, came to it at last, through the very poverty that had denied it at first.

The scarcity of uniforms continued throughout the war and up to the very disbanding of the Army. On February

24, 1783, on account of the non-arrival of clothing the troops were ordered to turn their old coats of the preceding year, and were informed at the same time that scarlet cloth for cuffs, capes and half facings would be supplied them. A month and a half passed and this order had been but partially obeyed, so a small bribe was offered in the shape of an extra allowance of one ration per coat for every regimental coat that had been or should be turned.

It thus appears that the uniform, in which the Continental Army started upon its long struggle for victory, was brown, that after the war was half over this color changed to blue with white linings and facings predominating, and that the war ended with the Army in a blue uniform coat with red facings. But the uniform after all is now of small consequence and the blue and buff has impressed itself upon us as the color symbol of the Revolution, whether correctly so or not matters little so long as we have no doubts of the high principles for which our forefathers fought, and so long as we continue to gather inspiration from the splendid sacrifices made by the men of the Revolution who endured and struggled against heavy odds to advance the cause of human liberty.

BOOK REVIEW

SEEING THE WEST. By K. E. M. DUMBELL. New York: Doubleday, Page & Company. $1.75.

The second and enlarged edition of Miss Dumbell's delightful handbook, "Seeing the West," is just off the press of Doubleday, Page & Company. For the benefit of west-bound travellers, the handbook is arranged in five divisions: Part I, The Southern Rockies; Part II, The Northern Rockies; Part III, The Northwest; Part IV, California; Part V, The Southwest. It is also equipped with complete maps and diagrams, while an index is an instant help in locating desired information. It is a convenient size to carry in pocket or handbag, and thus easily consulted.

Miss Dumbell has travelled extensively both in Europe and the United States, and she writes graphically of the grandeur of our western scenery. Her suggestions for trips from various points are well planned, and many generally overlooked details are given to aid the tourist in his quest of the beautiful and unusual.

Selecting Denver, Colo., as her starting point, she describes trips through the Southern Rockies and so on through the magnificent panorama of our western and Pacific coast states. Interwoven in her descriptions Miss Dumbell supplies much accurate historical data which adds greatly to the value and interest of her entertaining handbook.

AMERICAN CREED CARDS ADVANCE IN PRICE

In view of the increased cost of printing it has been found necessary to advance the price of American's Creed cards to fifty cents per hundred. Send orders for cards together with remittance to Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.



Crawford

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Logan

CRAWFORD

Ardlock, or Crawford-land, in Ayrshire, Scotland, the castellated seat of the great house of Crawford, stands on the right side of River Clyde.

The Crawfords were Caledonians and derived their lineage from the old Earles of Richmond. Reginald, youngest son of Allan, Fourth Earl of Richmond, was the extreme ancestor of the Crawfords. He was surnamed "The Good" and was heritable Sheriff of Ayr, an office long held in the family. He inherited Ardlock.

Reginald de Crawford, The Good, was great-grandfather of Margaret, who married Malcolm Wallace and became the mother of Scotland's immortal hero, Sir William Wallace.

Thomas Crawford on April 2, 1578, captured from Sir James Fleming, Dumbarton Castle, at that time deemed impregnable, and the family crest was put on the wall, commemorative of this event.

Kilburnie Castle and Kirk were ancient possessions of the family. The Kirk especially attracts, because on the front gallery are emblazoned the armorial bearings of twelve families with whom the Crawfords were allied.

Ancestors of Colonel John Crawford, who came from Ayrshire to Pennsylvania lie buried in this Kirk yard.

Three sons of Colonel John Crawford moved to Waxhaws, now Lancaster Co., S. C., about 1760. Joseph settled first in Edgefield, S. C., then in Georgia.

Major Robert, born Pa. 1728, died Waxhams, South Carolina, Oct. 5, 1801 (an officer of the Revolution, who furnished a company at his own expense), married Jean, daughter of William and Sarah White.

LOGAN

Few surnames are more ancient than that of Logan. It early appears in Royal Charters in Scotland in 1278.

In 1329 a knight, Sir Robert Logan, was in the train of barons who bore the heart of The Bruce to the Holy Land. In the reign of Robert the Bruce the principal branch of the Logan family obtained by marriage the Barony of Restalrig, lying between Edinburg and the sea, on which South Leith is now built. To such prominence did this family attain, that Sir Robert Logan, of Restalrig, married the daughter of Robert II by Euphemia Ross, and he was afterwards constituted Admiral of Scotland.

The last Logan bearing the title of Baron of Restalrig was engaged in the Gourie conspiracy against timid James VI. After his death in 1606, his bones were exhumed, and a sentence of outlawry pronounced against him, whereby his lands of Fast Castle were lost to the family.

In the battle with the Moors in Spain, in which "Good" Sir James Douglas was slain, another Sir Walter Logan lost his life also.

There was an ancient Celtic clan of this name, while still another branch of the Logans lived in Ayrshire.

Many Logans came to America and settled in both the northern and southern colonies. One of Pennsylvania's Colonial Treasurers was James Logan, long prominent in civic affairs.

Another James and David Logan went to Virginia and served gallantly in the French and Indian Wars.

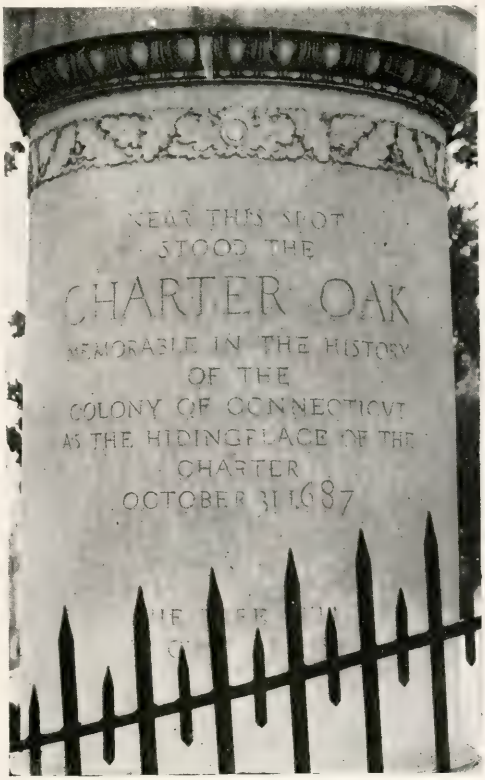
The Logans also settled in Kentucky, South Carolina and Tennessee, and their descendants attained distinction in many walks of life.

D.A.R. CHAPTERS NAMED FOR CELEBRATED TREES

By Viola Virginia M. Overman

THE National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in many instances have honored historic trees by naming chapters for them. The trees may have been standing, or may not, at the time the name was suggested. If not standing, the Daughters took this means of perpetuating their memory, and, at the same time attracting nation-wide attention to the most wonderful creation in the vegetable world—a tree.

On January 28, 1916, a number of patriotic women of Boston met to choose a name for their Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter, and without a dissenting vote "Liberty Tree" was agreed upon. In this selection they honored a tree which had not been standing for over seven-score years and one which had a most dramatic history. The Liberty Tree, which stood at the corner of Essex and Washington Streets, Boston, was planted by a schoolmaster and dedicated to the cause of liberty. For years it was a recognized landmark, and first bore the name of "Great Tree."



CHARTER OAK MONUMENT

The Sons of Liberty, those patriots to whom our country is so deeply indebted, was organized under its branches in 1765; the name then became "The Liberty Tree," and its friendly shade served as a cool canopy under which the fiery patriots gathered to discuss the vital questions of the day. More than once the tree



THE SALEM OAK
(Courtesy of Mrs. M. Augusta Pettit)

served as a gallows for the effigies of the odious Stamp Collectors.

A flag, hoisted to a pole which extended high above the branches, summoned the great political meetings of the times. "The flag is out," were the magic words which passed from lip to lip, and every patriot's heart beat responsive to its call.

In 1775, when Boston was besieged by the British, the beloved old elm was ruthlessly destroyed. It lives in memory, however, for a tablet, bearing an appropriate inscription, has been placed on the building erected on the site.

The famous "Charter Oak" of Connecticut has its name borne by a Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter at Faribault, Minnesota. The oak's history is too widely known for repetition here. The tree was destroyed in the terrific windstorm of August 21, 1856, but a monument, erected by the Connecticut Historical Society, marks the spot where it stood in Hartford.

The Daughters of Salem, New Jersey, honored an old landmark when they selected the name "Oak Tree Chapter." The residents of Salem believe it to be the largest oak east of the Alleghenies. Its height is 85 feet, girth, 20 feet 8 inches; spread of branches, 117 feet; age, almost 300 years old.

The tree graces the Friends' Cemetery, the oldest cemetery common to any religious society in America, it having been deeded to the Friends in 1688. The tree, fortunately, escaped destruction in the Revolution.

In Grafton, Mass., the Daughters chose for their name, Old Oak Chapter, and in so doing paid tribute to the great oak which is closely associated with Revolutionary events. The tree stood in front of the tavern and was the public meeting place of the patriots. The



OLD CONSTITUTIONAL ELM
(Courtesy of Mrs. M. L. Morris)

bronze tablet erected by the Daughters bears this inscription:

> " Under this tree, before the old tavern, Patriots of the Community gathered to pledge their service to the Cause of Independence."

The name " Witness Tree Chapter " was selected by the Daughters of Columbia, Pa., to honor an historic oak in the Donegal Presbyterian Churchyard. It was around this tree that the small but staunch band of Scotch-Irish worshippers gathered and vowed loyalty and allegiance to the United Colonies, to which they had fled for religious freedom. The Witness Oak is still standing, and every effort is made to protect it from the inroads of time and the elements.

At Corydon, Indiana, is the Hoosier Elm Chapter, named for the most widely known tree of that state. It stands on the bank of Big Indian Creek, not far from the old State House at Corydon. Corydon was the capital of Indiana Territory, and the State House, magnificent in its day, is still standing. In June, 1816, the Territory asked admission into the Union as a state, and the meetings to discuss the form of Constitution were held under the shade of the old elm, and thus it came to be called " Constitutional Elm."

The tree is well preserved, and a boulder, bearing its interesting history, has been erected at its base by the Hoosier Elm Chapter, which frequently holds its meetings under the shade of its wide-spreading branches.

Another Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter in Indiana honored a tree when selecting a name; it was organized at Greensburg and is called " Lone Tree Chapter."

The Lone Tree is a soft maple which measures 15 feet in height and 4 inches in diameter. The tree in itself may be

of little value, but throughout Indiana and the Middle West it ranks as a tree of much eminence, for it has a most exalted dwelling-place—the tower of the County Court House. A thriving tree 110 feet above the ground!

For forty years this eccentric tree has been a source of interest to travellers and townsmen alike, and many are the theories advanced as to the why and the wherefore of its location. The consensus of opinion is that a twig, so small that it escaped the eye of the mason, became imbedded in the limestone, and under favorable conditions of sun and rain, the twig grew and flourished. When it was first observed there were three other shoots near it, and in 1887 the largest was removed as it had commenced to spread the masonry; a few months later the other two died from the intense heat, leaving the Lone Tree monarch in its exalted kingdom.

San Francisco, California, is the home of the Sequoia Chapter, named for the far-famed Big Trees of that state. Scientists who have made a study of these mammoth trees declare they are relics of the Glacial Period. The sequoias were unknown until the gold boom of '49. It was then that Stephen L. Endilicher, a botanist from Hungary, found the giant trees and named them for the chieftain of the



THE SEQUOYAH
(Courtesy of Southern Pacific Company)

Cherokee tribe of Indians—the aged and honored Sequoyah.

Immense fortunes have been made in tree-thieving in the sequoia forests while the Federal Government slumbered; but Uncle Sam was finally prodded into action, committees were appointed, the situation investigated, and certain sections of the mountains staked off and protected as National Parks. A small army of mounted men patrol these Government reservations, alert for forest fires and the tell-tale blaze of the thieving lumber agents. In one park alone there is estimated to be 10,000 of these magnificent trees, in another 20,000.



WITNESS OAK
(Courtesy of Lilian S. Evans)

The Daughters of the American Revolution in the South have a number of chapters named for forests; one at Miami, Florida, is called "The Everglades Chapter," named for that wild majestic tract of land of which so much is being written at the present time. In a few years the map of Florida will have to be revised, and on the new one the name "Everglades" will not appear, for the state authorities seem determined to drain them and put the land under cultivation. The Florida legislature has appropriated a large sum of money to drain Cypress Swamp—the home of the Seminole Indians. The Federal Government will set aside a hundred thousand acres, adjoining Cypress Swamp, for these Indians, but it is said that only five per cent. of this gift, to take the place of their beloved Cypress Swamp, is tillable!

Thus, one of the momentous questions of the day is what to do with the proud and unconquerable Seminole tribe.

At Latta, South Carolina, the Daughters selected the name of Lone Oak for their chapter. This great red oak is a relic of the Revolution and associated with a name beloved by all Americans—General Francis Marion. It was beneath its leafy branches that the doughty general and his no less

doughty comrades—the Ragged Regiment—stopped many times for rest and shelter in the dark days of the American Revolution.

The Lone Oak Chapter has tried to purchase the oak and a few feet of land around it, but its owner, a colored man imbued with the awe and superstition of his race, refuses to set a price upon his historic tree.

The Daughters at Morgantown, North Carolina, have taken the name of Council Oak Chapter in honor of a lovely old tree famed for its Revolutionary association.

Fair Forest Chapter is located at Union, South Carolina. In its namesake forest, as early as 1751, a colony of pioneers made their home. They had come from Pennsylvania — a long and hazardous journey in those primitive days. "Fair Forest," exclaimed the pioneer in the foremost wagon, upon gazing on the majestic trees far in the distance, and thus it was named.

These South Carolina Daughters, many of whom are descendants of the pioneer colony, look upon the trees as living monuments and memorials of their illustrious ancestors who dared to venture onward and who lived and died for their principles.



THE LONE TREE

At Lynchburg, Va., the Daughters chose the name of Poplar Forest Chapter and thus honored their hero, Thomas Jefferson, and his beloved grove of poplar trees. The grove stood at the rear of Jefferson's estate, located twelve miles from Lynchburg. The present owner of Poplar Forest, in memory of Jefferson, will permit no changes to be made nor sell timber from the grove. Visitors are made welcome and allowed to ramble through its dark depths, and it is a mecca for all visiting Daughters of the American Revolution.

There are many chapters bearing the names of famous trees, tracts of land, and forests, among them the Green Woods, West Winsted, Conn.; Sycamore, Adams Co., Ohio; Wilderness Road, Wytheville, Va.

NOTE.—Mrs. W. J. Overman, of St. Petersburg, Florida, is preparing a book on Hero Trees and she will be glad to receive data about such trees from D. A. R. Chapters throughout the country. Mrs. Overman is a member of the Princess Harrihigua Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.—EDITOR.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

8935. FOSTER.—Abijah Foster, b Nov. 20, 1768, d Oct. 30, 1814, m Fanny Rogers, b Mar. 5, 1772, d Sept. 18, 1856. In the "History of Rutland Co., Vt.," under the town of Shrewsbury, is the following: "The 1st m was Abijah Foster & Fanny Rogers, June 1, 1790." In 1800 they moved from there to Tioga Co., N. Y., where both d. Foster & Rogers gen desired; also rec of any Rev service.—L. F. L.

8936. PERRY.—Edward Perry, an immigrant to St. Mary's Co., Md., had a sister who m ——— Cooksey. Edward had 4 sons, Hugh, Edward, Jr., Thomas & Nathan Washington, who was b 1755. Hugh & Edward, Jr., remained in Md. Thomas & Nathan W. went to Loudon Co., Va., thence to Newberry Dist., S. C. Wanted, names of wives of Edward & his son Nathan W. Would like to correspond with anyone tracing these lines. —L. B. P.

8937. HART.—Benjamin Hart, of N. C., m Nancy Morgan. Wanted, names of the wives of his sons Isaac, Benjamin & Samuel.—E. H. H.

8938. DUNHAM.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec of Samuel Dunham, who d in N. C., 1794. His son Hardy, b Sept. 8, 1786, m Sabra Lawson, dau of Davenport Lawson, of N. C. Wanted, Lawson gen.—C. T. J.

8939. ELWELL.—John Elwell, b 1717, d 1789, m Abigal Sawtelle, b 1722, d 1763. Their son Amariah, b June 6, 1753, Salem Co., N. J., was a soldier in Capt. Anderson's Co. of the 3d Bat., 2d Establishment, of Cont. Troops; also in 1st Bat. of Salem Co. militia. One son, John, b 1787, d 1856, m Anna DeNeen, b 1790, d 1857, Butler Co., Ohio. Wanted, name & dates of w of Amariah Elwell & place of birth.—G. E. S.

8940. HARRISON.—Elizabeth Harrison m William Elgin & lived in Chas. Co., Md. Their son, Samuel Elgin, was in Rev. Wanted, gen of Eliz. Harrison. Were the Va. & Md. Harrison families related?—E. H. H.

8941. ALLEN.—John Allen, of Nantucket, Mass., b 1756, d 1809, m Ama ——— about 1775. Wanted, gen & Rev service, if any. Also want to correspond with someone interested in gen of Nantucket Allen family.—S. A. R.

8942. MITCHELL.—James Mitchell, burgess & freeman of Edinburgh, Scotland, & member of Magdalen Chapel, was b in Edinburgh, Sept. 6, 1704; m there May 12, 1725, Janet Rule, dau of Alexander Rule, of Linlithgow. They came to Yorktown, Va., 1730–31, & remained till death. Their ch: Janet, Alexander, James, Christian, Wm., Margaret, Marie, John & Stephen, b 1747, m at Yorktown, April 8, 1773, Margaret Maitland, dau of Alexander. Wanted, Maitland gen & name of place from which Alexander or his forbears emigrated to America. Wanted also, name of his w.—A. M. L.

8943. SAMPSON.—Wanted, parentage of Azel Sampson, who, with w Elizabeth, came to

Redfield & Turin, Lewis Co., N. Y., abt 1810 with son Elisha.

(a) DUTCHER.—Wm. Wolcott, b 1745, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., m Catharina Dutcher & later lived in Canajoharie, Cooperstown & Springfield, N. Y., although they were m in Dover or Amenia, N. Y. Wanted, parentage of Catherina Dutcher.

(b) HONEYWELL. — Wanted, parentage & names of w & ch of David Honeywell, whose dau Asenath was b at Fredericksburg, Duchess Co., 1756.—C. E. M.

8944. JOHNSON.—Wanted, parentage of Elizabeth Johnson, of Mo., who m Wm. Tuck, of Annapolis, Md.

(a) CARRINGTON.—Wanted, parentage of Eli Carrington, of Mo., who m Aliceanna Kell, of Baltimore, Md. Did he have Rev service?

(b) WINGFIELD.—Did Chas. Wingfield, of Albemarle Co., Va., who m Rachel Jouier, have Rev record? Would be glad of any information of the Wingfields of Va.—E. H. A.

8945. HARMON. — Wanted, parentage of Kitty, Mary & Margaret Harmon, probably b in Pa. of Dutch descent. Margaret, b July 6, 1776, m abt 1810 a widower, John Crook, b Mar. 10, 1776, d Sept. 1, 1856; one of the first settlers of Bedford Co., Tenn. They had 10 ch. She d on her estate, Jack's Creek, Chester Co., Tenn., Oct. 19, 1859. Would like to correspond with No. 8839, N. L. H.—E. C. D.

8946. JOHNSON.—Edward Johnson m Rebecca Reed. Their son Eleazer b in Woburn, Mass., Feb. 27, 1719, was living in Berlin or Bolten, Mass., at time of Rev. Did he give Rev service of any kind?—E. W. D.

8947. COOKE.—Wm. Cook m Phebe Hall, dau of Elisha & g-dau of John Hall, who came to U. S. in 1630. "Hist. of Plymouth." They had a son Elisha, who was b in Taunton, Mass., abt 1715, d 1799. With his w & 2 ch went to N. J. & settled near Blairstown. Had 18 ch: Wm., b Oct. 7, 1742; Hulda, b Nov. 25, 1743; Consider, b Feb. 4, 1745, m Sarah Bell; Rebecca, b Nov. 18, 1746; Levi, b Apr. 29, 1748, m Mary Corwin; Tabitha, b May 21, 1750, m Thomas Hunt; Experience, b Aug. 8, 1751, m Wm. Landon; Rebecca, b Apr. 1, 1753, m ——— Howell; Abner, b Mar. 4, 1755, m Nancy Polhemus; Hannah, b Oct. 22, 1756, m Barney Hagaman; Phebe, b Mar. 3, 1758, m Wm. Bundy; Mariam, b May, 1759; Lydia, b Nov. 27, 1760, m ——— Vought; Simeon, b Jan. 4, 1762, m Anna Moore; Elisha, b Dec. 8, 1764, m Hannah Moore; Daniel, b Dec. 5, 1766, m Phebe Burgess. Ch of 2d w: James, b Sept. 7, 1772, m Mary Snover; Mary, b June 26, 1774, m Webley Edwards. Wanted, name of w of Elisha Cook, 1715–1799, & her gen. Wanted, names of ch & date of m of Elisha Cook, b 1764, & Hannah Moore. Did they have son Elisha, b Aug. 30, 1791, d Jan. 30, 1839, who m Elizabeth Albertson, b Nov. 11, 1797, d Mar. 1, 1853, & were buried in Union Cemetery in Hope, Warren Co., N. J.? Wanted, names of their ch.—E. E. S. F.

8948. SCHLEY - SHELLMAN. — John Thomas Schley, minister & teacher, came to America from Germany 1745 & built the first house in Frederickstown, Md. During the Rev, when he was abt 70 yrs old, he & his son George sat on a jury that convicted 7 Tories of treason. His son John Jacob was abt 22 at that time. Wanted, his Rev record. He m Anna Shellman, of Wash. City. Wanted, name of her father & his Rev record.—E. S. B.

8949. WRIGHT.—Wanted, parentage & place of birth of Bildad Wright, b 1768, m 1790 Chloe Shipman & lived at Hartland, Conn.—E. V. B.

8950. DAVIS.—Wanted, gen of Capt. Davis who was killed in the battle of Lexington, which battle was fought on his wife's father's farm. His monument is at Concord. Would like to correspond with some of his descendants.—C. E. A.

8951. DORSEY.—Wanted, parentage of Comfort Dorsey, b July 3, 1710, d July 12, 1787, m Joseph Cromwell, b Aug. 21, 1707, d Oct. 12, 1769. Ch: Nathan, b Mar. 17, 1731; Ruth, b May 20, 1738, m Ezekiel Towson; Joseph, b Sept. 2, 1741, d 1782, m Anne Orrick; Philemon, b Sept. 16, 1743, d Nov. 11, 1767; Chloe, b May 1, 1746, d Sept. 16, 1823, m Capt. John Cockey; Stephen, b Nov. 8, 1747, d Apr. 10, 1783, m Elizabeth Murry; Richard, b Nov. 30, 1749, d Dec. 25, 1802, m Rachel Cockey.

(a) COCKEY.—Capt. John & Chloe Cromwell Cockey had 3 sons, John, Wm. & Joseph C. Wanted, names of their wives; also from which one Dr. John Paul Cockey descended. —E. I. B.

8952. CARR.—Caleb Carr had son Thurston, b 1756, d 1812, m 1776 Audrey Spencer. Wanted, Rev record of Thurston or Caleb Carr.—O. C. H.

8953. HAYNES. — Wanted, gen of Wm. Haynes, of Bedford Co., Va.; also his Rev record.

(a) LONG.—Wanted, gen of John Long who m Mary, dau of Wm. Haynes. Their ch were Garrard, b 1773; Lucy, b 1775, m Wm. Whittington, of Ky.; James C., b 1776, m Nancy Berry; John, b 1778, m Polly Stevenson, of Ky.; Ruben, b 1780; Frances, b 1783; Wm. B., b 1786; Betsey, b 1787; Polly, b 1789, m John W. Brooking, 1809, Ky.; Sallie, b 1790, m Robert Clark, 1811; Willis, b 1792, m 1817, Harriet Thomas; Anderson, b 1795.

(b) HALL-STEVENSON — Wanted, gen of

Moses Hall, b 1756, & also of his w, Isabelle Stevenson, whom he m in 1784 in Lincoln Co., Ky.—K. B. S.

8954. STANLEY. — Wanted, parentage of Samuel Stanley, b in Md. 1786 & went to Pa. when a youth.—J. H. S.

8955. VINEYARD. — Wanted, gen of Nancy Vineyard who m Jacob Noggle, of Ohio or Pa.

(a) NOGGLE.—Wanted, date & place of birth & Rev service of Ezra Noggle, father of Jacob mentioned above.

(b) MURROW.—Wanted, gen of Joseph Murrow, of Ky., whose son, James Madison Murrow, m Rebecca Wallingford, of Va. or Ky.—M. M. H.

8956. SIMMONS.—Benjamin Simmons, b May 8, 17—, of Mass. or Vt., m Elizabeth Hildreth (?), b May 16, 1780, supposed to have been of Indian descent. Their ch: Mary, b Mar. 10, 1803; Gilbert, Elizabeth Farr, Eldridge, Luna, Gleason, Sarah Hubbard, Daniel Collins & David Porter, twins. Wanted, parentage of Benj. Simmons & gen of Elizabeth Hildreth (?). Was there Rev service on either side?—W. L. S.

8957. SEELYE-SEELEY.—Capt. Robert Seeley, b Eng., d 1668 in N. J. His son, Capt. Nathaniel, b Conn., 1646, d Great Swamp Fight, 1675, m 1st, Mary Turney; 2d, Eliz. Burr Olmstead. His son John, b (?), d (?), m 1st, Rebecca Sanford; 2d, Sarah Squire. His ch: Sarah, Nehemiah, Robert & Nathaniel. Was he also the father of Benjamin, who m Deborah Hitchcock, Apr., 1735, whose son Nehemiah, b Conn., 1743, d 1802, m Mary Hopkins & was Capt. of Charlotte Co. Militia, N. Y., in Rev?—H. L.

8959. MONTFORT.—Wanted, gen of Francis Losee Montfort, m Mar. 30, 1801, & his w, Maria Way, b July 7, 1804, whom he m Nov. 24, 1824. Wanted also, Rev service in these lines.—M. I. M.

8960. RANDALL.—Thomas Randall m Hannah Packard. Their son Thomas m Rachel Lincoln, & their son Samuel, b Taunton, Mass., Jan. 24, 1709, d in Easton, Mass., May 22, 1782, m Feb. 27, 1739, Martha Daily. Wanted, record of Rev service of Samuel Randall.—I. B.

8961. WEBB-BOWMAN.—Pointon or Pointer Webb, b 1790, m Mrs. Margaret Bowman Young, 1827. She had dau Mary Young, who m Baker Webb, her stepfather's nephew. They moved from Hagerstown, Md., to Mo. abt 1839. Information of both families desired.

(a) JAMISON.—Wanted, parentage of Wm. Jamison, b 1784, m Anndromica Scott. Lived in St. Louis abt 1800. Founded New London, Mo.

(b) SUTHERLAND. — Wanted, gen of Sally Sutherland, b 1760, m Asahel Root, who was b at Gilead, Conn. They lived at Kinderhook, Fort Ann, & Schodac, N. Y.—She d June, 1742, aged 82.

(c) WOOD.—Wanted, gen of Mary Wood who m Jesse Howe at Poundridge, Westchester Co., N. Y., 1782.—A. G. R.

8962. COOPER.—Wm. Cooper, of Westmoreland Co., Pa., m the widow Lutz. Her 1st husband was killed by the Indians. Wanted, Rev record of Wm. Cooper & any additional information, especially the name of 1st w of his son James.—N. E. F.

8963. WARD.—Wanted, parentage of Sebra Ward, b 1755, d Sept. 25, 1823, almost instantly from the sting of a wasp, m Lewis Day, Nov. 28, 1778, at West Springfield, Mass., & went to Granby, Conn., & 1800 moved to northeastern Ohio, known as the "Conn. Reserve," & founded a town & named it Deerfield, O. He d there Feb. 17, 1847, aged 73. Their ch: Horatio, m Hannah Hinman 1802; Alva m Sarah Beach 1800; Munn m Lucy Ely 1804; Seth m Matilda Martin 1821; Lewis m Frances Demming 1810; Sebra m Peter Mason 1810. Horatio, Alva, Seth & Lewis were soldiers in War of 1812. Lewis d in hospital at Malden, Canada.—J. H. F.

8964. KELLEY.—Wanted, information of the descendants of Richard Kelley who left Hanover Co., Va., before 1833.—E. B. K.

8965. SAVAGE-CASTILE. — Wanted, gen of Amos Savage who m a Miss Castile. Was there Rev service in either Savage or Castile line?—O. S. F.

8966. PAGE.—Wanted, parentage & place of birth of Lucinda Page b Jan. 22, 1804, who m Luke Phelps, Oct. 30, 1827, & resided in Mayville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he d Feb. 25, 1842. She m 2d, Elisha Morgan, June 1, 1864, & d Jan. 27, 1875, near Goodland, Ind. Did Lucinda Page have Rev ancestry?—J. A. P.

8967. BEARSE.—Wanted, gen of Lucy Bearse who m Wm. Eldredge, of Chatham, abt 1795. Also record of Rev service in this line.—A. S. W.

8968. PENN.—Wanted, parentage of Col. Gabriel Penn, of Amherst Co., Va., & of his bro, Col. Abraham Penn, of Henry Co., Va. Were they related to John, the Signer of the Declaration of Independence? Whose dau was Mary or Molly Penn who m Wm. Stewart, of Amherst Co., prior to 1800? What was the given name of the Penn who m Frances Richardson between 1740 & 1775?—J. P. M.

8969. MONK. — Wanted, parentage, with father's Rev record, of Mary Monk who m

Stoughton Willis, Nov. 2, 1767, at Bridgewater, Mass.

(a) ARMOUR.—Wanted, parentage & date of m of Margaret ——— who m James Armor or Armour, of Pa., a Rev soldier.

(b) MITCHELL-McCARTNEY.—Wanted, place & date of birth of Lieut. Col. David Mitchell who served in Rev & became general in War of 1812; also parentage of his w. His dau Mary m Robert McCartney. Wanted, date of marriage. James McCartney served in Rev from Pa. & d in Chillicothe, Ohio. Wanted, his parentage & name of his w.

(c) DINSMORE.—Wanted, names of w & ch of James Dinsmore who served in Rev from Pa.

8970. TUTTLE.—Wanted, parentage of Mary Ann Tuttle, b Sept. 3, 1790, New York City or State, d June 25, 1866, m Jonathan Warren Kellogg, son of Samuel, b Apr. 7, 1780, New Canaan, Conn., & d there 1853. Name of mother of Mary Ann Tuttle probably Rebecca Ballard.

(a) MARTIN.—Wanted, parentage & gen of Peter Martin, b N. J., Dec. 22, 1765, m in Va., Elizabeth Heberling, b in Md., Feb. 6, 1775, moved to Short Creek Township, Harrison Co., O., 1822, where he d 1847, & his w d Aug. 14, 1854.—A. G. J.

8971. STONE.—Wanted, gen of Elizabeth Stone who m Wm. Calvert, 1663, son of Leonard Calvert, 1st Gov. of Md.; also gen of Baker Brooke, who m Ann Calvert, dau of Leonard. Was Elizabeth Stone a sister of Thomas Stone, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence?—F. C. K.

8972. SQUIRES-PANGBORN.—Ezra Squires m Betsy Pangborn. First known residence Rochester, N. Y., moving later to Canada, where last 2 ch were b. Ch: Abner, m Lois Powers; Truman, m ———; Lois, m Jim Seward; Hannah, m ——— Frink; Betsy, m Harvey Penber; Ida, m James Johnson; Anson, twin bro of Ida, drowned over Niagara Falls, m Jerusha Carter; Ezra, m Emily Hurd. Wanted, parentage of Betsy Pangborn & record of Rev service.

(a) CARTER.—Amasa, son of Ezra & Betsy Pangborn Squires, b Canada, Jan. 4, 1804, d Lorain Co., O., Mar. 27, 1882, m at Amherst, 1830, Jerusha Carter, b Benson, Rutland Co., Vt., July 10, 1807, d Lorain Co., O., Apr. 17, 1871, dau of Gideon & Johanna Sims Carter. Jerusha Carter's bros & sister were John, Simeon, Gideon, Jerry & Suzanne. Three of the bros were Baptist ministers, but were later converted to Mormonism & went to Utah. Wanted, parentage of Johanna Sims & Rev service of Gideon Carter or of his father.

8973. ROOP-CARSON.—Morgan Roop, b Apr. 10, 1797, d June 12, 1874, m Mar. 5, 1818, Nancy Carson, b Nov. 16, 1801, d June 29, 1859. Ch: Mary, Maria, Abner, John, Wm., James, Caroline, Rufus, Isaac, Martha Emmeline & Henrietta. Married & ch b in Franklin Co., Ind. Nancy Carson had bros Abner & Isaac. Wanted, parentage of Morgan Roop, also of Nancy Carson, & any record of Rev service.

(a) GETTYS.—Gen. James Gettys (War of 1812) was son of Samuel Gettys & w Isabella ———, of Gettysburg, Pa. Did Samuel give Rev service? Had he other ch besides James?

(b) SOLOMON-WOODRUFF.—Three bros, Solomon, Benj. & John Line, settled in Butler Co., O., abt 1796, from either Pa. or N. J. Benj. was Capt. Penn. Line. Solomon had ch: Jacob, David, Jonathan, Elihu, John, Martha, Margaret & Nancy. David m a Miss Woodruff. Wanted, Woodruff, Line & Solomon gen & record of any Rev service.—N. P. S.

8974. HARMON.—Oliver Harmon, b Suffield, Conn., 1750, moved later to Rupert, Vt., & still later to Lake & Geauga Cos., O., where he d. Enlisted from Rupert, Vt., 1777. Wanted, Harmon gen connecting Oliver with original Harmon family of Suffield, Conn.—S. E. M.

8975. STILSON. — Wanted, parentage of Abner Stilson who lived in Butler Co., O., 1822; was a Mason & kept an inn. Came from N. Y. with nearly grown ch.

(a) HADNOT.—Emmaline, dau of John G. Hadnot & his w Sarah, b in Wilmington, N. C., 1826, m, 1842, Martin Kingsley Snell in Tex. Wanted, Hadnot & Snell gens.—M. P. F.

ANSWERS

8857. NEAL.—Adam Neal came from Scotland & settled first in Lancaster Co., where he served in the Rev army. See Pa. Archives, 5th Series, Vol. 7, p. 1067. He d in Cumberland Co., Pa. & left no will. He m Janette Andrew, & their dau Martha Ann, b 1766, m John Sheriff, b in Ireland, 1755. He emigrated to America in 1785, settled near Carlisle, Pa., where he was m. They left Carlisle & went first to Peters Creek & later to Saw Mill Run, where he was accidentally killed in 1810.—*Mrs. C. H. Jonas*, 1812 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

8837. (a) LOVE-YOUNG.—William Kerr was an early settler in Westmoreland Co., Pa. He acquired 500 acres, surveyed Feb. 2, 1787. One Wm. Kerr & Mary, his w, conveyed to James Findley 300 acres of land on the waters of Puckety Creek. See Deed Book "A," p. 153. Deed dated Oct. 15, 1778. Ch of Wm. Kerr were Robert, who was drowned; Wm., Jr., who m Margaret Young; Thomas,

Alexander, Jane, who m Mr. Hunter; Martha; David, who m Nancy Huey, a dau of Joseph & Jane Love Huey; and a dau who m ——— Carnahan. William Kerr was a Rev soldier & served in 2d Bat., Westmoreland Co. Militia, under Lieut. James Moore. See *American Monthly Magazine,* Vol. 20, p. 331, April, 1902. Margaret Young was the dau of Alexander Young, who d in 1798 (see Admr. Docket No. A, p. 132, Westmoreland Co.). He located in Westmoreland Co. prior to 1798 & purchased from his kinsman, Samuel Potter, a tract of land of 209½ acres, deed dated Jan. 24, 1798. Alexander Young left to survive him his widow, Anne & 9 ch: James; Martha, who m James McBride, Jr.; Margaret, who m Wm. Kerr, Jr.; Jean, who m Joseph McKee; Anna, who m David Black; Mary, m Thomas Kerr; Thomas, Samuel & Alexander. The widow, Anna Young & all the ch except Martha McBride & Anna Black moved to Fleming Co., Ky., prior to 1804, for in 1804 they executed a power of attorney to Joshua Simpson to sell the plantation.

David & Anna Young Black lived & died in Indiana Co., Pa., & some of their descendants are living near Saltsburg, Pa.

James & Martha Young McBride lived & died in Loyalhanna Township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., & are buried in the old McBride burial ground. It is thought, without positive verification yet, from examination of the records of Lancaster Co., Pa., that Alexander Young was a son of Alexander Young, of Paxton Township, Lancaster Co., 1751, son of James Young, who was a son of Capt. Thomas Young, who settled in Jamestown, Va.—*Mrs. Jeffery W. Taylor,* 132 West 2d St., Greensburg, Pa., Box 205.

8825. Tripp.—Everett Tripp, b 1754 in South Kingston, R. I., d 1834 in Barker, N. Y. His dau Abigail, b Nov. 5, 1782, d 1850, m, 1800, John Thurston, b June 22, 1775, d 1853, had 10 ch. Everitt Tripp served in the Rev. His pension application gives the following information: "Residence of soldier at date of enlistment, Dover, N. Y. Date of application for pension, Apr. 27, 1818. His claim was allowed. Residence at date of application, Lexington, Green Co., N. Y. Age at date of application, 64 yrs. Born in South Kingston, R. I. Remarks: On Sept. 12, 1820, soldier was living in Warrenburgh, Warren Co., N. Y. Stated his w was abt 63 yrs old & that his dau, a widow, and her infant ch lived with him." "New York in the Revolution" gives the following Tripps from the Albany Co. Militia, 13th Regiment, p. 124: Thomas, David, Caleb, Everitt, Job, Peleg & William Tripp. Could your Peleg Tripp, b 1723, have been the father of Everitt? There is a Tripp Family Association.—*Mrs. Jos. T. Roberts,* 196 Cottonwood Ave., Beaumont.

8877. (a) Walton.—Edward Walton, of Cumberland Co., Va., m Nancy Murry, possibly Mursey, & had Martha, who m Geo. Christian; Judith, b Feb. 19, 1770, m 1787 her 1st cousin, Capt. Tilman Walton, son of William Walton, of Goochland Co., Va., who was a bro of Edward. Their parents were William Walton & his w Susanna ———, & their g-father was Edward Walton, of New Kent, Va. A number of Waltons have m into the Sims family. John Walton, of Hanover Co., m Mary Sims.—*Mrs. W. Blakeslee,* 3918 Maine Ave., Baltimore, Md.

8869. (a) Clark.—On page 834 of the Huntington Genealogy, published 1915, is the following: Rebecca Huntington, b in February, 1698–9, in Norwich, Conn., m June 20, 1717, Joseph Clark, of Lebanon, Conn., He d Sept. 10, 1769, almost 78 yrs old. Their ch, born in Lebanon, Conn., were: Mary, b July 11, 1720; Abigail, b Nov. 26, 1721; Joseph, b Dec. 8, 1723, d 1748; Lydia, b Jan. 31, 1725, d Jan. 3, 1728; Rebecca, b Feb. 22, 1727; Lydia, b Feb. 13, 1729; Asahel, b Mar. 25, 1738.—*Mrs. W. C. Huntington,* 304 Washington W., Howell, Mich.

6385. Reed - Robinson. — Boyd Cummins' History of Washington Co., Pa., published by the George T. Bisel Co., 734 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa., gives a very good account of the Reeds, Smiths & Robinsons. Rev. Smith is buried in the old Presbyterian Church yard, Upper Buffalo, Washington Co., Pa.

8864. Hart.—Morgan Hart, eldest son of Benjamin Hart & Nancy Morgan, is believed to have been murdered by the Indians in Tennessee. John Hart, second son, m Patience Lane. Their ch were. Ann, who m John Standley & later Arthur Jordan; Kezia, m William Standley & later Wiley Sugg; Nathaniel, m Mary Pierce, & after his death she m Joseph Lane, subsequently Governor of Oregon; Thomas, m Sallie Bugg & later Mrs. Eliza Jane Hicks, formerly Miss Speed; John, m Miss Coghill; Mary, m Dr. Alexander Baily; Rebecca, m Thomas Worthington; Susan, m Nathaniel Floyd; Rhoda, m William Helm Floyd.—*Miss Nannie E. Floyd,* 517 Chandler Ave., Evansville, Ind.

Allen.—There have been frequent inquiries in the Genealogical Department regarding this name. I have the genealogies of Walter Allen, of Newbury, Mass., & of Samuel Allen, of Windsor, Connecticut, & may be able to assist those who know their ancestry back to the Revolutionary period.—*Miss Effie Allen,* Wilmington, Ohio.

6372. WATKINS.—This family from Wales landed in Pa.; emigrated to Campbell Co., Va., thence to N. C., thence to Oglethorpe Co., Ga. Moses Watkins' son Reese m Nellie Young. Among other ch there was a son, Moses Denman Watkins, b March 8, 1745. He attended school at Old Campbellton, Campbell Co., Ga. At the time of his death he was Mayor of Whitesburg, Carroll Co., Ga. He was a member of Falling Church, Campbell Co., Va., in 1790. He m Margaret ———. Their ch were: Moses, Aaron, Riece, Jane, Sarah & Martha. — *W. S. Morton,* Charlotte C. H., Va.

6436. TERRILL.—William Terrill, b 1633, d 1729, descended from the family of Tyrrell, of Thornton Hall, of Buckshire, England, & came to Va. 1657, & lived in King William, Gloucester & Hanover Cos. Graduated at Oxford. While at college left the Roman Catholic Church & joined the Episcopal, for which he was banished to America, where his father had large landed estates.

7703. BUTLER—Thankful Butler, dau of Samuel & Hannah Butler, who moved from Windsor to Cornwall, Conn., abt 1776, m a Mr. Fellows. See Gold's History of Cornwall. She had 1 son Ephraim. Records of this marriage & births of ch should be found in the Church or town records of Cornwall. The fact that so many Conn. men went to N. H. & Vt. to live, the coincidence of the name Ephraim, & the suggestion of the name Samuel, as that of the first son, are the only reasons I have to suggest the possibility of this "Mr. Fellows" being the same as your Joseph Fellows. If this should prove to be your line, I can give you a little more information concerning the Butler line.—*Miss G. Brewster,* 719 S. Broad St., Mankato, Minn.

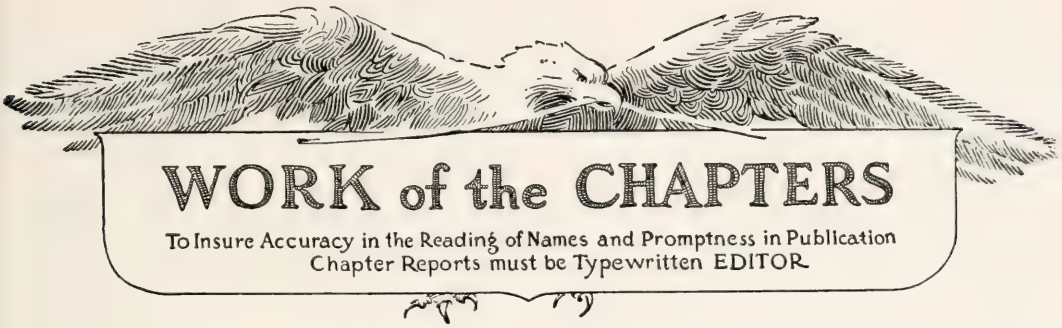
6534. BLACKMAN. — The "Babcock Genealogy," published Eaton & Mains, N. Y., 1903, in the part entitled "Isaiah Babcock, Sr., & his Descendants," pp. 77–79, gives Phebe Babcock 7th ch of Isaiah, Sr., who m, 1st, Cornelius Thayer, & 2d, Samuel Blackman, of Partridgefield, Mass. Inscription on tombstone in Senquoit Valley Cemetery gives "Samuel Blackman, b Nov. 23, A. D. 1736, died A. D. 1820, aged 84 yrs." Inscription for his w on same stone reads, "Phebe Blackman d Apr., A. D. 1839, aged 83 yrs 6 mos." We have 1 child of Phebe Babcock's 2d marriage, Martha, though Sally, b in 1799, is undoubtedly of this family, as this was the only Blackman family in Sanquoit at that time. Martha Blackman, b Feb. 26, 1793, in Partridgefield, Mass., m Abner Bacon, Jr., in Sanquoit, Jan. 31, 1806, & d May 18, 1853. The list of their ch is given on p. 78 & includes Sarah Jane, b Feb. 11, 1814, who may have been named for her Aunt Sally, if the record fits otherwise. Their dau, Martha M. Bacon, b Mar. 4, 1809, at Sanquoit, N. Y., m Ambrose Kelsey. I know nothing of Samuel Blackman's ancestry. If E. A. C. knows anything of this family or of "Sally's" ——— ancestry, will be grateful if she will give the information to me.—*A. K. H.*

6692. PHILLIPS. — The Ebenezer Phillips you inquire about is Ebenezer (4), Theophilus (3), Theophilus (2), Rev. George (1). B. Hopkinson, Mdx. Co., Mass., Oct. 16, 1739. I have nothing further, but an examination of my records leads me to think there has been a mix-up here. He had a 1st cousin Ebenezer (4), Samuel (3), Theophilus (2), Rev. George (1), of Weston, Littleton & Roxborough, etc., b Feb. 19, 1721–22, who is credited with 2 wives & 10 ch & a tombstone. This tombstone (in Roxborough) says he d May 10, 1811. The Ebenezer of which you quote War of Rev service is of Holliston in the Mass. Records of S. & S. in Rev. It may be that his cousin has taken credit for some of your Ebenezer's ch., w or tombstone.—*H. B. Phillips,* 701–704 St. Clair Building, San Francisco, Calif.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS, N.S.D.A.R.

Notification has been received by the Treasurer General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, from the Fatherless Children of France, Inc., that the work of this committee for the French Orphans comes to an end on December 31, 1920.

It is therefore requested that all funds for the French Orphans be in the hands of the Treasurer General not later than December 15, in order to be transmitted to the Committee by December 31, 1920.



John Crawford Chapter (Oxford, Mich.) is yet a young chapter, but it has an enthusiastic membership of 31, and with a number of additional members in prospect.

It is a lively, active Chapter, enjoying every undertaking of such an organization. We participated with other societies in the celebration of the Fourth of July, and also observe other patriotic occasions, such as Flag Day, etc. We were invited by our neighboring chapter at Pontiac to help celebrate their twentieth anniversary. Our State Regent was present.

Our Chapter has the best wishes of all who know it and realize what it stands for.

ELLA BUTTS,
Historian.

Koussinoc Chapter (Augusta, Me.). The Chapter's best work the past year ran in the line of Americanization; not only Americanization of the foreigners, but also of the American. At the hearing of naturalization cases at the session of the Supreme Court early in October, the Americanization Committee of Koussinoc Chapter was on duty at the office of the Clerk of the Courts, Charles W. Jones, whose wife, Mrs. Pauline S. Jones, is Regent of the Chapter. The members of the Chapter presented each newly made citizen with a copy of the American's Creed and a miniature flag. Chief Justice Leslie C. Cornish gave an instructive talk to the applicants for citizenship. This was the first time such a talk had ever been given by a Justice or Judge in the State, and the second time only that a D. A. R. Chapter had taken part in the exercises.

The Chapter in February gave a big party in City Hall, the proceeds of which went toward patriotic work. We contributed liberally to the Near East Relief. At the opening meeting of the Chapter, Bryce Little, a noted singer of Augusta, gave two solos, songs which he sang while in war service in Y. M. C. A. huts in Coblentz and outlying towns.

Koussinoc Chapter members had 11 sons serving in the World War.

(MRS. E. C.) LUCIE GOOKIN CARLL,
Historian.

Harrisburg Chapter (Harrisburg, Pa.) has lived under suspense during the past year because of the long and dangerous illness of its dear Regent, Miss Cora Lee Snyder, who is at last upon the highway to health. During that time we have held six regular meetings, closing the season with an anniversary reception in memory of our 25 years of active service. Unless subject to private invitation, our regular place of meeting is the Civic Club House, the pride of all Harrisburg clubwomen, a Queen Anne mansion with spacious lawn situated upon the bank of the Susquehanna River. Aside from routine business, our meetings are characterized by fine musical selections and outside speakers of exceptional merit. In this way the world's work is brought to our notice and enthusiasm aroused.

We contributed $105 to the Berry Schools of Mt. Berry, Ga., and $10 each to the Hindman Settlement and Pine Mountain Schools of that State. For over twenty years we have given prizes annually to the girls of the senior class of the Central High School for an essay upon a patriotic subject, same selected by a committee of Chapter members. During the past year we contributed $100 toward the City Memorial Fund for the purpose of erecting a bridge in memory of our fallen heroes of the World War, which shall bear bronze tablets inscribed with their names. Harrisburg Chapter thus pledged itself for four of these names.

We were well represented by capable, earnest women at the State Conference in Pittsburgh and the Continental Congress in Washington.

We have been unusually fortunate in being invited to meet foreigners of prominence

through the courtesy of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Darlington and wife, among them being Madam Clemenceau Jacque-Maire, daughter of the "Tiger of France," to whom the Chapter presented a silk American flag; Princess Cantacuzane of Russia, grandaughter of General U. S. Grant, to whom we presented a sheaf of spring blossoms; and Signorina Italia Garibaldi, daughter of Italy's man of the hour.

(Mrs.) Anna Hamilton Wood,
Historian.

Col. John Proctor Chapter (Altoona, Pa.). Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell Christy; Historian, Mrs. Mary F. Nicholson Nicholson.

Col. John Proctor commanded Westmoreland County, Pa., Provincials; his was the only name presented. Three members of the Chapter were in direct descent and three had ancestors under his command. Friday, June 13, 1919, 13 members, D. A. R., met to form a chapter in Altoona, or to consider feasibility of one. No disaster has followed the "unlucky" 13.

One year old June 14, 1920. Have 31 charter members and several applicants for admission. Contributed to Near East Fund, $60; Lora Haines Cook Scholarship, Tamassee School, $25; Philippine Fund, $5; Y. W. C. A., $5; distributing American's Creed, $5.

A number of garments were sent to Cresson Tubercular Sanitarium, and a rummage sale was held which netted $125. Investigated one war orphan. No aid needed. Six graves of Revolutionary dead were located and three were decorated on Memorial Day, the others located later. Most of the members subscribed to Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Our first anniversary was on June 14, 1920. A luncheon was given at Logan House and proved a pleasant occasion. Miss Mary Turner gave an interesting incident in the life of a Revolutionary ancestor, while Mrs. Washburn recited a charming poem. This is the first Chapter in Blair County, Pa.

The officers elected for the coming year were: Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell Christy; Vice Regent, Miss Mary Gemmill Davis; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Sara Craig Campbell Beck; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Vera Elizabeth Garver; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Jane Bain; Registrar, Miss Mary Clarkson; Historian and Librarian, Mrs. Mary F. Nicholson Nicholson.

(Mrs.) Mary F. Nicholson Nicholson,
Historian.

Quemahoning Chapter (Johnstown, Pa.) has accomplished another year of useful work and social pleasure under the regency of Mrs. Frank P. Barnhart. The Chapter programs for the past year proved both attractive and interesting, and were largely devoted to study of those counties chiefly affected by the war. Americanization was among the chief topics under discussion.

A most interesting lecture was given on Poland by the Rev. B. Dembinski. Flag Day was celebrated at the home of our Regent with an entertainment given by children of Chapter members.

Independence Day was observed by the revival of a beautiful old custom which was inaugurated on the first anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence by the Colonists, who placed a candle in the window to commemorate the great event. The local D. A. R. members illuminated their homes between the hours of 9 and 10.

Lafayette Day was celebrated by the presentation of a pageant of the history of Johnstown at the home of Mrs. Herman E. Baumer, chairman of the Committee of Patriotic Education. It was the first effort made in Johnstown to present its history in dramatic form. Each episode represented an historic event.

On September 10, 1919, the Forbes Road Chapter, of Somerset, entertained the Quemahoning Chapter at Edgewood Grove.

The Chapter continues to support Margaret Mir, the French orphan. A Christmas box and money were sent to her and Christmas cards were mailed to the fatherless children of France.

The Chapter renewed its scholarship of $50 to the South Mountain School, and contributed $50 toward the State Scholarship at the American International College at Springfield, Mass. In addition to these gifts, $25 has been given to the Y. W. C. A. to further the Americanization work. Fifteen Chapter members attended the Annual Conference at Pittsburgh, ten of whom were delegates and five alternates. The influenza epidemic made it impossible to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

A social service registry is being compiled by Quemahoning Chapter, Miss Nancy Dibert being chairman of the committee. The registry will contain the names of all organizations engaged in social and uplift work, their purpose, a *résumé* of their last year's work, and the name and address of the Secretary of each.

(Mrs. Allan A.) E. Lena Baker,

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter (Indianapolis, Indiana) at the annual meeting, May 6, 1920, reported a membership of 575. Activities for the seasan 1919–1920 followed the plan outlined by the National Society, Americanization and Patriotic Education being the keynote of our efforts. Our monthly meetings have been interesting and varied in character. In October a luncheon was given at the Country Club, upon which occasion Mrs. Kate Upson Clarke, who was the guest of honor, gave a very delightful talk on "Solomon and the Other special guests were Governor and Mrs. James P. Goodrich, Mayor and Mrs. Charles Jewett, the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, The Daughters of the Revolution, the Society of the Colonial Wars, The Colonial Dames, the Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, and the General Arthur St. Clair Chapters of the D. A. R.; the D. A. R. State Officers; the national and state officers of the American Legion and their wives, and the officers of the Fort Benjamin Harrison and the Speedway aviation camp.



"A DAY WITH WASHINGTON," PORTRAYED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON CHAPTER, D. A. R., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

THE SCENE SHOWS THE DRAWING ROOM AT THE MT. VERNON HOME OF WASHINGTON, WITH GEORGE WASHINGTON AND HIS BRIDE WELCOMING THEIR FRIENDS. AMONG THE CHARACTERS IMPERSONATED ARE LORD FAIRFAX, LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, AND THE LITTLE CUSTIS CHILDREN. PRESENTED, FEBRUARY 21, 1920

Modern Woman." Our programs have included addresses by Dr. Louis J. Matos on "The Rise and Development of the American Dyestuff Industry"; Judge Raymond Springer on "Americanism and the American Legion"; Professor Hudson on "Americanism"; and the Rev. George Savary on "Americanism." An "All-American Composition" musical program has been a feature of each meeting.

On New Year's Day an "old-fashioned open house" reception was given by the Chapter at the home of Mrs. Eugene Darrach, one of our members, Vice-President Marshall and Mrs. Marshall being the guests of honor.

The Colonial playlet, "A Day with Washington," was presented February 21st at Hollenbeck Hall, Y. W. C. A., in celebration of Washington's Birthday and the Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the founding of our Chapter. The play was elaborately staged with lovely old furniture and priceless antiques and many beautiful and historic costumes were exhibited. The one worn by Mrs. M. A. Potter, former Regent, was of special interest, as it was one that had been worn by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, for whom our Chapter is named, while she was in the White House.

As a result of the splendid work of our

Patriotic Education Committee five worthy children have been given high-school scholarships, while about two hundred children have been visited in their home and, through the personal touch and moral suasion, been prevented from becoming discouraged and leaving school. Two young women are availing themselves of our permanent loan fund for college students, and another student is finding it possible to continue her college course through the gift of a member of our Chapter. The Committee has also secured from the Indiana University at Bloomington, Indiana, a D. A. R. scholarship. A service chest which was placed in one of our downtown stores received 500 garments which were made over for the use of children to enable them to remain in school.

The Red Cross Reconstruction Committee completed their quota of after-war work this fall, which amounted to 78 garments, and have now united with the Americanization Committee in teaching sewing in the Foreigners Home in our foreign settlement.

Work on our War Service Records is progressing, but owing to the length of our Honor Roll it is somewhat slow.

The following sums have been donated to the Patriotic Education Committee for local work: $50. The American International College at Springfield, Mass.; $25, mountain school, Hindman, Ky.; $25, Mt. Berry, Ga.; $50, French War Orphan; $25, Roosevelt Memorial Fund; $100, Founder's scholarship in Tamassee Industrial School, South Carolina.

Our Regent, five delegates and five alternates attended the Continental Congress in Washington this year and brought back inspiring reports of the meetings.

JOSEPHINE ROBINSON,
Historian.

Canton Chapter (Canton, Ohio) is fortunate in having all its Past Regents living in Canton at the present time. They are Miss Elizabeth Clifford Neff, founder; Mrs. A. C. Brant, who served two years as State Regent and is now Honorary State Regent; Miss Mary P. Martin, Mrs. Harvey H. Miller and Mrs. Charles W. Keplinger. In November a chapter birthday party was held when the Past Regents had charge of the program.

Several members of the Chapter have been teaching classes of foreign women during the year. These classes were held in the evening in a schoolroom near the members of the classes, and also in their homes. One D. A. R. member invited her class to spend an evening in her home. The eager interest of the foreign women in being permitted to visit a truly American home was more than enough to repay the hostess for her trouble.

Members of the Chapter have attended court every Naturalization Day. As soon as the applicant was sworn in as a citizen the chairman of the Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag gave him a small silk flag, together with the flag code and flag law. The Judge then told them that the ancestors of these women helped to make this a free country and that they should honor the flag at all times. On one Naturalization Day the Y. M. C. A. entertained the soldier boys who had that day received their papers. Members of the D. A. R. were also invited and sat beside the newly made citizens. The after-dinner speeches were most interesting.

In April, a French girl came to America to marry a young Greek who lives in Canton. They had met while he was serving in the World War in France. The young man was present at the Y. M. C. A. dinner when the Daughters had told the boys to call upon them when they needed a friend and remembering this asked that some of them meet his bride when she arrived. A number of the Daughters responded; the young girl was taken to the Y. W. C. A. and dressed for the wedding. After the ceremony, which was performed by the aid of an interpreter, a wedding luncheon was served. A member of the D. A. R. is now teaching the young bride to speak English.

Canton Chapter has been given the honor of marking the first tree planted in Stark County in the plan to beautify the Lincoln Highway. This tree is planted at the entrance to a drive to the McKinley Monument grounds. A beautiful bronze marker has been secured from Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia.

Canton Chapter is coöperating with other women's organizations of the city and a women's club house for the women of Canton will soon be ready to be used.

Among our Canton Chapter members, 22 near relatives rendered service in the World War.

(MRS. J. S.) ADELE WILHELM,
Regent.

Charles Carroll Chapter (Delphi, Ind.) was organized January 28, 1911. It has grown and prospered until the charter membership of 16 has increased to 38. The program for each year has been interesting and the work accomplished most creditable. Nearly all requests for money have been met, and donations made to many local objects in which the Chapter has been interested. Another successful year has just closed with Mrs. Mindwell C. Wilson as Regent. Each request from her has met with a cheerful response and effective work has been done on various lines. Several coöperative luncheons have been enjoyed dur-

ing the year at the homes of out-of-town members—viz., Mrs. Guy Thomas, Mrs. James Ball and Mrs. P. M. Byrum. A public patriotic entertainment was given in February, which was well patronized, reflecting much credit upon the Chapter and netted $30 for Americanization work. The year closed with a Dolly Madison Breakfast at the home of Mrs. Newberry J. Howe on May 20th to honor the birthday of "Queen Dolly." This "dove party" was a unique entertainment from both a social and historical standpoint.

Upon arrival, each guest was given a sprig of blue myrtle to wear and a card upon which was the name of the character she was to represent. All were in colonial costume to impersonate the friends and relatives of Mrs. Madison. Among these were Martha Washington and Nelly Custis, the sisters of President and Mrs. Madison. There were Mrs. Abigail Adams and Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Van Ness and ladies of the diplomatic circle—viz., Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Tobias Lear, Mrs. Merry, Mrs. Sally McKean, Mrs. Joel Barlow, besides Betsey Pemberton, Dolly Winsted and the two Quaker women, Sarah Scult and Hannah Hull, who went from Philadelphia to Montpelier to see if their friend had changed. At the appointed hour all marched in line to the strains of the Dolly Madison two-step to salute Mrs. Myron Ives, who impersonated the charming Mrs. Madison. Near her was Miss Marie Frisbee in a white sunbonnet and garb of the Friends to represent Dolly as a schoolgirl.

After the D. A. R. salute to the flag was given, led by the Regent, places were found at the table to correspond with each character. As the grave of Dolly Madison at Montpelier is covered with myrtle (periwinkle) this was the honored flower of the occasion for table decorations and place cards. The menu for the three courses also gave characteristic dishes, such as Madison salad, Philadelphia ice-cream, Dolly Madison cake.

The program was introduced with a brief explanation of each character by the hostess. The long life of Dolly Madison was divided into four periods and a sketch of each was given between courses under the following subjects: The Quaker Maiden, The Two Marriages, Life at Montpelier, Return to Washington. A charming performance followed of Mozart's Minuet by Mrs. Guy Thomas, whose character was Miss Nelly Willis, who lived near Montpelier. With the passing of Dolly Madison's snuff-box to the company, the program closed, leaving each member well informed as to the life and chief events in which Dolly Madison had an important part, as the most popular woman of her time.



DOLLY MADISON BREAKFAST GIVEN BY CHARLES CARROLL CHAPTER

At the business session which was called later the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Mindwell C Wilson; Vice Regent, Miss Lou Bonnell; Sec-

retary, Mrs. Eva Dooley; Treasurer, Mrs. Myron Ives; Registrar, Mrs. John H. Cartwright; Historian, Miss Jennie Jordan.

An interesting report of the Continental Congress, which she attended, was given by the Regent. Since its organization, the Chapter has been represented every year at the State Conference and five times at the National Congress.

Miss Jennie Jordan,
Historian.

Sabra Turnbull Chapter (Rockville, Conn.). At present we have a membership of 77. The first meeting of the season was held in October at the home of Mrs. Charles Britton, of Talcottville. Mrs. Buel, the State Regent, was our guest, and she urged us to carry on the work of Americanization.

The November meeting was at the home of Miss Alice Maxwell, and we had the pleasure of hearing one of our Daughters relate her experiences in France as a Mayfair Relief Worker in the conflict that has passed.

At the December meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Arthur Bissell, the Daughters were fortunate in hearing Doctor McGowan, of the American International College of Springfield, Mass. His subject was, "Shall We Deport Our Aliens?" The January meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Frank Keeney. Mrs. Charles Allen gave a very interesting talk on life in the Philippines.

Mrs. Alice Prescott opened her home for the February meeting. Mrs. Brainard Kiblie, of Ellington, spoke on the "Geology of Connecticut." Delegates for the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress were chosen at this meeting.

The March meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Orlando Ransom. This was "Dollar Day" for Sabra Turnbull Chapter. At this time the Treasurer received the earned dollars to increase the funds of the Treasury. Original poems, written by three of the members, afforded much amusement.

The May meeting was held in the Girls' Club Rooms. The Rev. Percy E. Thomas gave a splendid talk on Armenia. The June meeting took place at the home of Mrs. Butler.

The following musicians have taken part in the yearly programs: Miss Minnie McLean, Mr. A. E. Waite, Mrs. Frederick Holt, Mrs. Percy Cooley, Mrs. Hergert Swalfigner, Miss Gladys Keeney, Miss Lelia Church, Miss Lois Hammond, Miss Sarah Hammond, Miss Margaret Brownley, Miss Edith Ransom and Mr. Fred Drechler.

The following names have been proposed for membership and accepted: Miss Mabel Thompson, Miss Minnie McLean, Miss Lois Hammond, Miss Sarah Hammond, and Mrs. Charles Allen.

We have contributed to Armenian Relief and are still working for our own hospital.

From hearing Mrs. Guernsey, General Pershing and others at the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress held in Washington, I feel that our greatest work is in carrying on Americanization in every possible way.

Edith F. Ransom,
Recording Secretary.

Captain William Hendricks Chapter (Marion, Ohio) has passed a successful year under Mrs. J. L. Hoover, Regent. The membership has grown from 13 organizing members in October, 1916, to 59 members in June, 1920.

The topics of study the past years have been "Studies of Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," and attractive year books were printed. Ten regular meetings were held, which were exceptionally well attended.

The Chapter was represented at the State Conference at Columbus by eight members, and at the Continental Congress by the Regent and Miss Fanny Harnit.

The activities of the Chapter have included a number of worthy objects. We have supported three French orphans, given $5 to the Hostess House, and $40 to the Camp Sherman Hospital Fund, $25 to Serbian Relief, $25 to Armenian Relief, $25 to Schauffler Training School, $25 to Memorial Continental Hall, and $50 to the nurse fund of the Child's Conservation League. Fifty copies of the Flag Code were purchased and distributed among the city and county schools, also 100 copies of "Our Charter of Liberty."

Constitution Day was observed by the Chapter, which also had appeals for the public observance of the day and the American's Creed published in the daily papers.

Fifteen graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located, which were not marked as such, and a committee is at work endeavoring to trace the Revolutionary service of these heroes, and to see that they are properly marked.

During the past year all dues have been paid in full, and the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine has been taken in every family represented in the Chapter. We also give a yearly subscription to the Public Library.

We were favored by a visit from our State Regent, Mrs. Eva Gould Harris, on February 21st, at which time the Chapter Regent, Mrs. J. L. Hoover, entertained the officers of the Chapter at dinner, complimentary to Mrs. Harris. Another charming social event of the year was a luncheon given in May, 1919, in

honor of the newly elected officers, by Mrs. James A. McMurray, who organized the Chapter, and for whose Revolutionary ancestor it was named.

Miss Abigail Harding, sister of Senator Warren G. Harding, is a Charter member of Captain William Hendricks Chapter, and has been our capable Historian for the past two years.

At the April meeting it was voted to adopt Flag Day for the annual installation of officers and as a guest day. This was accordingly carried into effect on June 14th, at which time almost 100 ladies, including the Chapter, were entertained at Etowah, the beautiful home of two of our members, Mrs. Sarah Reber King and Miss Ava King, which is situated almost opposite the home of Senator Harding. An excellent program was carried out, Miss Fanny Harnit giving an interesting and instructive address on "The Flag." With a few fitting words, Mrs. Hoover transferred the gavel to the new Regent, Mrs. J. P. Robinson. The presentation of the ex-Regent's pin was made to Mrs. Hoover by Mrs. James A. McMurray in a pleasing speech. At the conclusion of the program a delightful luncheon was served to the members and their guests.

Under the able leadership of our new Regent, Mrs. Robinson, we hope to sustain in the coming year the record of the one just passed, and to meet the new appeals with the same generous response.

ORA ELLIS LEEKA,
Secretary.

Kinnikinnik Chapter (Colorado Springs, Colo.) has had a pleasant and successful year under the leadership of Mrs. Don A. Vanderhoof, Regent. Before the opening of our regular meetings, Constitution Day was observed on September 17th under the auspices of both the Kinnikinnik and Zebulon Pike Chapters of the D. A. R. A splendid address was delivered by one of our prominent attorneys.

The first meeting of the year was a guest day. All who were present enjoyed an interesting lecture on "A Trip from Long's Peak to Pike's Peak," illustrated with beautiful stereopticon views. On Armistice Day a patriotic address emphasizing Americanization was given by Dr. C. A. Fulton, pastor of the Baptist Church. A report of our own Americanization Committee was read at this meeting.



FLOAT OF THE KINNIKINNIK CHAPTER IN THE AMERICAN DAY PARADE

Other interesting meetings were held during the year, and lectures and papers given on such subjects as "New England (1620–1920)," "Southern Mountain Schools," "Washington, D. C., in War Time." A lecture was given by Dr. Charles Evans, in which he told of his experiences when he served with the British Army in Egypt and Palestine. A five-minute lesson on American history was given at each meeting.

A gift of $50 was presented to the American International College at Springfield, Mass. Another gift of $50 was sent to a school for mountain whites in Saluda, N. C.;

$10 was given for milk for pupils in one of our public schools.

Our Americanization Committee, which is compiling the names of army workers, has its task almost completed.

On American Day, May 1st, the float representing our Chapter was one of the most beautiful and unique in the parade. It was trimmed with kinnikinnik from the mountains and featured the symbols of our D. A. R. Abigail Adams was represented at the spinning wheel.

The year 1919–1920 closes with a membership of 94.

(Mrs.) Margaret J. Anderson,
Historian.

Janet Montgomery Chapter (Montgomery County, Md.) bears the name of the wife of General Montgomery, of Colonial fame, and is particularly appropriate as Montgomery County was named in his honor. The Chapter has 81 members and four honorary members, one of whom is a real daughter. To summarize the work of the Chapter during the year, all members belong to the Red Cross, some are knitting for hospital, a bound illustrated copy of the American's Creed and its meaning was presented to the Superintendent of the Public Schools in the County with the request that it be used daily in the schools as a part of the exercises. A book was also given by the Chapter to the Library at Memorial Continental Hall. Five dollars was contributed to the Thom scholarship, $3.50 to St. Mary scholarship, $5 to the Near East, $5 to the Children of the Republic, $10 towards supplying china to the Banquet Hall in Memorial Continental Hall. One of our members is chairman of the Woman's Council of Defense, another is looking up old deeds, surveys and genealogical data and practically devotes all of her time to it.

The annual election was held May 13, 1919. Flag Day was celebrated with appropriate exercises at the home of the Regent, nine Chapter meetings were held. The Chapter went over the top for Tilloloy, and has paid to the National Treasurer its full quota for the $100,000 Liberty Loan owned by the National Society.

Three French orphans were adopted through the Chapter by members, and interesting letters are received from them, which, read to the Chapter, are much appreciated by the hearers. Our meetings are held at the homes of members. The Chapter has been so occupied with war work that other activities have had to be dropped for the present.

Margaret C. Loughborough.
Regent.

Te-car-na-wun-na Chapter (LeRoy, N. Y.) has a membership of 53, having had 10 additions during the year, and one member transferred to another chapter.

Regular monthly meetings have been held with varying programs, largely on subjects of Americanization problems, with unusually fine speakers.

Constitution Day, September 17th, and Flag Day, June 14th, were especially observed. The first was celebrated by a public meeting with a band and patriotic addresses.

The Chapter has supported a French war orphan for the second year, and has contributed money for local work of the district nurse with an Italian Girls' Sewing Club. Ten dollars was spent in buying a Health Bond.

With 40 names on the application list, it is hoped this year will bring many new members.

Ethelyn H. McPherson,
Secretary.

Deborah Franklin Chapter (Franklin, Iowa) has finished a most successful year under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Townsend. We have held nine regular meetings, and began the year with 32 members, and have added to that number 10 new members by invitation and two by transfer.

On June 8, 1919, Miss Beth Pribble was initiated; on September 8, 1919, Mrs. P. D. Carrouthers, Mrs. Kate D. Alexander, and Mrs. Bird Downs Musson; and on January 12, 1920, Mrs. Mary Nichols Boyd, Mrs. Mary Meredith Smith, Mrs. Jessie Parrot Marshall, Mrs. Winnefred Doolittle Heers, and Mrs. Adelaide Miller were received into membership On March 8, 1920, Mrs. M. T. Whitney, Mrs. Mary De Ford and Mrs. Clara Butler were added by transfer. Mrs Spellman was transferred to the Humbolt Chapter.

Our gifts have been sufficiently large and many to place us on the Honor Roll.

Americanization has been the chief work of the D. A. R. as a whole for a year. To this fund we gave 50 cents per capita. In Braxton, Miss., there is a school conducted for colored children called the Piney Woods School, and we gave 25 cents per capita and a box of clothing to aid them. There was such destitution in Serbia among the children that the Chapter purchased $12 68 worth of material, and Miss Eichorn, Miss Henderson and Mrs. Meredith made the garments necessary to outfit one Serbian orphan. Miss Henderson, who is a member of the State Committee on Historic Spots, interested us in the project so we contributed $2 50 to this fund and Miss Henderson gave $5 in the name of the Chapter, also, to mark these places of interest in our State.

We contributed $2 toward a fund to educate a Filipino girl so that she could later teach among her own people, and $2 to the Dorothy Sharp School, an institution in the Kentucky mountains where girls may receive some education. Our final gift was $25 to the International College.

Mrs. Cornelia P. Shranger was our delegate to the State Conference at Clinton, and her report was so comprehensive and interesting that we feel quite in touch with D. A. R. activities throughout the State.

We have had two social events; the first a social party at Mrs. Townsend's; the second, a dinner at the home of Mrs. Lulu Grubb. Mrs. Mann, the State Regent, was our guest, and we enjoyed having her with us and listened to her informal talk with great interest.

Our annual election took place May 10, 1920. We hope that Deborah Franklin Chapter may always remain on the Honor Roll, and bespeak service for our country, all countries, and for humanity.

AUGUSTA WALLIS ALLENDER,
Secretary.

Tierra Alta Chapter (Los Angeles, Calif.) closed its current year with a membership of 61, a net gain of four for the year, not including three whose papers are not yet completed.

Eight regular meetings have been held, each with an interest peculiarly its own, but all have been rich in educational and inspirational helpfulness as well as in historical significance, calling our attention to the need for a new and finer patriotism because of the crisis through which we have just passed.

Among the educational features worthy of special mention have been the quizzes on the Constitution of the United States and the splendid talks by Mrs. A. E. Reesor on Parliamentary laws and usages. The historical numbers of our programs have been of great interest.

While engrossed in these matters, the Chapter has not forgotten the need of vision and has therefore gladly given time to the consideration of the following subjects: "An Address on Patriotism," by Miss Lloyd Galpin; "A Talk on Thrift," by Mrs. S. T. Exeley; "A Paper on Equal Suffrage," by Mrs. W. W. Stillson, and "A Discussion on International Relations," by Mrs. Walker.

Nor has the social side of our life been neglected. In December the children's meeting proved to be a delightful occasion for all, while the Colonial Party at the home of Mrs. Phillips in February was greatly enjoyed by the members present and their guests, and in March a pleasant social afternoon was spent with Mrs. Owens.

While relieved from the need to contribute to the war work which played such a prominent part during former years, the Chapter has continued its philanthropic work in connection with the following institutions: Berry School, Albion School, Maternity Cottage, and Dr. Elizabeth Fallonsbee Memorial, and contributions have also been made to the fund for chair in Memorial Continental Hall, Liberty Loan, Tilloloy and the Guernsey Scholarship.

While the past year has not been characterized by great achievements, yet steady progress has been made and with the reëlection of our Regent, Mrs. Wagner, and an efficient corps of officers, there is promise of a most auspicious opening for the new year.

(MRS. T. G.) MARY VAIL BURT,
Historian.

Mercy Warren Chapter (Springfield, Mass.) was organized in 1892 by a small band of women numbering 23. In choosing a name for the Chapter they were singularly wise—Mercy Otis Warren being a woman far in advance of her times. She was a sister of James Otis, the patriot and orator, and was born at Barnstable, Mass., in 1728. She married James Warren, of Plymouth. The times in which she lived were the stirring times of the Revolution, and she was actively in touch with all that transpired, in intimate correspondence with the Adamses and Jeffersons and others of distinction. She was a writer of note, but is best known for her *History of the Revolution,* much used in historical research work.

The first Regent was Mrs. Marshall Calkins, of Springfield. There have been 15 Regents, bringing the record to the present Regent, Mrs. Merle D. Graves. The second Regent, Mrs. Timothy M. Brown, resigned to become State Regent. The ranks of the Chapter have furnished another State Regent, Mrs. James C. Dunning, also of Springfield. Mercy Warren Chapter has but just rounded out its 25 years of existence and now numbers 444 members. During the Regency of Mrs. A. O. Squier, a society was founded among the children of members of Mercy Warren Chapter called the Pynchon Society of the Children of the American Revolution, thus perpetuating the name of William Pynchon, one of the founders of Springfield. The society started with a membership of 60 and has had a steady growth and increasing activity. Two societies of the C. A. R. have been started in distant cities by members of Mercy Warren Chapter, who have removed to new homes and have given to these societies the name of their own Mother Chapter—Mercy Warren; one in Miami, Fla., and the other in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Under the War Regent, Mrs. Frank H. Metcalf, of Holyoke, the Chapter worked untiringly with the Red Cross. The beautiful service flag, a gift of one of its members, bore 57 stars. A member of Mercy Warren Chapter, Mrs. Philip C. Steiger, Holyoke, Mass., was officially appointed by the Government to decorate the graves of our soldiers in France. Twelve French war orphans were cared for for two years and 18,000 articles made during the period of the war. We had a representative on the local committee of Council for National Defense and are represented on the City Committee for Thrift. Our Americanization Committee has been active in placing 3400 American Creeds in the schools of Hampden County, and has petitioned for a sitting of the Naturalization Court in Holyoke, Mass.

Mercy Warren Chapter bought liberally of Liberty Loan Bonds and has given her share toward the restoration of Tilloloy. The proceeds of a brilliant patriotic ball, undertaken by the Committee for Patriotic Education, enabled them to give $200 for the support of French orphans. The International College has been given $100 for scholarships, one to bear the name of our only living Real Daughter, Mrs. Sarah Judd, of Holyoke. The Martha Berry School, the Hampden County Improvement League, the Hillside School, the Hindman School, the local Post of the G. A. R., Community Chest, Red Cross, Parent-Teachers' Association and Roosevelt Memorial, all have had a share of the interest and gifts from the Chapter's treasury.

We have a convincing example of practiced Americanization in the work of Mrs. Austin Smith and her "Mothers' Class." The class now numbers 50, with an average attendance of 32.

The Chapter has no permanent home, but maintains attractive rooms in the Woman's Club House. There is a fund for a Chapter house, which is growing steadily, and it is hoped and expected that some day these plans and expectations may materialize, and they may have a suitable setting for the many beautiful gifts of furniture, china, pictures, books and silver which are from time to time added to by the loving interest of members and friends. In the recent reports at the State Conference from the various chapters, it was found that Mercy Warren Chapter was the only chapter having a fund to be used for the purchase of Revolutionary relics.

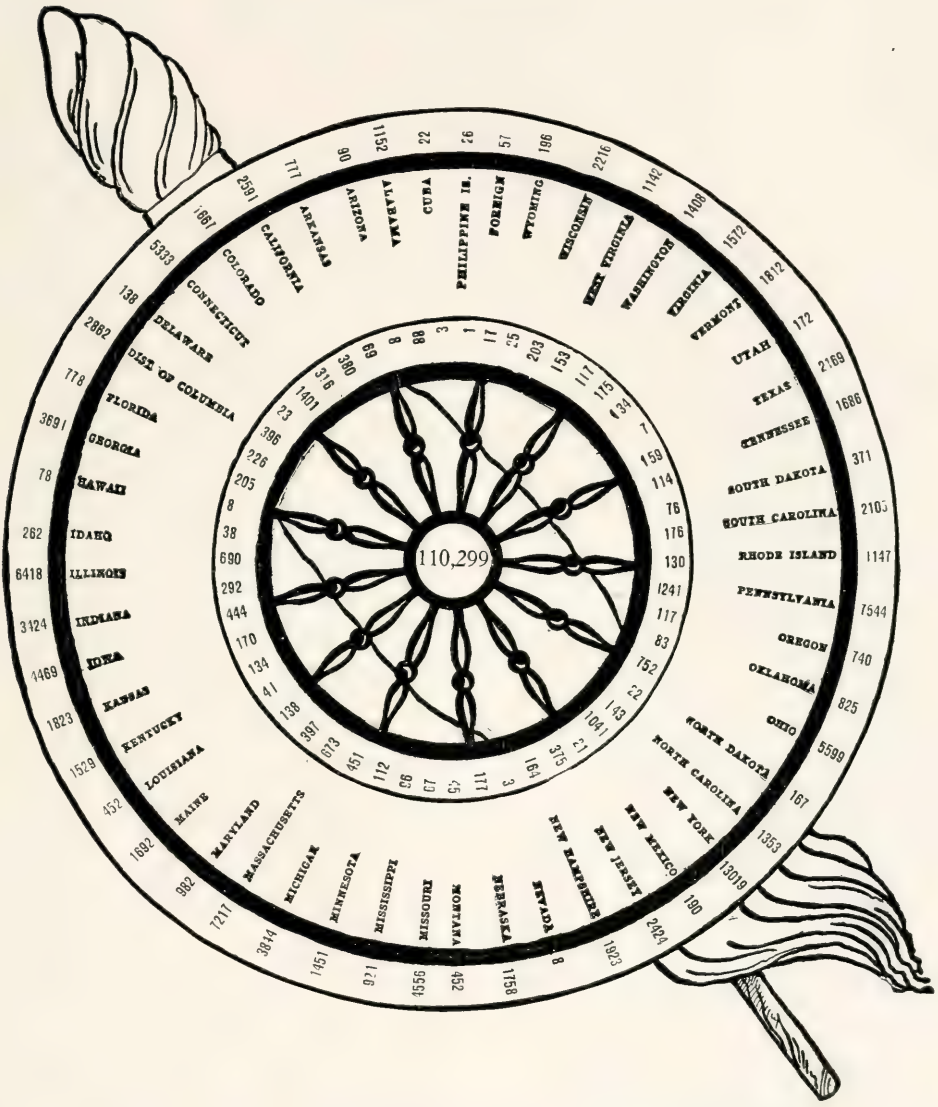
The marking of historic spots is one of the many ways in which Mercy Warren, as a part of the great National Organization, seeks to make history a living thing in their midst. A statue of General William Shepard, the work of the sculptor Augustus Lukeman, was unveiled on the Green. General Shepard was a native of Westfield; he served in the Revolutionary Army and was a personal friend of General Washington. Mercy Warren Chapter was represented at the unveiling by her Regent, Mrs. Merle D. Graves; her ex-Regent, Mrs. A. O. Squier; together with her Vice Regent, Mrs. Gertrude L. Moore, and her Historian, Mrs. Lillian C. Avery. A great-great-granddaughter, little Miss Elizabeth Shepard, of Short Hills, N. J., unveiled the statue. Mr. John C. Robinson, the son of one of Mercy Warren Chapter's earliest members, spoke, and Governor Coolidge gave the address of the day. Two members of Mercy Warren Chapter are descendants—Miss Addie Shepard, a great-granddaughter, and Mrs. Archie Robinson, a great-great-granddaughter.

At the State Meeting in Stockbridge, from the 21st to the 23d of October, the occasion was made memorable by the presence of the President General and other members of the National Board. Mercy Warren was represented by her Regent, Vice Regent and members of her Board. To a most interesting program the Chapter contributed a share in the music of the day. Her Vice Regent, Mrs. Russell Magna, sang with telling effect the "Star-Spangled Banner." The Regent, Mrs. Merle D. Graves, gave a luncheon to the President General, Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, members of the National Board, the State Regent, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, and her guests at the Pittsfield Country Club.

In the 25 years of her history Mercy Warren Chapter has had 17 Real Daughters as members, one of whom is now living, and to whom reference has been made, Mrs. Sarah Judd, of Holyoke. In a recent number of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE a sketch of her appeared, written by the Vice Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Russell Magna, and with the article appeared her picture.

LILLIAN CAMPBELL AVERY,
Historian.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



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COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS OF THE WORLD WAR*

By Theodore T. Belote
Curator of History, United States National Museum

THE commemorative medal is, strictly speaking, a product of modern times. It was apparently unknown to the ancients in its present form, though both the Greeks and the Romans struck coins and medallions of a commemorative character. During the Middle Ages the medallic art in common with other esthetic pursuits languished both as regards coins and medals. The opening of the modern age and the development of the various European nations in separate states brought the beginnings of a corresponding expansion in national coinages and other numismatic souvenirs. For a long period, however, the distinction between the commemorative medal and the coin remained somewhat obscure and this tendency persisted, particularly in the central European countries, even within the Nineteenth Century. It seemed difficult to establish the commemorative medal upon a strictly independent basis without regard to its more popular contemporary, the coin. Gradually, however, the process was accomplished and the commemorative medal received its proper rank and station as a separate numismatic unit. The great religious and political changes of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries inspired a large number of commemorative medals and many of the most notable events of that period were thus recorded. The production of commemorative medals proper has since that time experienced a steady expansion and this has reached a maximum during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Thus the medals described in the present article are not isolated examples of such souvenirs but merely the most recent issues of an immense series of such objects, illustrating the history of Europe from the Fifteenth Century to the present day. As a work

* The illustrations, with two exceptions noted on page 680, are from photographs taken by L. C. Handy, Washington, D. C., of medals in the War Collection of the United States National Museum.

of art, however, the commemorative medals of recent years with some exceptions rank far higher than those of earlier periods. The subjects of the recent medals are more carefully chosen and their themes more completely developed than in other corresponding pieces of an earlier time.

The secret of the expansion in the use of the commemorative medal through so many centuries to its present degree of development is to be found in the fact that it offers a unique and most serviceable method of perpetuating the memory of notable historical events. The medal is a comparatively small object of a permanent character and upon its two surfaces may be presented a graphic representation of the event or movement in commemoration of which it has been struck, together with an inscription of sufficient length to identify the piece with the event or the movement in question. Entirely aside from its historical significance the designs used may be of considerable artistic value and the modern commemorative medal is consequently of great interest from many and varied viewpoints. It tells a story and is therefore an historical record. It is an object of art and illustrates the style of the medallic school to which it belongs. It is an expression of popular or official feeling in connection with the event or movement to which it refers and is consequently a source of social and political, as well as historical information. From the metal of which it is struck, certain economic facts may be deduced and the method of its production is of considerable technical import. The individual commemorative medal is of interest, therefore, to all who are interested in history, politics, art, and economics. Series of such medals are of correspondingly greater interest depending upon the completeness with which they cover the period or the subject concerning which information is sought. The production of the commemorative medal as an art and an industry flourishes in time of peace, and in time of war reaches a still higher degree of development, because it offers a means of public expression of the many and varied feelings awakened by the progress of hostilities with a foreign nation, which few other methods of such expression can equal, and one may venture to say, none can surpass. This explains how the modern medalist has secured the high place in the world of numismatics which he now holds and also why he has become equally well known as the painter and sculptor.

What has just been stated regarding the commemorative medal in general applies with peculiar force to the commemorative medals issued during the World War in the various countries engaged in that momentous struggle. The medals of that period not only represent the latest development of the medallic art but they also partake naturally of the unique and intense interest and importance pertaining to everything connected with that cataclysmic conflict. They form a permanent record in silver and bronze, and other and meaner metals, and alloys, of the various phases of the world catastrophe. They express in artistic form the best and the worst of the impulses which animated the peoples of the nations engaged. The heroism of the armies, the devotion of the civilians, the genius of the leaders, both military and civil, the agony of each and all, the bitterness of defeat, the glory of victory, are here perpetuated as in some vast panorama, yet each picture is presented in such narrow limits as to cause the observer to marvel at the art with which it has been produced.

The subject of the present article is altogether too large to be covered with any degree of completeness within the space allotted, even were the medallic material necessary for a complete treatment available to the present writer, which is not the case. Thousands of commemorative medals designed to depict the various phases of that gigantic struggle were struck in Europe during the World War. The character of some of these has been made known to the American public through the medium of newspaper and magazine articles which have figured such extraordinary pieces as the German medal commemorating the sinking of the Lusitania and others of the same general character issued by the foes of civilization more as propaganda for home consumption than as actual commemorative tokens of the medallic art. The American medals of the war period have been fairly widely described in various publications but an immense number of such souvenirs of the great conflict issued in France and other allied countries have almost entirely escaped notice except by those specially interested in objects of this character who have followed up such issues in the numismatic periodicals devoted exclusively to such matters. The purpose of the present article is merely to describe in a general way the leading types and in some cases the individual designs of the commemorative medals of the World War as issued in various countries which engaged in the conflict. It is of interest to note that the medals of the various nations have, in a way, been typical of the countries in which they were issued and expressive of the public for which they were primarily intended. The medallic art in common with other arts has its international features, its universal significance which raises it above the commercial plane and renders it of interest as an art; yet it remains perhaps more strictly national in character than the other arts to which it is closely related, such for example as painting or sculpture. It is to be noted, however, that not all the medals hereafter described in connection with national events or personages were the production of artists of the country which they represent. In some cases the expression of national feeling in medallic form has been left to an artist of another nationality. French artists have perhaps accomplished this more gracefully than those of any other country and very beautiful and expressive medals dealing with foreign subjects have been produced in France. Specific instances of work of this character will be mentioned later.

The World War with its epoch-making events, as already indicated, inspired a prodigious output of commemorative medals. This output was greatest in the two countries most affected by the war, France and Germany. Of course, this was not entirely due to the interest of these two countries in the war; they have both been more regardful of the medallic art in the past than any other European countries. France has long been in the lead in this connection, with Germany a close second. It has not seemed advisable in the present article to attempt even a casual description of any of the individual German commemorative medals of the war. We may note, however, that these rank far below those of France and the other allied countries from the artistic point of view and their subjects naturally do not inspire the admiration or the interest of the patriotic American. They do in many cases excite his horror, particularly the pieces commemorating the deeds of those pirates of the sea, the U-boats. Aside from the antagonistic sentiments which they arouse, however, the German

medals in question are of interest scientifically, for a number of reasons. They were struck primarily for the purpose of encouraging the German public in the belief that the German military authorities were waging a righteous war, the final outcome of which must inevitably be in Germany's favor. They consequently do not represent, as do the corresponding medals of the allies, a truthful record of the events of the war as they actually occurred, but rather a record of the events of the war as the Germans would have preferred them to occur. Events are celebrated upon them which never took place and a false interpretation is placed upon much which actually happened. In addition, the series of German medals of the war are disfigured by a large percentage of satirical pieces so atrocious in design and so misleading in their inscriptions as to nullify the historical value of the entire lot. With these observations the subject of the German commemorative medals of the war may well be dismissed.

The commemorative medals of the war issued in the allied and neutral countries may be divided into three general classes: portrait medals, commemorative medals pure and simple, and what for want of a better term may be called personification medals. It has seemed advisable, however, to describe them in the present article under the heads of the various countries to which they relate, beginning with the United States. In every case the great bulk of the material belonging to all these classes is of French origin, since the war production of commemorative medals in other allied and neutral countries was much smaller. The British medalists have been few and their productions, while interesting historically, are not of special artistic merit. Belgium, Holland and Italy have been more fertile in this connection and even the Balkan and other countries more remote from the scene of the decision of the conflict have contributed to some extent to the series under consideration. The United States has in the past been somewhat barren as regards the production of medals, and the ones issued have not as a rule been of very great artistic merit. In recent years, however, many very beautiful pieces of this character have been designed and struck in our own country. The celebration of notable anniversaries, the holding of expositions, the achievements of scholastic and scientific institutions, and of individuals have all furnished the occasion for the publication of medals of note and the American medal is beginning to secure its proper place in the world of numismatics.

The great outstanding figure of the World War so far as Americans are concerned was President Woodrow Wilson. This fact has been recognized in a special degree by the war medalists of France and many beautiful portrait medals of the President with appropriate reverse designs have resulted. An interesting medal of this type, the work of the very fertile medallic war artist Huguenin, bears on the obverse the bust of President Wilson to the left, his right hand raised in the act of delivering a speech. The reverse bears the following extract from his address of January 8, 1918, in English and French: "An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another whether they be strong or weak." A second medal of this character of great artistic and human interest is one by J. P. Legastelois the obverse bearing the bust of the President facing. The reverse shows the American eagle hovering in a threatening manner over

the United States shield, with sprays of olive in his talons. Around the design are the words "Liberty, Justice, Peace." Another portrait medal of the President bears his bust to the right and on the reverse the inscription "Right before might, 1918." A very interesting medal from the historical point of view is one bearing the portrait of the President facing with the inscription "Thomas Woodrow Wilson Ae 62 Pres. United States of America." In the center in Latin is the inscription "Spare the subjects but combat the princes," an interesting allusion to the differentiation made during the war by the President between the German people and their rulers. The design is encircled by the most notable dates in connection with his war policy, namely: January 8, 1918, February 21, 1918, October 5, 1918, and April 23, 1919. These medals are all of fine workmanship and indicate the interest of Europe in the foremost American of the period.



PORTRAIT MEDAL OF PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

Aside from President Wilson, General John J. Pershing has received more attention from the French portrait artists than any other American. A portrait medal of him, designed by the well-known French medalist, J. P. Legastelois, is of special excellence. The obverse of this piece bears the bust of Pershing, three quarters to the right. The portrait is an excellent one showing those strong stalwart American features, firm mouth and chin, steady eyes, and the noble forehead pertaining to the personality which was destined to impress Europe with the actual value of American assistance. The story of Pershing and his legions will endure forever and no more appropriate record of their fame could be found than in medallic form. The reverse of the Pershing medal by Legastelois presents a color-bearer, with a United States flag, leading columns of infantry into action on the right; on the left are shown artillerymen serving a gun; above, airplanes circle about; and below is engraved on a tablet in three lines the inscription "For honor and liberty of Nations," an expression of the purpose with which the United States entered the War. It would seem hardly possible to have chosen a more fitting design for a medal commemorating the part of America in the war than the one just

described. Numerous other portrait medals of General Pershing have been struck in Europe. One of these bears upon the obverse the bust of the General in uniform and upon the reverse a view of two American soldiers near the tomb of Lafayette with the famous words said to have been used by Pershing on his arrival in France: "Lafayette, we are here."

An American medal of great interest in connection with the war, although not in itself bearing upon the subject of war but of peace, is the medal issued in 1915 in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace between English-speaking peoples. The obverse of this medal bears a female figure personifying peace advancing to the front carrying in her right hand a lamp and in her left, a spray of olive; in the background appears the globe emerging from a circle of clouds. The reverse bears the inscription "Pax" with the United States shield above, the British shield below, the Canadian shield to the left, and the Australian shield to the right, and the dates 1815 and 1915; the design is encircled by the inscription "One hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking peoples." The simple, dignified treatment of this medal has resulted in an ideal expression of harmony between the great English-speaking nations of the globe rarely equalled in other medals of the same character in which the tendency has been towards a too complex design.

The first notable episode from the American standpoint after the entrance of the United States into the war was the coming across the Atlantic of the British and French War Commissions to consult as to the best methods of carrying forward the conflict with a united front. It was their task to cement the newly formed alliance into an actual working agreement and make the Germans feel the force of the new arm recently enlisted in the cause of liberty and the freedom of the nations. A very beautiful and appropriate medal in commemoration of the visit to New York City of the French and British War Commissions in 1917 was issued by the American Numismatic Society, the obverse of which was designed by Daniel Chester French and the reverse by Miss Evelyn B. Longman.* The design of Mr. French presents a female head of Victory to the right crowned with a trench helmet to which is bound a sprig of oak and lily and a cluster of pine as emblems of France, England and the United States. The reverse design, equally beautiful, shows three figures, Joan of Arc, a mediæval knight, and a female figure with flowing robes, personifying respectively, the inspiration of France, the chivalry of England, and American Liberty. The first two figures are enlisting the aid of the third in the struggle for right and justice. The three stand with their right hands clasped and Liberty is armed with a sword, a pleasing reminder of the fact that the designer of the figure surmounting the Capitol dome at Washington described the figure as "Armed Liberty" during the early stages of the work.

The entrance of the United States into the war gave opportunity for that open expression of friendliness on the part of America to the Allied cause and particularly to the French cause which our strict neutrality laws had hitherto prevented. A notable method of the expression of this feeling was by referring to the part played by France in assisting the American cause during the War of the Revolu-

*This medal was illustrated and described in the February issue of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, 1919, but it belongs so essentially with this series it seems advisable that it should be included.

tion and this feeling found its best expression in the name personifying most fully that assistance, none other than that of Lafayette. An instance of this feeling is given in the unveiling of a monument to Lafayette designed by Daniel Chester French in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, in 1917, which was appropriately commemorated by a medal. The obverse of this medal by A. Lukeman, a rectangular plaquette in form, shows a view of the memorial, bearing as a design a bas-relief of Lafayette standing beside his horse. The reverse of this piece is plain, with the exception of the following inscription in eight lines, "Memorial to Lafayette unveiled at Brooklyn, May 10, 1917, by Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani, War Commissioners of France to the United States."

A remarkable, and to Americans, inspiring event, illustrative of the good feeling between the United States and her Allies, was the international celebration of Independence Day, July 4, 1918. An appropriate medal in commemoration of this event was designed by Allen G. Newman, the obverse bearing a female bust to left personifying Liberty with her right hand reverently touching the Liberty Bell by the side of which appears the inscription "July 4, 1776." The reverse bears in relief the escutcheons of the sixteen nations which participated in the celebration surrounding a wreath of laurel and oak. The escutcheons shown are those of the following countries, the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, Greece, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Peru, Cuba, Portugal, Serbia, Italy and France.

An American war medal of more than passing interest was one issued by the American Numismatic Society in commemoration of the crossing of the English Channel in July, 1918, by the King and Queen of Belgium in order to be present at the silver anniversary of the marriage of the King and Queen of England. This rather uncommon means of conveyance for royal personages was also used by the Belgian sovereigns on their return trip. The medal in question was designed by Theodore Spicer Simson, a New York artist of international reputation, and is a most beautiful example of the medallic art. The obverse bears the busts of the Belgian King and Queen to the left with a scroll below inscribed with an abbreviation from the opening paragraph of Cæsar's commentaries on the Gallic War, "Of these the bravest are the Belgians." This design is encircled with the words "King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians." The reverse, done in a most delicate and expressive manner, shows an airplane in flight above the water and the whole is encircled by the inscription "Commemorating their aerial crossing of the English Channel, July, 1918."

Of all the patriotic movements initiated in America during the war perhaps none was of more substantial value and economic success than that which encouraged the development of agriculture and the production of food from the soil as a home industry. Thousands of war gardens were the result of this movement which served at one and the same time to increase the amount of food available when it was most needed, to better the health of many who were in need of out-of-door exercise, and to supply an agreeable undertaking to those who were unable to assist in war work in other directions. The medal commemorating this movement issued by the National War Garden Commission bears on the obverse a young woman working in a vegetable garden with a column of soldiers with full equipment and trench helmets march-



AMERICAN COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS OF THE WORLD WAR

FIRST ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT : VISIT OF THE FRENCH AND BRITISH WAR COMMISSION TO NEW YORK, 1917. PEACE OF VERSAILLES, 1919. INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1918

SECOND ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT : REVERSES OF MEDALS JUST DESCRIBED



FIRST ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: PORTRAIT MEDAL OF GENERAL PERSHING. CENTURY OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES, 1915. CROSSING OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL BY THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS, 1918
SECOND ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: REVERSES OF MEDALS JUST DESCRIBED

ing by in the background. The reverse shows a large basket filled to overflowing with vegetables; below appear a rifle and a hoe crossed and the inscription "The seeds of victory insure the fruits of peace."

Owing perhaps to the remoteness of the United States from the actual scene of the conflict we miss in the designs of the American war medals those stirring scenes of the struggle which as we shall note later play such a prominent part in the designs of the European medals of the war. There are, however, some notable exceptions to this rule, one of these being the medal issued by Williams College, Massachusetts, to all Williams men in good standing who served either in the army of the United States or in the armies of any of her allies. This medal, which was designed by James E. Fraser, bears upon the obverse a line of American soldiers with steel helmets and rifles about to go over the top with fixed bayonets. On the right is the inscription "For Humanity, 1918." The strength and spirit of this design rival any of a similar character executed by the European masters of the medallic art. It is of interest to note that one of the recipients of this medal was Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Whittlesey, commander of the "Lost Battalion," who was a member of the class of 1905 of Williams College.

An interesting medal so far as the American series is concerned, but one which subsequent events have robbed of much of its historical significance, is that commemorating the treaty of peace at Versailles in 1919. The obverse of this medal, which was designed by Chester Beach, represents Justice by a male figure and Peace by a female figure advancing to the front on either side of a winged horse bearing a male figure personifying the League of Nations. Upon the reverse, the sun bursting through the clouds of war lights up with its rays the façade of the palace of Versailles where the treaty was signed. This medal is a very artistic, dignified treatment of a difficult subject. The beautiful idea of the artist in connection with the outcome of the treaty and the success of the League of Nations has not thus far been realized. It is possible that the future may yet hold the accomplishment of international relationships as he has pictured them.

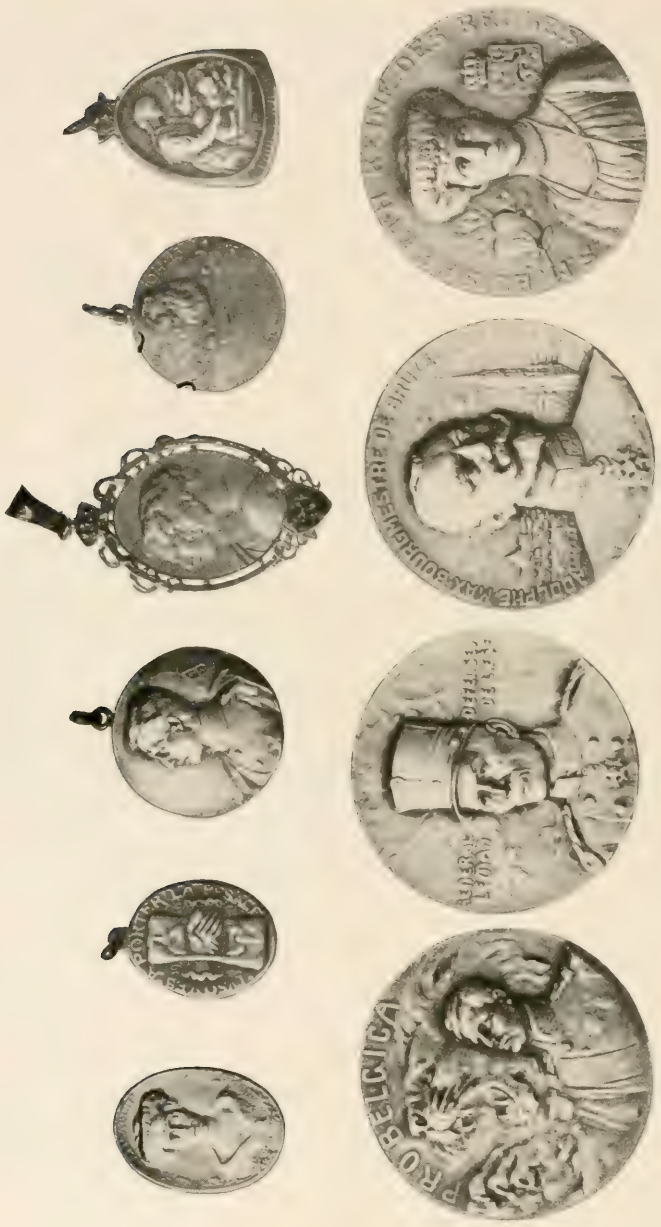
Aside from the United States and France, perhaps American popular interest was greater in the part played in the World War by Belgium than in that of any other country. This renders the Belgian medals issued during the war of special note. Popular enthusiasm in Belgium during the progress of the conflict centered about the persons of the King and Queen and various other individuals who played a notable part in the terrible struggle and endeared themselves to the public by their unselfish and heroic bearing under the most trying circumstances. The war medals of Belgium are, therefore, almost entirely portrait medals in character. There were very few events indeed which the Belgians could commemorate with any degree of satisfaction; they cared, and very naturally, only to remember the strength of character and the bravery shown by the Belgian people and their leaders during the period of the occupation of the country by the German hordes. Expression of this feeling is found in the beautiful series of silver and bronze badges and medalets of exquisite workmanship bearing portraits of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth and inscribed with patriotic legends expressing the devotion of the public to their sovereigns. Medals and badges of this type were very popular in England during the Great Rebellion of the Seventeenth Century against the Crown and were issued widely

by both the Royal and Cromwellian parties. They appear to have been worn during that period actually as badges of allegiance and might in a way be considered as forerunners of the later war decorations. The medals of the World War of this character are of course not to be confused with war decorations as they do not at all partake of that character. Aside from these small and artistic portrait souvenirs of the King and Queen we find larger and not so artistic medals with portraits of these sovereigns and of such personages as General Leman, the defender of Liége, the sturdy fortress upon which the German attack first fell and where it received its first unexpected check in 1914; Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines and primate of the Catholic Church in Belgium; and Burgomaster Max of Brussels. Among the same series are included portrait medals of the two Americans who were best known in Belgium during the war, United States Minister Brand Whitlock and Food Commissioner Herbert Hoover. What was perhaps the most trying feature of the war so far as Belgium was concerned, although there were other and equally horrible ones, is commemorated by a number of artistic medals expressing the lack of nourishment for old and young. One of the most beautiful of these shows a maiden advancing to the right with a basket of fruit, and another of the same delicate workmanship, a female figure protecting with the American flag an old man and a young girl, sharing a bowl of soup between them.

The Belgian series of war medals in this connection includes a very artistic work by G. Devreese typifying the gratitude of Belgium for the generosity of the United States. This medal bears on the obverse busts of the King and Queen, the former in military uniform, the latter in an ermine mantle with a diadem and collar of pearls. The reverse shows a female figure personifying America carrying a sheaf of grain to a Belgian family. In the background appears a ship of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The aim of the medal is explained by the inscription "American generosity — Belgian gratitude."



THE DELIVERANCE OF BELGIUM



BELGIAN PORTRAIT AND COMMEMORATIVE BADGES
SECOND ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: KING ALBERT. GENERAL LEMAN. BURGOMASTER MAX. QUEEN ELIZABETH

The return of peace so long anxiously awaited throughout the world and hailed everywhere with delight conveyed perhaps a greater degree of joy and gladness to the Belgian people than to any other. For Belgian peace meant not only the cessation of war but also of slavery. This feeling is well expressed in a recent Belgian medal of great artistic interest by Alfred Mauquoy, the obverse of which bears the busts of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, the King in military uniform and mantle, the Queen in evening dress with royal diadem. The portraits of the sovereigns are encircled by the inscription "They willed what was right and won what they willed." The reverse-designs executed in an exceptionally happy and expressive manner shows a chime of bells sounding above a garland of roses from which hang broken fragments of chain. Below are inscribed the following lines in the style of the Belgian national song, the "Brabanconne:" *Rejoice, Belgians, rejoice in broad full accord, from Haspegouw to the Flemish shore. From north to south, along the banks of Meuse and Scheldt, rejoice, Belgians, rejoice through all the Fatherland.**

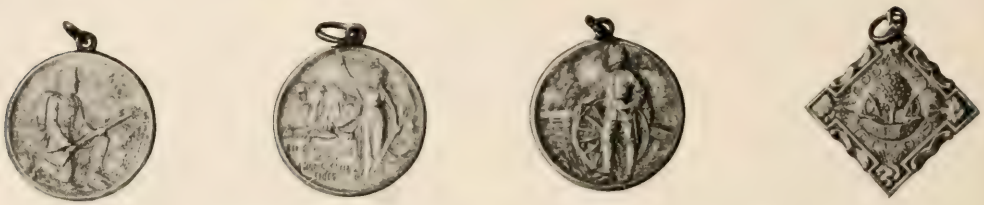
A most interesting Belgian medal

* In this case as in that of other foreign medals the inscription given above is a free translation.



BELGIAN COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS OF THE WORLD WAR

FIRST ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: BELGIAN AID SOCIETY. GENERAL LEMAN. COMMISSION FOR THE RELIEF OF BELGIUM
SECOND ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: BRAND WHITLOCK. CARDINAL MERCIER. HERBERT HOOVER



BADGES COMMEMORATING THE DUTCH MOBILIZATION, 1914

reminiscent of the early days of the war is a recently issued plaquette designed by M. Boogaard. The obverse design shows the Belgian lion defending the flag and refusing to allow the Germans to cross the Yser. Above, in an oval medallion, is the bust of King Albert in military uniform. To the right an aviator destroys a Zeppelin. Below is the inscription "You shall not pass." The reverse bears the royal emblems of Belgium and the King's celebrated words of August 4, 1914. "A country which defends itself impels the respect of all; it will not perish."*

The Dutch medals of the Great War express primarily pride in the Dutch army and the ability to make a strong defense on all sides of Dutch neutrality, a readiness to give assistance to the refugees within their gates, and a strong feeling of resentment against the unlawful warfare of the German submarines and destroyers.

The mobilization of 1914 is commemorated by a number of badges and medalets bearing appropriate designs with representations of the Dutch military forces and personifications of The Netherlands armed for defense against all who would violate her neutrality. Typical of these is one bearing upon the obverse a female figure in the foreground, a sword in her right hand and her left resting on a stone inscribed 1914, 1915; in the background soldiers are saluting the Dutch flag flying in the midst of a group of officers. The reverse bears the inscription in four lines "For Queen and Fatherland" with a spray of oak below. Three beautiful silver badges, the reverse bearing respectively an infantryman, a cavalryman and an artilleryman are of special note in this connection. The obverse of each of these bears a female figure, personifying The Netherlands, standing with a sword and standard, by her side a lion recumbent upon a tablet inscribed "In commemoration of mobilization, 1914." The Dutch attitude toward the German policy as regards neutral shipping is well shown by a medal commemorating the sinking of the steamer *Amstelstroom* March 23, 1917, the obverse of which shows the Emperor of Germany, dressed in Viking costume, standing upon the deck of a submarine the bow of which is fashioned in the shape of a swan. Above in two lines are the Kaiser's words of February 13, 1917—"Justice and morality are on our side; in order that they may triumph every bright weapon must be welcome to us." The reverse shows the *Amstelstroom* sinking, the crew leaving the wreck in life boats under the fire of two German destroyers. Below is the inscription "The steamship Amstelstroom on the way from Amsterdam to London in the night of March 23, 1917, by three torpedo boat destroyers overtaken, shelled and torpedoed; the crew in the life boats shelled, wounded, killed, and left to their fate."

A touching medal dealing with the same subject is one issued by The Nether-

* For the description of this and a number of the preceding medals as well as the illustrations on pages 671 and 677 acknowledgment must be made to a recent sale catalogue of medals of the World War issued by J. Schulman, Amsterdam.



DUTCH COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS OF THE WORLD WAR

FIRST ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: DUTCH ROYAL AID SOCIETY. PROTECTING THE FUGITIVES FROM BELGIUM. DUTCH SECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NEUTRAL NATIONS TO ENGLISH SAILOR
SECOND ROW: SMALL MEDALS ON LEFT AND RIGHT REPRESENT "MOBILIZATION"; CENTER MEDAL, "DESIRE OF THE PEOPLE FOR PEACE"
THIRD ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: RELIEF SOCIETY FOR ARTISTS. SINKING OF THE "AMSTELSTROOM"



FRENCH COMMEMORATIVE BADGES

lands Section of the League of Neutral Nations to English sailors in recognition of the rescue of Dutch seamen during the war under circumstances similar to the ones described on the preceding medal. This medal bears on the obverse in the foreground a Dutch sailor clasping the hand of an English seaman in an attitude of gratitude; in the background to the left appears a group of Dutch and to the right a group of English sailors. The reverse bears the inscription "The Netherland section of the League of Neutral Countries to . . . . in grateful commemoration of the services tendered by the English sailors who rescued with peril of life the crew of seven unarmed Dutch merchantmen surreptitiously attacked and recklessly destroyed by a German submarine February 22, 1917."

A number of beautiful medals were issued in The Netherlands for the benefit of the various refugee aid societies. Of special note in this connection were those of the Dutch Aid Society for Artists, the Royal National Aid Society, and many others. One exquisite little medalet commemorates the reception of Belgian refugees. The obverse of this specimen shows a female figure personifying The Netherlands, with helmet, sword and buckler, protecting the fugitives; the reverse displays a male figure, History, seated, reading an open book. A very appropriate medal expressing the desires of the peoples of Europe for peace is one bearing on the obverse an angel personifying Peace arresting the further progress of a mounted armed warrior who gallops over the body of a dead soldier, with buildings on fire in the background; below is the single word "Peace." The reverse shows a view of the peace palace at the Hague with the inscription "The welfare of the peoples."

The French excel in all the arts, and in

painting and sculpture they have attained to a marvelous degree of perfection. Their ability to fight is only equalled by their ability to produce objects of artistic and esthetic design. A happy presentation of these two faculties of the French may be found in the character of the commemorative medals of the World War produced in France during the continuance of hostilities and illustrating splendidly the ability of the nation in these two directions. While the German guns were booming and almost within their very sound, French artists and artisans were engaged in preparing a medallic record of the war as beautiful as it was historical, expressive both of the gigantic conflict, and of the wonderful genius of French medalists. The sculptor works in a substance to a degree so cold and impassive as to conceal or absorb much of his art, the painter at times diffuses his work over such a spread of canvas as to confuse and detract in a manner from the perfect enjoyment of the results. The medalist contends with none of these difficulties. Although neither silver nor bronze, the two mediums most employed by the medallic artist, have, it is true, the colorful appeal of the painting, they are far more expressive than marble, and the confined surface of the medal allows the observer to enjoy the design as a whole, not merely in part. The French medalists have found the secret of delicate expression in relief work in silver and bronze and many of the examples of their art rival the most beautiful paintings in delicacy of design and expression. The range of subjects chosen by the French medalists is also much wider than that of the medallic artists of the other nations. Whereas the medals of the other countries are confined almost entirely to portraits and to the commemoration of notable events, those



FRENCH COMMEMORATIVE BADGES



THE FAREWELL



THE SACRIFICE

of France perpetuate in addition, ideals, legends, political and social movements, and indeed almost every side of the varied activities which unite to form national life in the throes of a great military struggle. In numerical profusion, in wealth of imagination, in delicacy of design, and in perfection of treatment, the French medals of the World War are in a class to themselves.

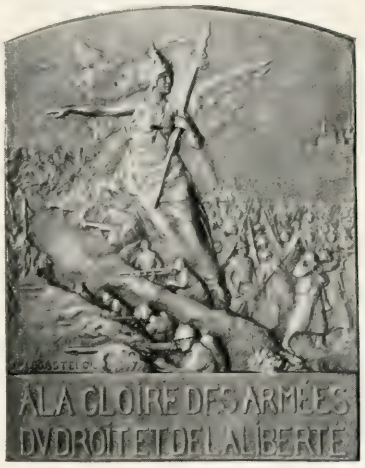
In the case of France as in that of Belgium, we note an issue of badges and medalets of the character already described, the only difference being an infinitely greater output of such materials and a correspondingly larger variety of subjects and treatment. Instead of being confined to portraits of the sovereigns, which of course in the case of France do not exist, we find numberless patriotic designs dealing with nearly every imaginable subject. The poilu advancing to the attack, resting in the trenches, ill in the hospital, and a disconsolate prisoner in German hands, is shown upon the surfaces of badges and medalets with a likeness to life that is actually startling. The border fortresses both French and German on former French territory such as Belfort, Strassbourg, Colmar, and Metz are treated with appropriate designs indicating that they will all sooner or later form a French defensive unit. Other





FRANCE AT WAR

subjects are treated in almost every conceivable form, such for example, as the encouragement of the French soldier by Joan of Arc, the judicial murder of Miss Cavell, the destruction of the Rheims Cathedral, and the defense of Verdun in 1916. Nor are all the subjects French in character. The deeds of the British army are also perpetuated in medallic form. The defense of Arras, the capture of Vimy, Roeux, and Bullecourt all receive attention. We see the British lion roaring over the shattering of German plans and hopes. These pieces are all of exquisite workmanship and bring the leading events of the war to our attention with wonderful distinctness. The designs representing humanitarian and religious ideals are equally vivid and beautiful. We see the Red Cross nurse tending the wounded soldier and even while we sympathize with his weakness we rejoice over his good fortune in receiving such tender care. A characteristic piece belonging to this series is a silver badge showing on the obverse a seventy-five millimetre gun under a fruit tree in bloom with a robin singing amid its branches. Another badge bears as an obverse design the three best known French decorations, the Military Medal, the Legion of Honor Cross, and the War Cross, with the inscription "Poilu, take your choice!" The design and execution of these is strictly French in delicacy and perfection of treatment. The finest ideals and sentiments are here expressed in a most artistic manner. These medalets and badges may be described as the more delicate jewels of the medallic art.

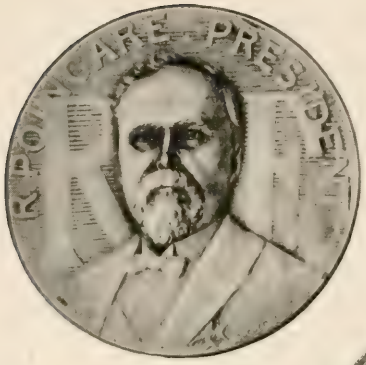


FRENCH MEDAL TO THE ALLIED ARMIES

The medals dealing in a general way with the same subject are often quite as artistic but with some exceptions not so fine and exquisite. The medal is more business-like. While the medalet expresses sentiment and imagery pure and simple, the medal expresses portraiture, industry, charity, military success, and other more material features of the history of the war, always in an artistic manner but not with the same degree of fineness as in the case of the badge or medalet.

The history of French participation in the World War, 1914–1918, will of course be rewritten many times within the course of the future. History is always fluid in character, always in process of changing. Names now prominent may be ignored by future historians, but it seems safe to say that those of the war president, Poincare, the victor of the first Marne, Joffre, the defender of Paris, Gallieni, the victor of the second Marne, indeed one might almost say, of the war, Foch, and of the gallant Guynemer, who stands very well as a type of the peerless fliers, both French and allied, who fought in one of the most dangerous branches of the military service during the war, will always be remembered. These portraits are all preserved in the medallic record of the conflict given us by French masters of this branch of the arts.

Medals commemorating the outbreak of the war are numerous. France personified by a warlike female head wearing a Gallic helmet and the French cock in an attitude of defiance with wings outspread are favorite designs in this connection.















FRENCH PORTRAIT MEDALS



FRENCH MEDALS COMMEMORATING BATTLES, 1914–1916



AMERICA ENTERING THE WAR

threat conveyed to French freedom through the attack of the German hordes in 1914. The first great French victory



RHEIMS CATHEDRAL

The inscriptions which the medals of this type bear are of great interest as showing the feelings of the French people at this period. One is inscribed with the legend "Revenge 1914," another the dates 1792 and 1914 and the legend "To arms, citizens," indicating the desire to compare the situation at the time of the outbreak of the French Revolution, when the nation arose en masse to cast out its tyrants, with the situation created by the



WAR

of the war, the battle of the Marne, has been celebrated by a number of pieces. The obverse of one of the most notable of these bears busts of General Joffre, Manoury and Gallieni to the right, encircled with laurel branches bearing the legend "Battle of the Marne, September 1914." The reverse shows the French armies attacking across a wide stretch of country with a female figure of victory floating above and beckoning them



AVIATION



THE TANKS

forward with a sword in her right hand. The inclusion of Manoury's portrait on this medal with that of Joffre and Gallieni brings to mind the fact that although far less advertised to the allied public than either of the other two leaders, it was his attack upon Von Kluck's right flank on September 5, 1914, which opened this tremendous battle; one might say, the turning point of the war, fought by more than two million men over a front of not less than 150 miles, which ended in the complete discomfiture of the German forces attacking Paris and marked the inauguration of that abomination of the modern soldier, trench warfare. There are many other medals commemorating the same event, one of the most beautifully designed and expressive of life and action bears upon the obverse a view of French troops pursuing fleeing Germans with a figure of victory flying above and below upon a scroll the inscription "Victory of the Marne."

A medal commemorating the victory at the Yser a few weeks later bears portraits of General Foch and Admiral Ronarch on the obverse and the figure of Jeanne D'Arc standing among the soldiers and marines in the trenches on the reverse. This battle was the third appearance in a major engagement of the military genius later destined to command the entire allied forces and in that capacity to win the war. With the establishment of trench warfare during the winter of 1914–15, successes of the first magnitude for the allied troops are lacking on the western front for two years. With some exceptions the medals of this period deal mainly with purely patriotic designs personifying the devotion of the French people to their country in the hour of her greatest need. The war had settled down to the simple business of suffering and dying without any special military success







FRENCH MEDALS IN COMMEMORATION OF THE DEAD



COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

to make things particularly worth while. Two events, however, of this period stirred French feelings to their uttermost depths, one was the destruction of the Cathedral of Rheims by German shell-fire and the other the defense of Verdun against the attacks of the armies of the Crown Prince. Both of these events are fully and beautifully recorded in medallic form by the French medalists. Many pieces were issued showing the cathedral in all its beauty and symmetry falling a prey to the vandals of 1914. The various phases of the defense of Verdun are equally shown by scores of medals. One of the most beautiful of these bears on the obverse a female figure personifying France standing erect upon a citadel holding a branch of oak in the left hand and placing her right upon the shoulder of the maiden of Verdun likewise standing with breastplate, helmet and cloak, holding a sword before her with both hands; in the background appears the city of Verdun and in the foreground the German eagle attacks the escutcheons of France and the city; below appears the legend "*On ne passe pas.*" The reverse of this medal bears in three medallions the busts of Generals Petain, Nivelle and Castelnau, and the legend "To the Glory of the Heroes of Verdun." The armies of the Crown Prince might indeed attack in vain so long as France was so gloriously defended in the spirit thus expressed, which will never lose its historical significance.



DESOLATION

The days of 1915 and 1916 were dark, indeed, from the allied point of view but the French people kept their courage through this time and their hope for a better turn of events in the future. It came, as the final turning point of the war, with the entrance of America into the conflict. One of the many medals bearing on this subject shows on the obverse the bust of President Wilson facing, with a torch on the left, inscribed "Liberty" and one on the right inscribed "Law"; below, the American eagle appears and the whole is encircled by forty-seven stars. The reverse shows France, England and America, all personified by female figures, the



THE FUTURE



THE SPIRIT OF AVIATION

last mentioned advancing with a rifle in her left hand. France points to devastated fields and a cathedral in flames; below is the inscription "Right is more precious than peace." It was the beginning of the end. A little over a year and a half later the French could issue with gladness at last a medal commemorating the arrival of the French forces at the Rhine. The obverse of this long desired expression of national triumph bears a female figure personifying France receiving into her embrace and protecting with the French flag, a female figure in Alsatian costume; above on a background of laurel appear the dates 1914–1918. The reverse shows a French sentinel standing with rifle on his arm gazing across the historic river which through the ages French and German troops have alternately crossed to carry terror and devastation into an enemy country. Above the design is the legend "The French Rhine."

Aside from the more purely commemorative medals already described the French series include numerous specimens of artistic design representing more general patriotic themes, such for instance as France at war personified by a female figure with helmet and sword. Other



MOBILIZATION



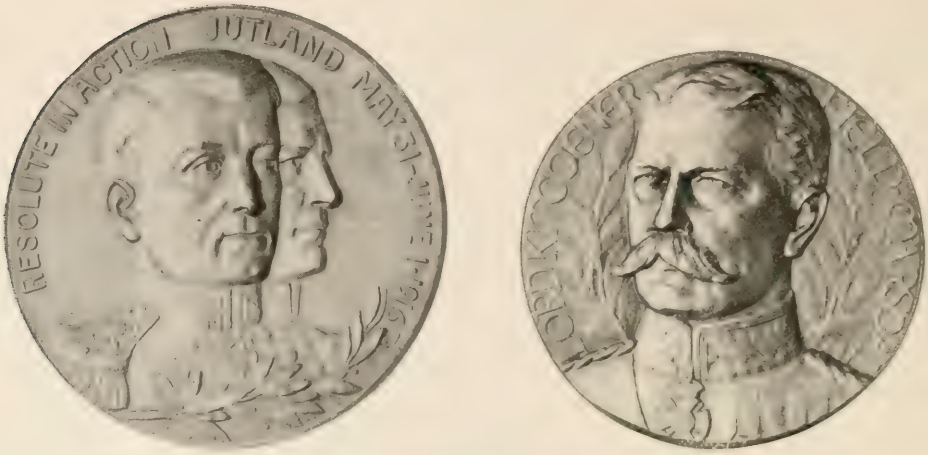
THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE

specimens represent various branches of the military service. Troops are shown maneuvering on roads and fields, the air service, the tank detachment, the artillery, all have medals dedicated to them with appropriate designs. The assistance of the Boy Scouts, the work of the employees in the munitions factories, the tending of the wounded by the hospital corps are all commemorated in the same manner. These pieces express without exception love of country and devotion to her cause. The more horrible side of the conflict is also delineated by designs showing ruined homes and the corpses of their former owners. The patriotism of the mother who cheerfully gives up her son for his country's sake, of the young wife who has lost a husband are both given expression in beautiful and appropriate designs. A very striking plaquette is one dedicated "To the glory of the armies of right and liberty." The obverse of this medal shows a winged female figure of victory leading armies on the field of battle with the infantry in trenches and marching forward, the cavalry charging, the artillery in action, and air craft flying above. The life and movement in the design of this particular medal is little short of astonishing when one considers the small amount of surface used for the picture. A favorite theme, of course, is the recovery of the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and medals personifying these two territories are both very frequent. Nor are the dead forgotten in this wonderful kaleidoscope of the war furnished us by the French medalists. There are many beautiful designs dedicated to their memory. Among them one of special interest shows a laurel tree uprooted before a tomb with the inscription "For his country, 1914" inscribed above. A unique specimen of this description is a unifacial medal, the design of which conveys all the poignancy of personal loss, showing a woman in mourning bent over a tomb with a wreath of flowers in her hand. It is almost impossible to convey any idea of the all-embracing character of the medals which have been issued in France during the war.



EXECUTION OF EDITH CAVELL

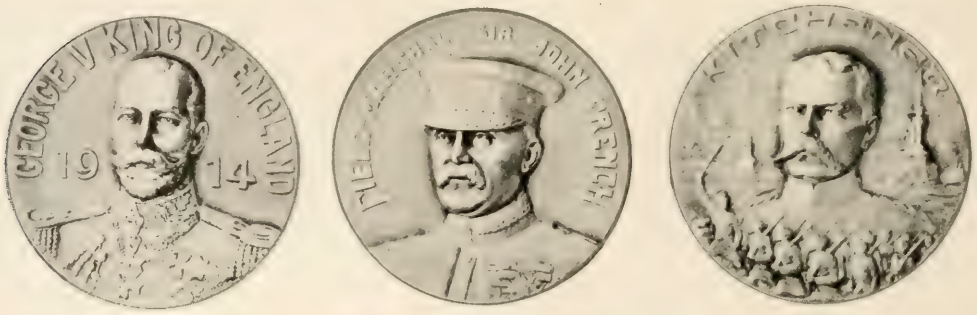
The British commemorative medals of the war very naturally represent for the most part naval subjects, more particularly the major engagements of Heligoland Bight, 1914, The Dogger Bank, 1915, and the Jutland Bank, 1916. An interesting medal of unique design commemorating the first two of these events bears on the obverse four medallions showing respectively the sinking of the German light cruiser *Mainz* August 28, 1914, the sinking of the German battle cruiser *Bleucher* January 24, 1915, the British flagship *Lion* and the British flagship *Arethrsa;* on the left is a standard, the staff encircled by a scroll inscribed "Beatty"; to the right a similar design inscribed "Tywhitt." The reverse bears an inscription in twenty-six lines giving the names of the British ships engaged and those of the German ships destroyed in the two encounters. The historic



BRITISH COMMEMORATIVE AND PORTRAIT MEDALS

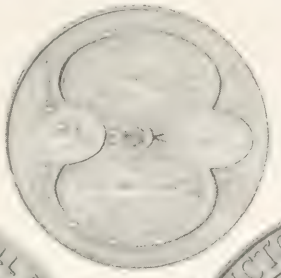
engagement known as the Battle of Jutland at first widely accepted as a German victory but later and more correctly interpreted as a triumph for the British fleet has been commemorated by a number of beautiful medals. One of these bears on the obverse the busts of Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty to the right with a spray of laurel below and the legend "Resolute in Action Jutland, May 31–June 1, 1916" above. The reverse bears within a wreath of laurel the legend "The German high sea fleet held against heavy odds till routed by invincible might." The British series also include portrait medals of such noted personages as George the Fifth, Sir John French, and Lord Kitchener.

The decision of Italy to enter the World War on the side of the allies came only after a long period of hesitation during which the advisability of such a step was thoroughly debated from every point of view. When the action was finally taken it met with an outburst of popular enthusiasm typical of the Latin spirit and a number of beautiful medals were struck commemorating the event. One of the most notable of these bears upon the obverse the bust of King Victor Emanuel III in military uniform with bared head and upon the reverse the following quotation from his proclamation of May 26, 1915, "Soldiers of the land and sea! The solemn hour of our national revenge has struck; to you belongs the glory of plant-



BRITISH PORTRAIT MEDALS

ing the tricolor upon sacred territory placed by nature within the confines of our fatherland." As shown by the design of this medal the attitude of France towards Germany based upon the Alsace-Lorraine question was paralleled by that of Italy towards Austria based upon the status of Italian provinces in the Trentino which every patriotic Italian keenly felt should be an integral part of his fatherland. This feeling is expressed in many of the Italian commemorative medals, such, for example, as that designed by G. Romagnoli commemorating the entrance of Italy into the war. The obverse of this medal bears a female figure personifying Italy helmeted with the Italian shield on her left arm entrusting a sword to a male figure by the side of a rearing horse personifying the forces of war which are about to be released. The reverse bears the inscription "War for the integrity of the fatherland" with two sprays of oak above in saltire and the Italian coat of arms below crowned and surrounded by a laurel wreath. A very spirited medal expressing the same feeling is one by M. Oriolini, the obverse of which shows three Alpine soldiers in action with a machine gun. A tablet below to the left is inscribed with the equivalent of the famous French phrase "They shall not pass." The reverse bears an eagle poised above a wall inscribed with the words of General Salsa, "With you other Alpine soldiers to the peak of the world" and below "War of deliverance." A more pleasing aspect of the war is treated in the medal by C. Rivalta, the obverse of which shows the Dowager Marguerite of Savoy seated in her drawing room superintending the work of a number of ladies making garments for the soldiers.









BRITISH MEDALS COMMEMORATING NAVAL BATTLES, 1914–16

By all odds the most interesting of the Italian commemorative medals of the World War is one which appeared about a year ago. In May, 1919, there was organized at Rome a national committee for the purpose of presenting to King Victor Emanuel III, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, a gold













ITALIAN COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS











COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS OF ROUMANIA



COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS OF SERBIA

medal as a national testimonial of the deeds of heroism and sacrifice performed by the Italian people during the war. This committee consisted of about six hundred members of the Italian parliament, the mayors of about seven thousand Italian towns and the official representatives of the provinces and various other public officials. The original gold medal was presented to the King in December, 1919. With a view to further cementing the international ties between Italy and her allies in the War, the committee, which founded the medal, decided to present to each of the Allied Governments a facsimile in bronze of the obverse and reverse of this medal set in marble, and also twelve copies of the medal for award by the respective Allied Governments to those military and naval units of each recipient nation which had taken a most prominent part in the war. The obverse of this medal bears the head of the King to left surrounded by the inscription "Victor Emanuel III, King of Italy." The reverse bears a female figure seated to left weeping over a male figure kneeling at her feet; below appears the inscription "To the Army and the Navy of the War of Redemption and Civilization—The Nation 1915–1918." The design of the reverse is executed in a most weird style to indicate the suffering and endurance of the Italian people during the war period.

It seems appropriate to conclude the descriptive portion of the present article with some reference to the medals relating to the part played in the World War by two of the Balkan states which fought on the side of the allies, Serbia and Rumania. The war began with the Austrian attack upon the first of these countries and the second cast her lot with the allies at a very critical period. Both were overwhelmed by the superior military resources of the Central Powers and Serbia in particular suffered an experience parallel only to those of Belgium and Poland. The series of Rumanian medals includes a beautiful portrait piece of Queen Marie in Red Cross costume with the inscription "Marie, Queen of Rumania." The reverse of this medal bears a cross cramponnee upon a background of ivy and the inscription in Latin "Through love to light." A portrait medal picturing a very different personage is one bearing the bust of Michael the Brave, a popular Rumanian military leader and hero of the Sixteenth Century. A very artistic medal commemorating the entrance of Rumania into the war is a unifacial plaque showing a French soldier clasping the hand of a Rumanian soldier, the two standing before five standards, the staffs of which are united. In the background to the left is the cathedral of Rheims and to the right a Rumanian basilica; below is the date 1916. The Serbian medals include portraits of notable personages such as King Peter and the Serbian Crown Prince. A very beautiful plaque commemorating the relief work for Serbian children shows a mother upon the highway with a baby in her arms and two other children, a boy and a girl, walking by her side; in the distance the sun is setting behind the hills. The medallic series of both of these countries is, of course, very brief as compared with those which have already been described.

It seems clear even from the brief view afforded by the present article that the medallic souvenirs of the World War if united in a single gigantic collection would express in a very complete manner the history of the conflict.

The historians of past wars have depended largely for their data upon manuscript sources of information. The war just closed has ushered in a new epoch in this connection, as in so many others,

and future historians can not afford to disregard the medallic sources of information regarding that gigantic conflict.

These sources will not indeed supplant in any degree the manuscript and printed data regarding the struggle which will always remain the prime authority in such cases, but they will furnish supplementary material which no careful author can afford to disregard. They will be consulted not so much for the narratives which they contain, for these will of necessity be too brief to be of great service in that connection, but they will be consulted for the light which their designs will shed upon the minds and hearts of the peoples engaged in the conflict, and the information of this character which they will furnish will be of very great value. They will indicate the contemporary state of public feeling to a notable degree and will point the way to many phases of the conflict of the greatest importance. They will also assist in the proper interpretation of other sources of information hitherto almost exclusively depended upon by the historian for his data.

The World War, as has often been said, was in a very real sense, the war of the peoples engaged and not merely one of the governments. This renders the medallic sources of information concerning the conflict of special importance in that we find the expression of popular approval or disapproval as distinguished from the official or personal side, as shown in reports and memoirs. Medallic material will, of course, contain much information that is misleading and false. On the other hand, the impressions which it will convey will be very vivid in character and serve as an inspiration to a thorough study and examination of the historical points involved from every possible angle.

BOOK REVIEWS

No Defense. By Gilbert Parker. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.00.

Varied scenes and dramatic incidents aid in making Mr. Parker's latest novel rank as one of the best sellers of the season.

The story is laid in England, Ireland, and the West Indies during the stirring days following the French Revolution. It opens with the meeting of Dyck Calhoun, gentleman-adventurer, and Sheila Llyn, an Irish girl of about seventeen years of age. The young lovers are plunged into many startling adventures, among them a mysterious murder in which Dyck, to shield Sheila, pleads "no defense."

It would be unfair to Mr. Parker to give further details of his intricate plot. He has written a romance with all the skill of which he is past-master, and his impulsive loyal Irish heroine, Sheila, is very lovable.

Anne. By Olga Hartley. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $1.90.

A butterfly, child-like, vivacious and very human—that's Anne. Her abiding happiness in life comes to her through great trouble.

In "Anne," the author has given the public the story of an unusual and charming girl. The delineation and development of Anne's character is finely done, and as the comedy progresses it brings forth sympathetic tears as well as rollicking laughter.

The plot of the story moves swiftly, while the characters portrayed are interesting and realistic, which makes the book delightful reading.

Margaret Goll.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

MY message this month carries the greeting which is old but ever new, "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" to every member of our Society. There is a real gladness in the atmosphere of Christmas time. My best Christmas wish is that this gladness may find its way into the heart and life of every member, bringing hope and expectancy for a glad and blessed New Year. What we expect we draw to us. What we give out we receive back again in overflowing measure. This is the season which is sacred to Him who gave all. It is this Christ-like spirit of giving all that we have and all that we are, which, if we take it into our lives, will consecrate each one of us to His service and the service of "Home and Country." "Cause me to throw open the windows of my life that I may look always away from myself and behold the need of the world." Through these open windows the most blessed things in life enter as a return for the gift of ourselves. May this blessed spirit of giving fill the hearts of every member of our Society and consecrate us afresh throughout the coming year to the service of "Home and Country" as true and loyal Daughters of the American Revolution. Again I wish you a happy Christmas and a New Year full of gladness.

It is not amiss at this time to speak of the three big things which our Society has undertaken to accomplish by unanimous vote of your National Board, because they are in their nature gifts that will do service to "Home and Country."

These are: First, the "Manual for the Information of Immigrants," which is a gift of education and helpfulness to the foreigner; second, the gift of a memorial fountain at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers; third, the gift to the French Government of a painting of a convoy of transports carrying American soldiers, this being at the request of our own Government through the War Department as a part of this country's permanent gift of an exhibit of World War battle equipment, souvenirs and historic paintings to be placed in the War Museum of the Hotel des Invalides at Paris, in enduring remembrance of the sacrifices of the Allies and America on the altar of liberty in the World War.

The Manual has been described in a previous message. It is now in process of compilation, but actual publication cannot begin until the funds are in the Treasurer General's hands. This Manual is already being asked for by individuals and organizations.

Details of the proposed memorial fountain and painting will be found in the minutes of the October National Board Meeting published in this issue of the Magazine, and will be enlarged upon in future messages. These gifts as proposed will be worthy of our Society.

The fountain is in no sense sectional in its interest and appeal. The Pilgrims belong to the nation. Their principles of civil and religious liberty are the fundamental principles of the entire nation without distinction of North or South or East or West. The Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebration in which we voted to take part is a nation-wide movement participated in by our Government and the peoples of England and Holland.

The request to give the painting is but one more proof of our recognition by our own Government as an agency of patriotic service worthy to be so honored, for our Society is the only organization outside of the seven recognized welfare organizations which has been invited to participate in this United States Government exhibit.

A proportionate contribution from each State in the ratio of 60 cents a member (including the 25 cents for the Manual), raised in any way each State may wish *would finance all three objects:* Manual, fountain and painting.

How small a Christmas gift is this to our country from each member in proportion to the magnitude and dignity of the gifts. To raise this proportionate share all at once, I would suggest, will greatly lessen the cost and labor of collection and avoid annoying our members with a succession of appeals for small sums.

Let us give ourselves with a will to these three educational and memorial objects which are so worthy of our patriotic effort and of the spirit of Christmas giving of ourselves to our country's service.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

THE PILGRIM TERCENTENARY AT PROVINCETOWN, MASS., 1620–1920.

By Amelia Day Campbell.

ALL roads led to Provincetown for days before the great Tercentenary celebration which took place there on the 28th, 29th and 30th of August, when people came by train, automobile, battleship and steamer, to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims on American soil, after a stormy voyage of sixty-seven days in the *Mayflower*. While it was Plymouth that the Pilgrims eventually chose as their abiding place, yet Provincetown justly claims her beautiful Cape Cod Bay as their first harbor. They remained at anchor there for five weeks while Captain Myles Standish and sixteen others explored the land as a possible place of habitation. The expedition was a hazardous undertaking, for Bradford's history recounts "The willingness of the persons was liked, but the thing itself, in regard to the danger, was rather permitted than approved." It was also in this harbor that the famous Compact was drawn up and signed the day before they made Myles Standish their captain. Here the women came ashore to do their much-needed washing, and the present-day picture post-cards show them bending over a washtub hoisted to the required height by being placed on a box or a bench. More than likely they were obliged to wash their clothes on flat stones at the edge of the pond or on the sandy beach, as is done to-day in many parts of Europe.

While in the harbor the first child—Peregrine White—was born. Here also the son of Francis Billington fired a gun in the cabin in which was stored a quantity of gunpowder and with many people sitting about, but no one was hurt. It was during their first exploring trip on Cape Cod that Myles Standish and those with him discovered a quantity of Indian corn hidden in the earth, which fortunately they took back to the ship with them, for they used it for seed the following spring. It was this corn that was planted over the graves of their dead (over half of their number died that first winter of exposure and privation) to conceal from the Indians their scarcity of numbers.

The Tercentenary celebration commenced with the arrival on August 27th of the American and French battleships in Cape Cod Bay; the *Florida,* commanded by Captain P. N. Olmstead; the *Delaware,* by Captain J. T. Tompkins, and the *Ville d'ys* by Captain M. de Ruffi Penteves Gevaudan.

Flags and bunting decorated every house, public building and edifice in Provincetown. The officers and sailors from the three ships soon became part of the throngs in the town's principal street, uniting with visitors and citizens in giving the carnival spirit to the scene. The band concert in front of the Town Hall and the dance within gave ample opportunities for introductions, whether formal or informal seemed unimportant, for the hospitality of the port is the right of all sailor men.

On Saturday, the 28th, the British Light Cruiser *Constance,* commanded by Captain Edward C. Kennedy, steamed into the harbor and anchored near the American and French warships and received their salutes. She had on board Captain Geoffrey Blake, Naval Attaché at Washington, who came to represent the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes. Not only was there a special meaning in the assembling of the *Florida, Delaware* and *Constance,* but an opportunity for comparing their great armament and crews of 1100 to 1500 men, with the dauntless *Mayflower* of 1620 and its crew and passengers of 102 souls.

The ships extended a welcome to all visitors, sending their boats every half hour for passengers, who were shown over the ships from top to bottom, and the school children received a special welcome.

During the afternoon a reception to the

officers held at the summer home of Rev. Doctor Mottet, to which the public was invited was largely attended.

Cape Cod is a narrow strip of land shaped like an arm terminating in a fist. Provincetown lies on the border of the Bay on the very "fist" end. There are two long parallel streets running along the bend of the Bay. Commercial Street is the principal business and pleasure thoroughfare, as well as the residence section. It is three miles long, is well macadamized, and has a sidewalk on one side only in the oldtime English fashion. Bradford Street is just back of Commercial, but is not as long. There are several intersecting streets and lanes, some bearing such historic names as Standish, Allerton, Priscilla Alden Road, etc. Across the Cape's "fist," which is not wide, the ocean side is made up of extraordinarily high washed-out sand dunes resembling chiselled cliffs, which are very artistic, for the power of the waves in a storm is tremendous and their action devastating, and the cliffs rise high to repel their onslaught and to protect the harbor and town on the far side.



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THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS IN PROVINCETOWN, MASS., DECORATED FOR THE PILGRIM TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION

On top of Town Hill, midway between ocean and bay, stands the imposing mediæval tower-like monument to the Pilgrims. Rising to a height of 252 feet, it dominates the town, the waters of the bay and ocean, and serves as a landmark to mariners far out to sea. An inspiring sight on the evening of the 28th was the illumination of this Monument by the searchlights of the ships. The flags with which it was decorated from top to bottom stood out in the evening breeze and seemed to wave a hearty welcome to all who were privileged to behold the splendor of the sight.

The saying that "Times change and men change with them" is nowhere more apparent than here in Provincetown, for while the English touched here first, and later a colony of this sturdy race settled this and adjoining towns, yet to-day about two-thirds of the population is Portuguese fishermen and their families, and it is a fishing town. Encountering so many of these rich-blooded, dark-hued, foreign-looking people, many of them conversing in their native tongue and watching them from the old fishing wharfs bringing in their schooners filled with fish, was somewhat of a surprise to many of the *Mayflower* descendants who had assembled from every state in the Union to do homage to their Pilgrim ancestors. But they found the Portuguese celebrating with them in spirit and in fact, and the flag of Portugal flew on many of the fishing craft by the side of the Stars and Stripes.

On Sunday, the 30th, the churches held special services, conducted by eminent Divines from far and near, among whom were Dr. Charles Eaton and Dr. David J. Burrell, of New York; Doctor Ellis, of London; Bishop John W. Hamilton, of Washington; Dr. Alexander Mann, of Boston; Dr. Charles W. Wendt, and the Rev. John L. Sewall, pastor of the Pilgrim Church, around which the greatest interest of the morning centered. The original church was built in 1714, and it is the oldest in the town. Part of the congregation on this occasion came from Truro in the costume of three hundred years ago, the men wearing burnished corselet over the Pilgrim costume, and carrying guns on their shoulders; while the women wore the flowing skirts, crossed 'kerchief and caps of those days,



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PROVINCETOWN HARBOR

SHOWING FOREIGN WARSHIPS HERE FOR PILGRIM CELEBRATION AND PILGRIM CELEBRATING FLEET

and sang as they marched into church. The pastor's sermon was a fitting tribute to the occasion. There were afternoon services in the Town Hall, and in the evening a union meeting in which most of the visiting clergy took part.

Exercises were held in the afternoon by the National Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution at the tablet marking the spot where the first landing was made, and the party started on their trip of exploration. There were two descendants of Myles Standish (besides myself) present, also descendants of John and Priscilla Alden, which gave a romantic atmosphere to the occasion.

Captain Tompkins of the *Delaware* entertained the official party unofficially during the afternoon, among whom were Mr. John A. Stewart, chairman of the Sulgrave Institution; the Counsellor of the Netherlands Legation, Yonkheer W. H. de Beaufort; New York State Historian, Dr. James Sullivan; Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, N. S. D.A.R., and Mrs. James T. Morris, Vice-President General; Mr. Pugley, ex-President General of the Sons of the American Revolution; Major and Mrs. Louis L. Seaman, president emeritus of the China Society of America.

Monday, the 30th, was the crowning day of the celebration, and the weather proved ideal for the carrying out of the open-air program, which began with a parade, comprised of floats representing the ship *Mayflower,* the Arts, the First Thanksgiving, the Signing of the Compact, and a very beautiful float with 800 red poppies on a field of white representing Flanders Field. The artists who summer in Provincetown took an active part, and the men of the artists' organization, known as the Beachcombers, were painted and dressed as fierce and bloody pirates. The women artists, or Sail Lofters, were costumed as Pilgrim Mothers. The parade was headed by the marines and sailors from the *Florida* and *Delaware,* and the deputy sheriffs. There were several bands, automobiles with delegates of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames, and three filled with the descendants of Stephen Hopkins. Many school children marched in the procession.

In the reviewing stand were the Secretary of State, Hon. Bainbridge Colby, and his staff, who arrived on board a U. S. Destroyer; Lieutenant Governor Channing H. Cox, and staff; Congressman Joseph Walsh, Captain P. N. Olmstead, Captain J. T. Tompkins, Captain Gevaudan, Captain Geoffrey Blake of the British Embassy, Captain E. C. Kennedy of



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"SIGNING THE COMPACT" IN TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION

FLOAT REPRESENTING THE HISTORIC SCENE IN THE CABIN OF THE "MAYFLOWER" AT THE TIME THE PILGRIMS AFFIXED THEIR NAMES TO THE FAMOUS DOCUMENT

the British Cruiser *Constance*, and Mrs. George Maynard Minor.

Following the parade there were patriotic exercises at the Monument of the Pilgrims. This historic Memorial Monument, for which the cornerstone was laid in 1907 by President Roosevelt, was dedicated by President Taft amid impressive naval display and salute of guns in 1910, and now in 1920 was the scene of tributes from distinguished men whose sentiments echoed those of President Taft when he said "Governor Bradford, Elder Brewster, Captain Myles Standish are the types of men in whom as ancestors, either by blood, or by education and example as citizens, the American people may well take pride."

Secretary Colby brought the greetings of the President of the United States and said in part: "The United States needs the faith, simplicity and devotion of the Pilgrim Fathers. Civil and religious liberty are never permanently won. No one ever enjoys them who does not win them himself. Let each erect in his own heart a shrine to the heroic women and dauntless men who planted the blessed influence of Liberty. Provincetown is one of the world's greatest shrines, and we are celebrating here one of the world's greatest anniversaries. Here on this little wind-swept knoll let each consecrate himself anew to the principles of the Pilgrim Fathers."

Lieutenant Governor Cox brought greetings from Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts and delivered a splendid address.

Captain Geoffrey Blake represented the British Ambassador, and after paying a tribute to to the Pilgrims, said: "A happy chance has brought together three units of the Grand Fleet. You will remember that the *Florida* and the *Delaware* were two of the ships belonging to Admiral Rodman's Squadron which joined the Grand Fleet in the North Sea in the fall of 1917 and became the famous Sixth Battle Squadron; and the British Light Cruiser *Constance* was one of the cruisers which took part with them in their operations. I was privileged to serve in the Grand Fleet throughout the war, and when we were about to face our third winter in those cold northern mists, there stole in on us one bleak November day that gallant Squadron with the Stars and Stripes showing bright against the dark clouds. It

was a wonderful and inspiring sight. We then not only knew, but had before our eyes the fact, that your great power and spirit had joined us. And to-day, as we look back on those times of strife and anxiety, it almost seems as if the spirit of those Pilgrim Fathers came back once more to us in those storm-swept ships. To us in the navy those things can never be forgotten —they are milestones in our lives, and in these times of grave unrest the remembrance of our joint endeavor stands out as a beacon to guide us on together—a beacon which pray God may never grow dim."

Yonkheer William H. de Beaufort, the Counsellor of the Netherlands Legation, brought greetings from the Queen of Holland, and delivered an historical address linking the Pilgrims with his own land where they sojourned for so many years, and from which place they departed to found their colony in the New World.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, had as her theme the Pilgrim Mothers. The following extract from her fine historical address shows the timeliness of it: "The Pilgrim Mothers did their full share of the work in their little State, but they had no part or parcel in the Compact. History makes but little mention of them, yet they helped to discover a world and to found a nation. Almost exactly three hundred years later women have entered upon their full measure of citizenship. They are now part and parcel of the government that their foremothers helped to establish. In all the intricate activities they have a full share. But with these rights have come vast responsibilities. The modern woman needs all the high qualities of the Pilgrim Mothers. The spirit of those women must live again in ourselves if we are to do our full duty toward the State—if we are to preserve and build up our homes and guard our children as they did when this land was a wilderness. These 300 years have seen the gradual emancipation of women from the condition of mere chattels to that of human beings having equal rights to life, liberty and property under the law, and a voice at last in their own government. It remains to awake to a full realization of the duties that these privileges involve. Like the Pilgrim Mothers, we must be filled with the same spirit of service to the common cause, the same faith, courage and unselfish devotion that led them into a strange world and enabled them to build the homes that they have transmitted to us to preserve."

The Rev. Doctor Carter, of Brooklyn, spoke on "The Pilgrims and Constitutional Liberty," and in closing, said: "In the Name of God, Amen! Pilgrims and Progenitors! Aye—successors and descendants! We call you all to witness this day that we are signing a new Compact of freedom, of human rights and liberty to all. Inspired by you, O Pilgrim Fathers, and anxious to leave a similar heritage to you, O our descendants, we pledge ourselves to smite injustice with a rod of iron; to bring order from disorder and cosmos out of chaos; to help the weak, deliver the oppressed and make self-government possible to all. And as proof that we do not take these vows too lightly and are not going forward in our own strength, but in the strength of the Almighty, most solemnly and reverently do we say—as did you of old, and as we trust you of the future will in your own high time and day: "All this will we do In the Name of God, Amen."

The remarks of Captain Gevaudan, although in French, were warmly applauded.

Perhaps the most stirring part of the program was that of Dr. John H. Finley, President of the New York State University and Commissioner of Education. After his very able address he announced that in the canteen which he carried he brought water from the River Jordan, obtained when he entered Jerusalem with General Allenby, which he would present to the Pilgrim Church. Its pastor, Rev. John L. Sewall, stepped forward holding the ancient baptismal font made of pewter, from which many of the Pilgrim descendants have been baptised. Into it Doctor Finley poured the precious water from the river in which our Saviour was baptised. In accepting it, Mr. Sewall said:

"I thank you, honored sir, in behalf of that organization in our community which still perpetuates among us their faith and life, and I promise you that this water, mingled with that from the spring in yonder valley where first the pilgrims drank the water of this new land, shall be used hereafter in consecration of the sons and daughters of true Pilgrims of to-day and to-morrow to the Pilgrim's faith and service."

In the evening a banquet was given at the Gifford House by the Sulgrave Institution, which was attended by the Tercentenary Committee, officers of the fleets, delegates of patriotic societies and guests.

The three days' celebration, under the direction and coöperation of the Provincetown Tercentenary Committee and the Sulgrave Institution, closed with a ball to the officers of the fleets held in the Town Hall, and fireworks in Town Hall Park. Provincetown had performed a patriotic duty and paid loyal tribute to the Forefathers in a worthy celebration, and had welcomed liberty-loving descendants and participants from every state of the Union and from all lands, who had made this a pilgrimage to do homage at the Pilgrim's shrine.



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.
Assistant Professor of History
George Washington University

III. France and England in America, 1689–1763.

The unrivalled account of this period is Parkman's series, *France and England in North America*. Selections from its twelve volumes, forming a complete narrative, are published in one volume under the title *The Struggle for a Continent*, in which many of the references given below may be found. A briefer outline is given in Bassett, pp. 111–132, or Elson, chs. 8, 9. A map is indispensable; those in Thwaites, *France in America* (American Nation, vol. 7), are particularly helpful).

1. The French Explorers.
   Thwaites: *The Colonies*, 33–36.
   Bryant & Gay: i, 174–188.
   (*a*) Verrazano.
   Winsor: iv, 5–9.
   Parkman: *Pioneers of France in the New World* (New Library Edition), 196–201.
   (*b*) Cartier.
   Winsor iv, 47–55.
   Parkman *Pioneers*, 202–218.
2. The Founding of Canada.
   Winsor: iv, 103–129.
   Parkman: *Pioneers* (Champlain), ch. 9.
   Champlain and the Iroquois.
   Parkman: *Pioneers*, ch. 10.
   Thwaites: *France in America*, 35–37.
3. The Jesuits and Their Work.
   Parkman: *Jesuits in North America*, ch. 9, 34.
   Winsor: iv, 289, 290.
4. La Salle.
   Thwaites: *France in America*, ch. 4.
   (*a*) The Descent of the Mississippi.
   Parkman: *La Salle*, ch. 20.
   (*b*) The French in Louisiana.
   Channing: *History of the United States*, 527–529, 532–537.
5. The Early French Wars.
   Channing: vol. ii, ch. 18.
   Elson: ch. 8.

For a more detailed account read:

6. King William's War.
   Greene: *Provincial America*, 119–135 (American Nation, vol. 6), *or*
   Parkman: *Frontenac*, chs. 11–13.
7. Queen Anne's War.
   Greene, 136–164.
   The Capture of Deerfield.
   Parkman: *Half Century of Conflict*, ch. 4.
8. King George's War.
   Thwaites: *France in America*, 105–123.
   The Taking of Louisburg.
   Parkman: *Half-Century of Conflict*, ch. 20.
9. The French and Indian War.
   For a general sketch:
   Parkman: *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, ch. 4.
   Wilson: *History of the American People*, ii, 74–96.
   For special episodes or phases:
   (*a*) The European Aspect of the War.
   Green: *Short History of the English People*, 746–758.
   (*b*) Braddock's Defeat.
   Parkman. *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, ch. 4 (*or Montcalm and Wolfe*, ch. 7).
   (*c*) Montcalm and Wolfe.
   Parkman: *Montcalm and Wolfe*, ch. 11, 24.
   (*d*) The Fall of Quebec.
   Parkman: *Montcalm and Wolfe*, ch. 27.

Special topics for papers:

The French and English Colonies.
Parkman: *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, ch. 2, 3.
Thwaites: *France in America*, ch. 8, 9.

"The Second Hundred Years' War."
Seeley: *Expansion of England*, lecture 2.

Experiences of a Captive.
Baker, Charlotte A.: *True Stories of New England Captives.*

D.A.R. MEMBER ELECTED TO U.S. CONGRESS

By Grace M. Pierce
Former Registrar General, N.S.D.A.R.

MISS ALICE M. ROBERTSON, who has just been elected as a Republican Member of Congress from the Second Congressional District of Oklahoma, has an ancestry and career of interest to Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Robertson came into the Society some years ago, her National Number being 55655, and became the Organizing Regent of the Ah-yah-stee Chapter at Muskogee before the organization of the state of Oklahoma and while that section was still a part of the Indian Territory. Born in the Indian Territory, the daughter of the Rev. William S. Robertson and his wife, Ann Eliza Worcester, missionaries to the Creek Indians, her life has been especially identified with the country and the people of that locality, and she is therefore peculiarly fitted to represent them and their interests in the National Congress. She will come to Washington, not alone with the advantages of her early environment, but with inherited talents for statecraft and leadership. Several of her ancestors were ministers in New England during the Colonial and later periods of our history, and therefore leaders of public opinion.

During the Revolution her ancestor, Israel Platt, was captain of a company from Huntington, Long Island, and his son Stephen, also her ancestor, served as lieutenant. Later Stephen Platt became a member of the New York Legislature from the Albany District. Another ancestor, George Robertson, saw service in the New York troops during the Revolution. Her New England ancestors of the Revolution served from New Hampshire. John Orr was a lieutenant under General John Stark at the battle of Bennington, in which battle he was wounded and crippled for life. He was honored by his home people by election as State Senator of New Hampshire from 1797 to 1805. Another ancestor from the Granite State was Noah Worcester, who led a company of Minute Men from Hollis on the Lexington Alarm. Captain Worcester also served with the New Hampshire troops in General Sullivan's expedition on Rhode Island. He was the first Selectman of the town of Hollis, serving in 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778 and 1779. He also served as Chairman of the Committee of Safety in 1777, 1778 and 1779. In 1779 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and continued in that office for forty years. While in 1778 he was a member of the convention which framed the State Constitution of New Hampshire.

Miss Robertson's grandfather, Samuel Austin Worcester, was a missionary among the Cherokee Indians of Arkansas, and translated the Bible into that language. Her father and mother gave a literature to the Creek Indians of the Territory, which included the translation of a large part of the Bible as well as other works. Her mother, Ann Eliza Worcester Robertson, did much of the Bible translation after the death of her husband and while she was a semi-invalid. Because of her rare ability she was made Professor Emeritus of Henry Kendall College, and the honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon her by the University of Wooster.

Miss Robertson herself holds the degree of A.M. from Elmira College. From 1879 to 1900 she was engaged in mission work among the Creek Indians, and then became Government Supervisor of Indian Schools, which position she held for six years. It is stated that President Roosevelt was so impressed with her ability that he appointed her Postmaster at Muskogee, in which position she continued nine years. She was also the first Court Reporter in the state of Oklahoma.

At one time she is said to have had aspirations outside of the Indian Territory, but the death of her father called forth the sacrifice of a devoted daughter and she abandoned her plans to return to the Territory and care for her mother during the last years of her life.

Miss Robertson is actively interested along all lines of constructive Americanism, and she has held many offices in educational and patriotic organizations in the past.



Gorsuch

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Pierrepont

GORSUCH

William Gorsuch, London, descended out of Lancashire nigh "Ormchurch," married Avice Hillson.

Their son Danyell, Alderman's deputy of Bishopsgate Ward, who was living 1633, married Alice (1569–1638), daughter of John Hall of London.

To this Danyell, was granted Arms by "Letters pattents dated 1577 granted to Robert Hillson, of London, by Charles Cooke and continued to the descendants of "Gorsuch" to bear as their paternal coate."

In the Chancel of Walkholme Church, Hertfordshire, there is a marble monument erected by Danyell Gorsuch in memory of his wife, and in this same church in the east window are four shields, Gorsuch, another charged with the Arms of The Mercer Company, of which Danyell was a member, Hall Arms, etc.

Danyell's son John, Rector of Walkhorne in Hertford 1633, married Anne, daughter of Sir William Lovelace, of Kent, knighted 1609, and his wife Anne Barne.

Sir William Lovelace was the son of Sir William, knighted July, 1599, and Elizabeth Aucher, descended from Ealcher 1, Earl of Kent of Bishopbourne, buried in Canterbury Cathedral.

This Sir William was the son of William, M. P. for Canterbury, and his monument is in Canterbury Cathedral, and a direct descendant of Richard Lovelace of Queenshite, London, who in the reign of Henry VI purchased Bayford.

Charles, son of Rev. John Gorsuch and Anne Lovelace, came to America with his parents and was in Maryland in 1661. He married Sarah, daughter and heiress of Thomas Cole, owner of Coles Harbour, a tract of 550 acres, where the City of Baltimore now stands.

PIERREPONT

The Pierrepont family is of Norman origin. The earliest Lord of Pierrepont Castle, situated in the southern part of Picardy, was Sir Hugh de Pierrepont who flourished abt. 980.

His grandsons, Sir Ingolbrand de Pierrepont, was the ancestor of the French family, and Sir Robert de Pierrepont accompanied William the Conqueror to England, took part in the Battle of Hastings and is mentioned in the Domesday Book as possessing the Lordships of Henestede and Wrethem in Suffolk. He was in the retinue of William, Earl of Warren and 1st Lord of the Manor of Hurst Pierrepont, which lay north of Brighton in Sussex.

His grandson, Sir Henry, of Holbeck Woodhouse, County of Nottingham, was knighted by Edward I, 1280. His son, Sir Edmund, was descended, through his mother, from kings of France and England, and from Counts of Normandy, Flanders and Anjou.

Skipping several generations we find Sir George Pierrepont, Knight of Holme Pierrepont, Lord of several manors in Nottingham and Derby, was one of the Knights of the Carpet created at the Coronation of Edward VI, February 22, 1547.

Sir Robert de Pierrepont, 1st Earl of Kingston, was created Baron Pierrepont, of Holme and Viscount Newark, and by patent 1628 was created Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull.

John Pierrepont, grandson of Sir George, came to America, probably Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1640. In 1656 he purchased 300 acres where Roxbury and Dorchester are situated, giving the name to the latter, out of compliment to his cousin who had been created Marquis of Dorchester, 1645.

He married, before departing from England, Thankful, daughter of John Stow, of Kent.



To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

8976. JOHNSON.—Thomas Bentley, b Eng., settled in Vt. & m Nov. 4. 1781, Mercy Johnson. They had 9 ch; lived nr State Line, Pa. Wife d & Thomas moved to Ohio & m again. Wanted, gen of Mercy Johnson & Rev record in that line.

(a) BENSON-BUTTS.—Benjamin Benson, b abt 1782 in Conn., m 2d Abigail Butts; m abt 1812. Ch: John Wesley, b July 9, 1813, at New Milford, Litchfield Co.. Conn.; Benjamin. b New York State & d Dec.. 1817. Wanted, gen of both Benjamin Benson & Abagail Butts.—E. B. B.

8977. WHITE-GREEN.—Josiah White, b Apr. 20, 1723, living 1800, m Jan. 6, 1769, Mary Green. They lived at Uxbridge & Mendon, Mass. Who was Mary Green? Help on her fam greatly desired. Did Josiah White give Rev service?

(a) DAVIS.—Wanted, parentage of Martha Davis, of Westerly, R. I., who m Oct. 10, 1740, Thomas Burch, b Nov. 9, 1719. Their ch: Thomas, m Desire Elliott; Samuel, m ———; Mary, m Peleg Palmer; Billings m Susan Bently, 2d Ellen Clark; Henry m Mary Irish.

(b) HUTCHINSON.—Thomas Metcalfe, b 1783, d 1873, m Margaret Hutchinson, b 1789, d 1871. Her bros & sisters were Western, Tilford, James, Archibald, John, Cordelia, Letticia, Martha Ann, Parthena & Katharine. Wanted, parentage of Margaret Hutchinson. Did she have Rev ancestry?—E. J. K.

8978. CORBITT.—Wanted, name of w & proof of Rev service of John Corbitt, a taxpayer in Green Co., Tenn., in 1783.—E. H.

8979. MUSSER. — Information desired of early history & Rev service, if any, of this family, living nr Lewistown, Pa. Joseph Brennaman Musser, b 1806, lived in Washington & Cannonsburgh, Pa., in later life.

(a) MURDOCH - HENDERSON - BRICE-FERRIS.—John Murdoch m Sarah Brice. Their son Alexander, 1771, m Eliza Henderson, dau of Matthew Henderson, 1735–1795, & Mary Ferris. Information desired of the early history & Rev record of these families. Murdochs lived in Washington Co., Pa., for many yrs. Matthew Henderson came to this country abt 1759 & was a minister in Western Pa.—E. C.

8980.—HIXON.—Wanted, names, dates & record of Rev service of ch & g-ch of Noah Hixon, who resided & owned land in Amwell, Hunterdon Co., N. J., in 1745.—J. J. R.

8981. WILLIAMS.—Wanted, parentage, with all dates & names of bros and sisters of Phebe Williams, b Groton, Conn., Mar. 16, 1791, d Nov. 15, 1853, m in Columbia, Conn., Mar. 25, 1812, Chester Bill.

(a) TAYLOR.—Wanted, parentage, with dates of Ruth Taylor, b Dec. 15, 1775, d July 25, 1841, m Jan. 1, 1795, Lodowick Hoxie. They were both from Charlestown, R. I.

(b) PARCEL.—Wanted, parentage & place of birth of John Parcel, b Dec. 18, 1790, d Aug. 26, 1859, in Greenvillage, Morris Co., N. J., m Abba Mesler; also wanted names of his bros & sisters.—E. H. P.

8982. DINWIDDIE.—Wanted, information of

Wm. Dewoody (Dinwiddie), of Pa., later Greeneville, East Tenn., where he was living 1783. M abt 1790 Hannah Alexander. Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, Tenn., says he served at King's Mountain in the Rev under Col. Sevier. Would like to correspond with some of his descendants.

(a) ALEXANDER.—Wanted, gen & Rev record of John Alexander, b Gettysburg, Pa., moved to Rockbridge Co., Va., & living in Washington Co., Tenn., 1790. Married Agnes Craighead, dau of Rev. Alexander Craighead, of Va. & N. C. He is said to have served in Rev from Va. or Md., & that his sons-in-law, Wm. Dewoody, James Rodgers & Benj. McNutt also served. Would like to exchange data on this line.

(b) Would like to correspond with descendants of Reynolds Ramsey, m abt 1763 Naomi Alexander, of Gettysburg, Pa. They lived in New Castle, Del., later going to York Co., Pa.; d 1814 & 1817 in Knoxville, Tenn., at the home of their son, Col. F. A. Ramsey. Reynolds Ramsey is said to have been a Rev soldier from N. J., Del. or Pa., & served under Washington.—C. W. P.

8983. COLBY.—Wanted, parentage of Phoebe Colby, Boscowan, N. H., b May 3, 1790, m Mar. 20, 1816, Moses Morse. Was there Rev service in this line?

(a) LANGDON.—Wanted, parentage & record of Rev service in gen of Jane Langdon, of Beverly, Mass., who m Parker Morse, 1799, & removed to Rochester, Vt., thence to Metamora, Ill.—A. I. O.

8984. EICHELBERGER.—Michael Eichelberger, b 1774, d 1830, m Mary Johnson, b 177—, d 1853, probably in Franklin Co., Pa.; moved to Bedford Co. Had bro John, who lived in Hancock, Md. Wanted, Rev ancestry of both Michael Eichelberger & Mary Johnston.

(a) KEELEY.—Wanted, parentage of Sarah Keeley, b 1806, who m David Eichelberger, b 1801.

ANSWERS.

6694. PARKE.—John Parke mentioned in Pennsylvania Archives, Lieutenant Colonel in the Revolutionary War, was not a native of Pa. He was born at Dover, Del., April 7, 1754, was never m & d Dec. 11, 1789. He had no bros & only one sis, who m a Philadelphia merchant. John Parke made his home with her & was educated at the College of Philadelphia. In 1775 he entered the Continental Army & served in the Quartermaster's Department & was with Gen. Washington's army till the close of hostilities. He was only 23 yrs old when he attained the rank of "Lieutenant Colonel"; was at Valley Forge, his name appearing in Gen. Washington's Orderly Book. His grandfather, Thomas Parke, was a bro of Daniel Parke, of Virginia. This information is authentic, as it was taken from wills, family records and a diary in Latin which John Parke kept during the war. There is a Chester Co., Pa., family by the name of Parke which is not connected with the above in any way. However, it may contain the records for which you are searching.—*Mrs. James M. Painter,* Kittanning, Pa.

ALLEN-HUDSON.—Will A. V. D. P., who in April, 1920, asked for information regarding Lieut. Nathaniel Allen who m Pamela Hudson & removed to Elbert Co., Pa., send name & address to Gen. Dept. in order that data of mutual interest may be exchanged & published?—*M. H. B.*

7790. BEALE.—I am just completing some Beale genealogy. If 7790 will communicate with me I may be able to furnish what is desired.—*Mrs. L. P. Wilson,* 2608 Keyworth Ave., Baltimore, Md.

7720. (a) SHOUP.—There are two branches of this family in America, one in Virginia & the other in Pa. The ancestors of the two branches are supposed to have been brothers. Arthur Nelson Shoup, son of Wm. & Samantha Whipple Shoup, is g-son of Henry, of Pa. This is not your Henry, but may be a slight clue. James Shoup, 737 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif., may be able to give you some information.—*Mrs. A. N. Shoup,* 2649 Brookside Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

8856. MESSENGER.—George Messenger, Rev soldier of Mass., m Catherin Brazie; his father, Nehemiah, m Elizabeth Hopkins.—*Mrs. T. H. Coleman,* Harrodsburg, Ky.

6674. ELDREDGE.—Peyton Eldredge had a bro Thomas, who m Martha Bolling. Their dau Judith m Henry Cox. Any help you can give me towards establishing Rev records on this line will be greatly appreciated.—*Mrs. J. G. Morrow,* 3809 Mountain Ave., El Paso, Tex.

7713. VERRELL. — Amoise Verrell's dau Judith m Jacob Trabue; their dau Judith m Stephen Watkins; their dau Judith Watkins, 1742–1816, m Asaph Walker, 1735–1808. These Verrells were early settlers of Powhatan or Chesterfield Co., Va.—*Mrs. Robert Kellahin,* 702 N. Penn Ave., Roswell, N. M.

The following data has been received by the Genealogical Editor and is published upon request:

The "Poor Family." From Goochland Co., Va., Records.

3. p. 217. Deed. date—18 June, 1739, John Cobb to Thomas Poor, Senr. of parish of St. Martins, Hanover County, Virginia, £50, 400 ac. by patent of date 1 Nov. 1734, located on North side of James River, in Goochland County.

id. 4 p. 434–5. Deed. 9 Oct., 1744, Thomas Poor, Senr. of Hanover Co. to his son Thomas Poor, Jr., of Goochland Co., "for love & affection for my son Thomas Poor, Jr., & Elizabeth, his w, of Goochland Co., & for their better support," &c., 200 ac in Goochland Co. on N. S. James River, cor. to Jas. George Arthur Hopkins & Thomas Poor, Senr., Sit. Abraham Poor & others. Ack. in person in Court in G. Co. by Thomas Poor, Senr., & Susanna, his wife, Oct. 16, 1744.

id. 6. p. 423–4. Depositions of "*Susanna Poor an ancient woman,*" sworn, &c. States: "That some time in the fall of the year about 12 year *agon* this deponent being at the house of John Mosely, deceased, together with her husband Thomas Poore Elder decd., her son Thomas Poore, his wife Elizabeth Poor, & Mary" their daughter—"*who was granddaughter to the said John Mosely,* at that time about *two years old*"—"A negro wench being then in same room with a female infant in her arms named Rose, the said John Mosely desired the deponent & the others present to bear witness that—'I give this negro child *to my grand-daughter Mary Poor,*' upon which Thomas Poor the *elder the other grandfather to the said Mary*"—answered &c. Date, Oct. 21, 1754.

(Note, this shows relationships, & that Thomas Poor, Senr., was an old man in 1744, when the above took place, & that he died prior to 1754, in Hanover Co., his home, as no administration of his estate is shown in G. Co. Note, further, that one of the wit to deed above in 4 p. 434–5, date 1744, was *Abraham Poor,* who was doubtless a son of this Thos. Poor, Senr.

id. Deed Book 16, p. 43, is *WILL* of *Abraham Poor,* of G. Co., Va., date, 18 Sept., 1776, presented to Court 18 July, 1791, & proven 16 Jan., 1792, & on 19 Mar., 1792. To wife, Judith Poore, for life, the Plantation whereon I now live, 200 ac. & all personal property thereon to be kept for the support of wife & *unmarried children*—at death of wife, Judith Poor, land, &c., all to be sold by Executors & the money equally divided *amongst* all my children or their legal representatives herein after named —Mary *Barker,* John Poore, Mildren Poore, Thomas Poore, Kessiah Wood, Salley Poore, *ROBERT POORE,* James Poore, Gardner Poore and Lucy Poore. Appts. "My two sons—John & Robert Poore, Exors. on eighteenth September, 1786. Robert Poor qualified as exor.—id. p. 44.

id. Order Book, 23, p. 25. Date, Sept. 21, 1801, "On motion of Betty Poor & James Poor, who make oath according to law, & together with Robt. Smith, & Thos. Poor, their sureties, enter into bond in sum of $2,000.00, certificate is granted them, &c., for obtaining letters of administration on the estate of *Robert Poor, decd.*" "Ordered that John Underwood, Geo. W. Paine, Jas. Holman, Robt. Smith, Edward Bolling & Jno. Bolling, or any 3 of them, make appraisement of personal est. of Robert Poor, decd., & return same to this Court."

id. p. 29, Sept. 21, 1801. Bridge Commissioners report the rebuilding of Bolling's bridge over Lickinghole cr, let to *Robert Poor, now decd.,* at price of £60, which work has been done & received by the Commissioners, &c.

Deed Book 18, p. 336, Oct. 16, 1801, List & appraisement of est of Robt. Poor, filed & ordered recorded—Apl. 19, 1802. Among other things it shows: 15 slaves, & 1 child valued at $3030.00; 3 stills, $280.00, 1 cask & rum, $15.00; 1 do, with brandy, $12.00; 70 bu. wheat, $85.00; 1 set B. Smith tools, $65.00. Total, $3991.00.

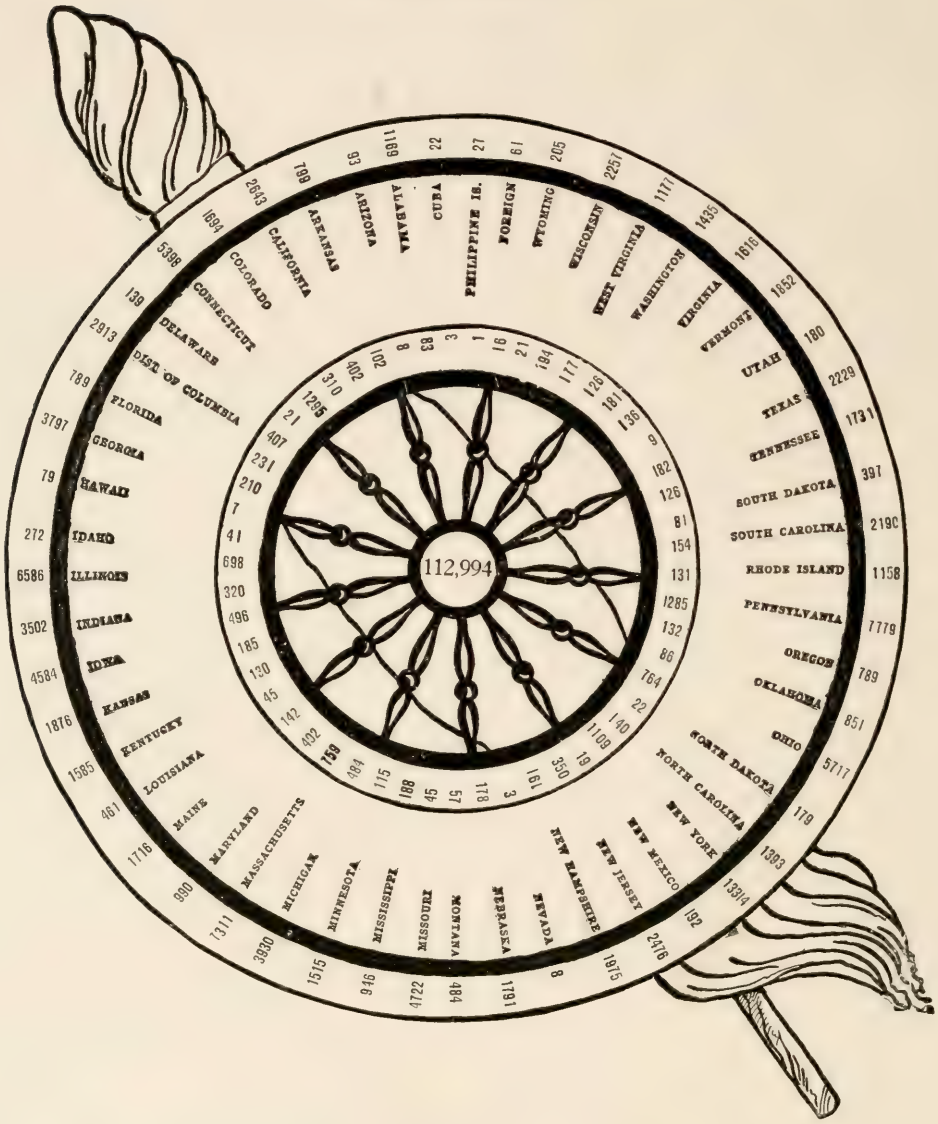
id. O. B. 23, p. 40. "Ordered Sheriff to pay Betty Poor & James Poor, Admrs. of Robert Poor, decd., £63 in his hands for the rebuilding Bolling's bridge, done by the sd. Robert Poor in his lifetime," Oct. 19, 1801.

id. p. 178, Mch. 19, 1802. An inventory and appraisement of est of Robert Poor, decd., was returned & was ordered to be recorded."

D. B. 5, p. 598. Deed, June 18, 1803. James Poor & *Patsy,* his wife, to Thos. Poor. Jr.. all of G. Co.. 59 ac. on the Carter's Ferry road. Signed by: "James Poor (seal), *Martha* Poor (seal)."

id. 19, p. 447. Deed. Apr. 8, 1806, Mary Barker, John Poor & wf. Mary, Mildred Poor, Thos. Poor & w *Franky,* Keziah *Hood,* Elizabeth Poor, *James Poor, Robert Mims* & w Lucy, Legatees of the late *Abram* Poor, of G. Co., decd., to Jesse Hodges, $973.75, 193¾ ac. on Little Byrd cr., "same lately occupied by the widow of *Abram* Poor." Corner to Thos. Poor, John Miller, &c. Proven Apl. 21, 1806. In 20, p. 120, is certificate of Ack. mts. to this deed, and id. p. 358–9, is certificate returned Albemarle County, ack. of "Mrs. Poor, wife of John Poor, to above deed, date March 31, 1809, and recorded on April 17, 1809.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

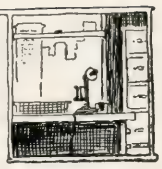
The Magazine also has subscribers in

JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

Connecticut, at this date of publication, leads all States with 1295 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, October 20, 1920

A REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, October 20, 1920, at 10.10 A.M.

At the request of the President General the members of the Board rose and joined in singing "America," and, the Chaplain General being absent, the Lord's Prayer was recited by the members, led by the President General.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members being recorded present: *Active Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Smith, Miss Coburn, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Schoentgen, Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White; *State Regents:* Mrs. Hoval Smith, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Frisbee, Mrs. Hazlett, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Shumway, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Sparks, Miss Temple, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Mrs. Heavner; *State Vice Regents:* Mrs. Vereen, Mrs. Holt.

Before reading her report the President General said she was glad to see so many members of the Board present, and stressed the great importance of the State Regents attending the Board meetings, in order that they might carry back to their chapters an account of what the National Society was doing—that in many of the states she found that some of the chapters did not realize how much a part of the National Society they were, and this came about because they were not represented at their State Conferences and their State Regents did not come to the meetings of the National Board.

Report of the President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

After our journeyings here and there, during the season of more or less relaxation, I am sure we are all glad of this opportunity to get together again to discuss plans for our winter's activities and to discharge the duties before us to-day. With great pleasure I welcome each one of you!

The report which your President General submits to you covers the period from the June Board meeting to the present time. During the summer months, besides the voluminous correspondence attended to promptly, your President General has spent much time and thought on making up your National Committees, and endeavoring to find women able and willing to serve the Society in the different lines of work carried on by our organization. I think those of you who have looked over our committee list will agree with me that we have found a high and devoted group of women willing to serve us.

Your President General has attended many meetings, functions and celebrations of various kinds since her last report. In July she attended a meeting and luncheon, in New York, of the Sulgrave Institution, the purpose of which was to make plans for Pilgrim Tercentenary celebrations to be held under its auspices.

Early in August she was invited to make an address at the Bi-Centennial celebration of the town of Litchfield, Connecticut, on "Sarah Pierce," pioneer in this country of woman's higher education, who started her school in this historic town, famous also as the site of the first law school in America.

The Pilgrim Tercentenary is occupying more and more attention, and therefore it will be of interest to you to know that it was my pleasure and privilege to represent our Society officially at the Provincetown celebration, August 29th and 30th, of the first landing of the Pilgrims. It is not necessary to describe to you in detail an event that has been so fully noticed in the newspapers. Suffice it to say that this event marked the opening of the series of official celebrations in America that are to be held throughout the country during the year.

It was a most noteworthy and impressive occasion, being participated in by the official representatives of England, France and Holland, by Secretary of State Colby, representing our country, and by many prominent clergymen and public men. The exercises consisted in part of sermons in the churches on Sunday the 29th, of a parade next morning in which our

National Society had a place, several members riding in an automobile carrying a banner bearing our name and insignia; and of addresses in the afternoon around the base of the Pilgrim Monument by the various official representatives, at which time it was your President General's privilege to pay tribute to "The Pilgrim Mothers," of whom far too little notice has heretofore been taken.

It seems fitting that the part our Society is to take in the Tercentenary movement should be some enduring memorial in honor of these Pilgrim women and little children who dared and suffered equally with the "Fathers."

Having this in mind a visit was paid to Plymouth on my way to Provincetown to find out, if possible, what permanent concrete thing we could do in their honor that would be worthy of our Society. Members of the committee appointed by the State of Massachusetts met your President General and outlined to her the general plan adopted for the reclamation of the water-front. This suggestion was made, that the Daughters of the American Revolution consider the erection of a fountain as their contribution toward this plan. It seems to me that a fountain in memory of the Pilgrim Mothers would be a feature worthy of our Society. Acting upon this suggestion, your President General conferred with two firms who have submitted designs suitable for such a fountain; these designs are here for your consideration.

The Congress authorized our joining in the Tercentenary celebrations and empowered the National Board of Management to take action (see page 229, Proceedings).

To simply take part in commemorative exercises gives us no place in the permanent memorial, and our Society would of course desire to be represented in this important historic work.

Another project has been suggested, which was the giving of a replica of the Houdon bust of Washington through the Sulgrave Institution, this bust to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England. These two proposals will be presented to you under New Business.

In connection with the celebration at Provincetown all societies represented were requested to carry banners and flags of their respective societies. Inquiry as to whether our Society had a banner revealed the fact that it had not. Therefore, your President General ordered the one before you, at a cost of $55 the purchase of which she asks the approval of the Board.

Your President General has attended all the meetings of the Office Building Committee, four in number, two in Washington and two in New York. She has attended in addition to the chapter meetings and anniversary celebrations enumerated, the State Conferences of Vermont, September 29th; Michigan, October 5th and 6th; and New York, October 7th and 8th.

For the purpose of gaining information that might be of use in our Americanization work an invitation was accepted from Commissioner Wallis to visit Ellis Island and to attend one of the Sunday afternoon concerts, which are now being given there for the entertainment of the immigrants during their hours of detention. This was most interesting, and I received several suggestions which may be brought forward later.

The work at Tilloloy is progressing satisfactorily, as may be seen from the following letter from Baroness de La Grange:

"37 rue de l'Universite,
"Paris,
"September 10th.

"Dear Mrs. Minor:

"I received your letter this morning.

"All the material for Tilloloy is bought, the Aeolian windmill, the reservoir, the fountains and the pipes, but the materials have not yet arrived at Tilloloy——the windmill is being finished before it is sent.

"At present we are slightly delayed by a question of land. As you know, the Mayor has promised to give the D. A. R. a small plot to put up the windmill and tank and to dig the well, and the land which he intended giving us was found not to be very practical, so now he is buying another plot, and the formalities of the sale are not quite finished. As soon as this is done the digging of the well can begin, and this will take about four months, I estimate, but while it is in progress the pipes can be laid and the tank made, and the windmill put up. I can safely promise you that by early summer all the work will be finished and you can come to inaugurate the village. The architect is re-drawing his plan for the fountain, and as soon as I have it I will post it to you. We will certainly have money left over after the execution of the plan decided upon. We ought to have nearly 100,000 francs. I wonder what you would like to do with this money. I will submit some suggestions to you and you can also perhaps decide on some gift you would like to make.

"Mrs. Harris is in Paris and I hope to see her to-morrow. I wrote her as soon as I landed. I am troubled to see my letters did not reach you for I have written you twice since I left, and I also wrote your Treasurer General, Mrs. Hunter, acknowledging the power of attorney. I am writing her now to send the receipt for the money paid for the interest.

"I go to Tilloloy on the 17th and will hope to take Mrs. Harris with me.

"I think this letter will make clear to you exactly what has been done for Tilloloy and I hope it will suffice as a report.

"As soon as the matter has progressed farther I will write again.

"I hope you are very well. Thank you again for all your kindness to me.

"Yours very sincerely,
"E. DE LA GRANGE."

Just here, while our thoughts are upon France, might be a most suitable place for me to mention that as is our custom on General Lafayette's birthday, September 6th, your President General had placed upon his monument, in this city, a wreath, in memory of his service to us, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Pursuant to the vote of Congress authorizing the employment of a trained woman to serve as Executive Manager, your President General has been in communication with several applicants for the position, four of whom she has interviewed. She reported the result of these interviews to the Executive Committee yesterday, and that committee requested a further investigation of the references of one applicant, and also named the limit of salary we could pay, which will be reported by the Recording Secretary General later.

In view of the increased expenses of the Society, I ask for your earnest consideration of the report of the Finance Committee, and the financial obligations involved in our proposed office building when the matter comes up for discussion.

In this connection, it is urgent that all states which have not fully paid up their Liberty Loan quotas, toward the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution $100,000 Liberty Bond Fund, should do so at the earliest possible date in order that our Society may be saved the interest which we now are paying on the amount borrowed to make good our full pledge to the Government during the War.

In closing, I wish you all success in the work throughout your states. I hope the bulletins of our National Chairmen will receive the earnest attention and support of State Regents, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents. In coöperation there is strength. We must all work together, National Society, States, Chapters, for the best good and highest efficiency of our organization in these days when its powerful influence for patriotism and loyalty is so much needed.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

Mrs. Yawger moved *that the report of the President General be accepted with thanks, with its recommendation.* This was seconded by Mrs. St. Clair and Mrs. Reynolds and carried.

Mrs. Yawger read her report as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the meeting of the National Board of Management on June 23 last the routine work of the office of the Recording Secretary General has gone forward as usual.

The minutes of the June Board meeting were prepared and turned over to the editor of the MAGAZINE and proof read. Copies of the rulings of this meeting were sent to all offices, and the notification cards signed by your Recording Secretary General were promptly mailed to the 1591 new members admitted by the Board. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence in connection with the meeting were duly sent out.

Notices of appointments on National Committees were mailed and the acceptances and regrets entered and filed. The copy for the Committee List was sent to the printer and the proof read. A list of her Committee was sent to each National Chairman.

The notices to members of the Board of the October Board meeting were sent out one month in advance of the meeting.

The Proceedings of Congress were proof read and the index made, and I take pleasure in presenting the complete volume which is now being mailed to the members of the National Board, Chapter Regents and Chairmen of National Committees.

Certificates amounting to 2883 in all have been issued.

Condolence cards have been sent to relatives of deceased members and to the Regents of the chapters in all cases where the chapter has notified this office within proper season of the decease of such members.

All orders for Block Certificates have been promptly filled.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was approved. The Recording Secretary General then read the following recommendations from the Executive Committee.

Recommendations of Executive Committee

That Miss Ellis, who has been on the temporary roll since June in the office of the Treasurer General, be placed upon the permanent roll at a monthly salary of $75, beginning with November 1.

The adoption of the request of the Registrar General that Mrs. Arthur Swan be

placed upon the permanent roll at a monthly salary of $85, beginning November 1.

That the Registrar General be granted the temporary services of an additional typist.

The adoption of three additional rules for the clerical body of the organization, together with changes in four of the rules already adopted, all of which were submitted by the subcommittee to the Executive Committee and approved by that body.

The approval of the plan of erecting a memorial at Plymouth in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers, each state to be asked to contribute a proportionate amount.

That the National Society pay the American Audit Company $900 a year, the increase beginning with the fiscal year.

That the Executive Committee be empowered to employ an Executive Manager whose salary shall not exceed $3000 yearly.

That Miss Bliss, having been temporarily employed to fill the vacancy in the office of the Recording Secretary General at a salary of $3 per diem, be so continued until otherwise requested by the Recording Secretary General. (The Recording Secretary General here requested that Miss Bliss be placed on the permanent roll.)

Moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds, and carried, *that the recommendations as presented from the Executive Committee be approved by the Board.*

Mrs. Phillips then read her report as Registrar General.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through the help granted the Registrar General's Office by an addition to its clerical force by our most gracious Chairman of Committee on Clerks, Mrs. George W. White and the willing assistance of Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, in providing us with a typewriter and stand, and a chair for use at the Ancestors' Catalogue, and the unfailing willingness of our clerical force, we are enabled to present to you enough applicants, if they were here, to fill every seat in our Auditorium and then leave a number awaiting admission.

I have the honor to report 2458 applications presented to the Board and 333 supplemental papers verified; 2791 total number of papers verified; permits issued for 578 insignias, 238 ancestral bars and 660 recognition pins.

Papers examined and not yet approved: 258 originals and 650 supplementals. Papers returned unverified: 23 originals and 120 supplementals. New records verified, 625.

I move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the applicants for membership.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. James S.) Anna L. C. Phillips,
Registrar General.

Moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried, *that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for 2458 members to be admitted into the National Society.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 2458 applicants members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Organizing Secretary General as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madame President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Mrs. G. V. Lawry, the State Regent of Utah, has reported her resignation, owing to the fact that she is leaving Salt Lake City to make her home elsewhere. At the first State Conference in Utah, Mrs. George H. Dern, of Salt Lake City, was elected State Regent to fill this vacancy. I now ask for her confirmation.

Through their respective State Regents, the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Annie M. Cunningham, San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Mary L. Norton, Vallejo, Calif.; Miss Mary Glenn Roberts, Canton, Georgia; Mrs. Arline W. Farmer O'Brien, Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Miss Lenore Bonham, Columbus, Ind.; Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon Wagoner, Knightstown, Ind.; Miss Kathryn Hughes, Dowagiac, Mich.; Mrs. Bertha Miner Packard, Sturgis, Mich.; Mrs. Grace E. Sweetland Wilkinson, Atlanta, Mo.; Miss Gladys Roselle, Perry, Mo.; Mrs. Myrtella H. Moe, Deer Lodge, Mont.; Mrs. Anna Woodsworth Staples, Trumansburg, N. Y.; Mrs. Nellie Wattenburg, Klamath Falls, Ore.; Mrs. Laura J. Postlethwaite Ewing, Lewistown, Pa.; Mrs. Iris Grace Oster, Mountain City, Tenn.; Mrs. Dosia Trigg Preston, Abingdon, Va.; Mrs. Zola Lawrence Fisher, Garfield, Wash.

Authorization of the following chapters is requested: Mattoon, Illinois; Arrow Rock, Missouri; Fayetteville, New York; Phenix, Rhode Island; Belbuckle, Dresden, Dyersburg, Humboldt, Ripley, Union City and Winchester, Tenn.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Flora Humason Douglass, Eagle Rock, Calif.; Mrs. Mary Bruce Alexander, Plant City, Fla.; Mrs. Rosalie B. Robinson, Ocala, Fla.; Mrs. Grace M. Wilson Kane, Anthon, Ia.; Miss Lucille Ballard, S.

Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Mary Rowena Bothwell, Breckenridge, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Parker Travis, Valentine, Neb.

Through their respective State Regents, the following reappointments of Organizing Regents are requested: Mrs. Flora Humason Douglass, Eagle Rock, Calif.; Mrs. Warren M. Hollingsworth Lane, Sylvania, Ga.; Mrs. Fannie M. Almanda Dabney, Conyers, Ga.; Mrs. Eva Camp Abercrombie, Douglasville, Ga.; Mrs. Emily Fariss Joekel, Giddings, Texas.

Through their respective State Regents, the following resignations of Organizing Regents are reported: Mrs. Ruth Crook Holton, Gainesville, Fla.; Mrs. Nettie Smith Whitfield, Pensacola, Fla.; Mrs. Gertrude L. W. Zur Muehlin, Deer Lodge, Mont.

Through the State Regent of Ohio, the Toledo chapter of Toledo has requested official disbandment. This request is made because of the chapter members moving away from Toledo.

The following chapters have reported organization since last Board meeting: Anna Wainwright Cushing, Pierre, South Dakota; Christopher Gadsden, Gadsden, Ala.; Fort Defiance, Hicksville, Ohio; Kendrick, Tarwood, Tenn.; Margery Morton, Athol, Mass.; Mount Ashland, Ashland, Oregon; Mount Grace, Orange, Mass.; Old Kent, Chestertown, Md.; Renova, Renova, Pa.; Thomas Walters, Lewistown, Ill., and a chapter at Ashland, Ohio, which has not yet selected a name.

Charters issued, 12; Organizing Regents notified, 11; permits issued for National and ex-National Officers' bars, 11; permits issued for Regents and ex-Regents' bars, 73.

The usual interesting correspondence of the office has been promptly attended to each day.

It is usual at the October Board meeting to report that all commissions of the State and State Vice Regents and National Officers have been issued. This work has not been completed owing to the difficulty in procuring the skins on which the commissions are engrossed, delay in lithographing and engrossing same. This work will undoubtedly be completed by the next Board meeting.

I recommend that on account of the increased cost of the imported skins on which charters are engrossed, the cost of engrossing and lithographing same, that the price of issuing charters be increased from $5 to $10. Also the price of re-issuing of a charter, which embodies the same work, shall be increased from $5 to $10.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Organizing Secretary General.

The adoption of my report without its recommendations was moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Phillips, and carried. The Organizing Secretary General pointed out that the original price of the charters had been based on their cost to the Society, and it had never been the intention to furnish them at a loss, and now the bare skins were costing $4.90, leaving ten cents for the lithographing, engrossing, tube, mailing and clerical service. The fact was brought out that the raising of the price of the charters to their cost to the Society did not work a hardship since chapters need not have a charter unless they felt they wished to indulge in the luxury of one. Mrs. James Lowry Smith moved *the adoption of the recommendation of the Organizing Secretary General to raise the price of issuing charters from* $5 *to* $10. This was seconded by Mrs. Holt, and after some further discussion, the motion was carried. Mrs. Hanger explained that the expense for re-issuing a charter was the same as for the original, and moved *that the price of re-issuing a charter be raised from* $5 *to* $10.

Seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

Mrs. Hunter read her financial report as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from June 1st to September 30, 1920:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1920 ..... $19,702.23

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $4026; initiation fees, $2449; Apostrophe to the Flag, $13.05; certificates, $2; copying lineage, $3.01; creed cards, $54.51; D. A. R. Reports, $34.05; die of insignia, $.52; directory, $7.16; duplicate papers and lists, $125.73; exchange, $1.15; gavels, $7.50; hand-books, $36.50; index to Library books, $24.96; interest, $81.05; lineage, $597.53; Magazine—subscriptions, $3413.50; single copies, $44.86; advertisements, $291.25; proceedings, $2.54; remembrance books, $1.05; rent from slides, $29.20; ribbon, $7.70; sale of waste

paper, $10; slot machine, $1.95; stationery, $7.42; telephone, $11.60; use of lights, $10; Lineage books index, $45.40. Total receipts		$11,340.19
Notes Payable—National Metropolitan Bank		10,000.00
		$41,042.42

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues $318; initiation fees, $33	$351.00
President General: traveling expenses, $349.45; clerical service, $600.65; postage, telegrams and telephones, $29.20; files, guide, index, cards, circulars and stamps, $34.96; rent and repairs to typewriter, $16.50.	1,030.76
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $1108.52; lithographing, $57.60; tubes and stamps, $37.35; telegram, repairs to typewriter and sharpening erasers, $2.24	1,205.71
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $970.69; committee and officers' lists, $177.66; postage, expressage, telegrams and sharpening erasers, $9.96; cards, tray and stamps, $9	1,167.31
Certificates: clerical service, $382.48; certificates, $120; engrossing, $571.50; postage, $240; seals, paper and stamp, $55.30; telegram, sharpening erasers and repairs to typewriter, $1.58	1,370.86
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $438.72; application blanks, general information and how to become a member, $1046.50; postage, $40; book, paper, envelopes and stamp, $36.25	1,561.47
Registrar General: clerical service, $4138.66; binding records, $122.50; postage, $10; books, cards and stamp, $85.25; repairs to typewriter and sharpening erasers, $25.55	4,381.96
Treasurer General: clerical service, $4447.51; cards, files, bills, ledger and stamps, $124.70; repairs to typewriters and sharpening erasers, $9.15	4,581.36
Historian General: clerical service, $900; binding books, $8; circulars and stamp, $7.05; repairs to typewriter and sharpening erasers, $7.80; expressage and telegrams, $3.36	926.21
Librarian General: clerical service, $867.02; accessions, $102.92; catalogue of books, $496.80; postage, binding books and sharpening erasers, $62.95; book and cards, $6.47	1,536.16
Reporter General, C. R. S. I.: blanks, circulars and report sheets.....	41.71
Curator General: clerical service, $280.26; cards, blotters, tags, stamp and pad, $21.95; telegram, $.35	302.56
General Office: clerical service, $693; clerical service (magazine), $427.52; messenger service, $157.50; constitutions, resolutions and "Apostrophe to the Flag," $509.25; postage and expressage, $25.33; binding books and old magazines, $42.50; supplies, $266.21; wreath, Lafayette statue, $10; banner, Tercentenary celebration, $56.17...	2,187.48
Committees: Americanization—creed cards, $101; Auditing—postage, $1.20; Banquet Hall—notices, $16.50; Building and Grounds—clerical service, $15; book, $3.50; Finance—clerical service, $40; Genealogical Research—circulars, $2.25; Liquidation and Endowment—circulars, $52.75; engrossing, $12.80; postage, $8.50; Patriotic Education—cup, U. S. Naval Academy, $120; telegram, $1; postage, $.81; Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides—slides, machine and operator, $58.75; repairs to case, $2.50; leaflets, $8.50; Reciprocity—lectures, $54.75	499.81
Expense Continental Hall: employees' pay-roll, $3035.75; 54 tons of coal, $642.60; electric current and gas, $96.28; ice and towel service, $73.50; water rent, $15.77; tuning piano, inspecting elevator and repairing plumbing, $11; hauling ashes, $39.35; flags, plants and evergreens, $52; supplies, $68.42	4,034.67
Printing Machine: printer	162.50
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $43; Traveling expenses, $40.12; postage, $30; telegrams, $1.68; blanks, cards, envelopes and receipts, $66.50; sharpening erasers, $.15; Editor—salary, $600;	

postage, $39.82; telegrams, $2.76; repairs to typewriter, $1; cards and stamps, $4.95; articles and photos, $479; Genealogical Editor—Expense "Notes and Queries," $120; stamp, $1.05; Printing and mailing May–August issues, $9098.07; cuts, $586.85; copyright, $12.	$11,126.95	
Auditing Accounts	250.00	
D. A. R. Reports: postage	5.00	
Furniture and Fixtures: cabinet, filing case, book rack and chair	165.48	
Hand-book: frontispiece	22.50	
Interest	20.53	
Lineage: postage, $300; expressage, $21.72; refunds, $11.15	332.87	
State Regents' Postage	92.75	
Stationery	19.45	
Support of Real Daughters	752.00	
Telephone	184.62	
Twenty-ninth Congress: House Committee-seat tickets, $32.25; ballots, $97; information leaflets, $71; water, $10.20; rent of chairs, $92.50; Program Committee—programs $618; Reception Committee—tickets, $7.50; Transportation Committee—envelopes, $5; stamp, $1.25; Treasurer General's report, $178.50	1,113.20	
Total disbursements		39,427.88
Balance		$1,614.54

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1920		$6,920.39
RECEIPTS		
Charter fees	$49.00	
Life membership fees	100.00	
Continental Hall contributions	744.78	
Liberty Loan contributions	2,155.75	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	71.30	
Commissions: Insignia $321.50		
Recognition pins 143.35	464.85	
Interest	44.84	
Rent from land	1,000.00	
Total receipts		4,630.52
		$11,550.91
DISBURSEMENTS		
Notes payable—Liberty Loan	$2,000.00	
Interest, Notes payable	241.04	
Awning, Banquet Hall	1,737.21	
Silver, Banquet Hall	724.00	
Engraving, cleaning silver and repairs to samovar	24.00	
Furnishings, Alabama room	21.48	
Total disbursements		4,747.73
Balance		$6,803.18
Petty Cash Fund		$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	$6,385.31	
Disbursements	4,812.93	
Balance		$1,572.38

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance at last report, May 31, 1920	$823.12	
Receipts	158.48	
	$981.60	
Disbursements—U. S. Liberty Bonds	950.00	
Balance		$31.60

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance at last report, May 31, 1920		139.00

WAR RELIEF SERVICE

Balance at last report, May 31, 1920	$295.19	
Receipts	3,974.53	
	$4,269.72	
Disbursements	3,717.19	
Balance		552.53
Total Special Funds		$2,295.51

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 5-31-20	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 9-30-20
Current	$19,702.23	$21,340.19	$39,427.88	$1,614.54
Permanent	6,920.39	4,630.52	4,747.73	6,803.18
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Patriotic Education		6,385.31	4,812.93	1,572.38
Philippine Scholarship	823.12	158.48	950.00	31.60
Preservation of Historic Spots	139.00			139.00
War Relief Service	295.19	3,974.53	3,717.19	552.53
Totals	$28,379.93	$36,489.03	$53,655.73	$11,213.23

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	$10,713.23	
Petty cash (in Treasurer General's office)	500.00	
Total	$11,213.23	

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	$100,000.00	
Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds	2,314.84	
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond	1,000.00	
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	6,900.00	
		$110,214.84

INDEBTEDNESS

To National Metropolitan Bank, for Liberty Bonds, as per vote of 28th Congress	$7,000.00	
To National Metropolitan Bank, for Current Fund, as per vote of National Board of Management	10,000.00	
		$17,000.00

Respectfully,

(Mrs. Livingston L.) Lillian A. Hunter,
Treasurer General.

Miss Coltrane, Chairman, read the report of the Auditing Committee:

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Auditing Committee is pleased to report that your Committee has held monthly meetings since our June report, and has examined and compared the monthly statements of the Treasurer General and the American Audit Company and found them to agree, and we would like to move the adoption of the Treasurer General's report.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Chairman.

MRS. WILLIAM H. TALBOTT,
Vice Chairman.

The motion of Miss Coltrane was adopted.

Mrs. White, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee:

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

During the past four months vouchers have been approved to the amount of $52,354.73, of which $3717.19 represents contributions for Relief Work and $4812.93 for Patriotic Education.

Other large expenditures were as follows:

Clerical force	$15,310.03
Magazine	11,126.95
Employees of Hall	3,355.75
Postage	737.75
Support of Real Daughters	752.00
Notes Payable, Liberty Loan	2,000.00
Interest on Liberty Loan	241.04
Furnishings for Tea Room of Banquet Hall	2,485.21
Expenses of 29th Congress	1,113.20
Miscellaneous as Itemized in Treasurer General's report	6,702.68

The Finance Committee makes the following recommendations to the National Board:

1. In view of the fact that at this season of the year the income from dues is not sufficient to meet the current expenses of the Society, that the National Board empower the proper officers to borrow a sufficient sum to meet the necessary current expenses.

2. Since the cost of printing the Lineage books has increased, that the price be increased to meet the present cost of publication, and that the chapters and individuals desiring current and future issues pay for the same.

3. Because of the necessity for additional clerks in the Registrar General's office as well as the increased cost of application blanks, etc., that the initiation fee be raised to $3.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,
Chairman.

The adoption of my report without its recommendations was moved by Mrs. White, seconded by Miss Coltrane, and carried. Moved by Mrs. Morris, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried, *that the National Board empower the proper officers to borrow a sufficient sum to meet the necessary current expenses.* Following the reading of the second recommendation the President General stated that it had not been the purpose of the National Society to charge for the Lineage Books less than they cost the National Society, but the price had remained stationary while the cost had mounted with the increasing cost of all materials, especially printing. *The adoption of the second recommendation of the Finance Committee* was moved by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds, and carried. Mrs. Yawger moved *that the National Board of Management propose an amendment to the By-laws that the initiation fee be raised from* $1 *to* $3. This was seconded by Mrs. Cook and carried.

Miss Coltrane read her report as Historian General.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General, Fellow Officers, and Members of the National Board of Management:

If you will study our past history as a nation, you will see we have made many blunders and have been guilty of many shortcomings, and yet, that we have always in the end come out victorious, because we have refused to be daunted by blunders and defeats, have in fact, recognized them, and persevered in spite of them and even profited by them. Hence we have striven to push the War Records work since our June Board Meeting. We have written each State Regent and State Historian the ruling adopted at the meeting concerning same, giving specific directions as to binder, binding, etc. We have recently sent out inquiries to learn of the progress and find through thirty state reports that some of the states are nearing completion in their work. California has made the Society a gift of her records bound, which completes our work in only four states. May we again remind you that we are urging this work completed and that all records should be in the hands of the binder by January 1st.

Instead of the regular preface we usually have in our Lineage Books we have dedicated Volume 55 to one of our former Historian

Generals, Mrs. Mary E. Augsbury, who gave of her best to this work and who was called to answer the Roll Call in the Great Beyond in June. Work on Volumes 56 and 57 has progressed rapidly.

We find that many of the chapters do not recognize the value of the Lineage Books. The study of genealogy brings its reward. We most earnestly believe that the chance to make and keep the connecting links in our Society unbroken is by filing the records of our members. We inherit the responsibility and the glory of those who have laid the foundations of our pathway and we must see the chain is unbroken. Our lineal descent records are a great fortune, for we have the direct descent of the people who helped to give us America. We urge those who have not secured the copies due them, secure them at once, or they may find they will not have the chance.

In our judgment, there is very serious danger of our people losing sight of the strenuous and self-sacrificing efforts of our forefathers in building up the splendid country in which we now live. Nothing could appeal to the hearts of our citizens more than the essence of the History of our country and the spirit of its institutions and life. We have tried to give you the best incentive to study and consider ourselves very fortunate in securing Dr. George Churchill, formerly with the Library of Congress, now with the George Washington University, to plan our course of study and let us urge each chapter to avail itself of the privilege of this study.

As a result of the letters sent to the forty-eight organized State Historical Societies, we find as a whole a great desire for coöperation. It seems to us a wise plan for each state to have a Historical Commission, composed of the State Historical Society and all other organizations in the state pursuing the interest of History. We would like the State Regent and the State Historian to seek the coöperation of these other organizations and form this commission. We are happy to tell you that Michigan already has the commission. Mrs. William H. Wait, Vice-President General from Michigan, tells us that the D. A. R. asked their state organization, which they called a State Historical Commission, to let them coöperate with the Federal Clubs, also, to be included. These combined organizations offer a prize essay Contest, annually, in the public and parochial schools, with a historical subject, of course, the representative of each organization acting as judges and awarding the prize. The essay is published in the *State Historical Magazine*. We would like to have this include the college and university students, offering two contests, as the advanced students would do a different kind of work. We urge the organization of this commission as a recommendation to this meeting. We also think through this commission it will be easier to find results from concentrated historical research.

Several of these state societies have urged our work be in closer connection and express a desire to know the plans of our Society. We are happy to tell you as a result of these letters also, we are finding coöperation in obtaining data from the Draper Manuscripts. The State Societies of Kentucky and Wisconsin are cooperating in publishing the Kentucky Calendars and we hope to secure the same coöperation with the other states vitally connected.

We want to call your attention again to the fact that as yet we have received no certified records of historic lore or traditions and we would like to impress again the need for this. Michigan has presented to our office her historical collection of the Records of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Michigan; the Pensioners of Territorial Michigan and the Soldiers of Michigan Awarded the "Medal of Honor," entitled Michigan Military Records. The Secretary of War and other high officials have declared these to be valuable additions to military history and we feel Miss Silliman, the State Historian of Michigan, deserves the highest praise from our Society for this splendid work compiled by her. Along with our research work may we urge each state to investigate the conditions of the Old Will Books. We have recently found that some of these books are in a very dilapidated condition and unless restored many valuable records, which cannot be replaced, will be gone. These books are valuable beyond words. We feel it wise that each chapter investigate the records in their county and see that they are in a good state of preservation.

Our President General has urged that we give much time and thought to Our Pilgrim Mothers this year. In our historical research work we wish to urge each state to obtain as many facts as possible about all our Women of History. The Pilgrim and Puritan Mothers, the Cavalier and Huguenot Mothers. The ideals of our country, the stand we have taken with the world is largely due to the efforts and training of these noble women. Let us make a concentrated work on these Historical Mothers of our Republic, gaining facts that so far few of us are familiar with, and may we never forget History is our inspiration.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Historian General.

There being no objections, the report was approved.

Mrs. Ellison read her report as Librarian General.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General, Officers and Members of the National Board of Management:

It gives me great pleasure to report that the Library is daily receiving valuable additions to the collections already sent in by the various states.

The regular clerical work of the Library has been promptly attended to. Cards have been sent from the Library upon the receipt of contributions, followed by letters of thanks and appreciation from the Librarian General.

The Memorial Continental Hall Library Committee appointed by our President General since the June Board Meeting is now organized. Circular letters have been sent to all State Regents and the Members of Memorial Continental Hall Library Committee early in September, as requested by the President General. Twenty of the State Librarians, members of this Committee, have sent in reports of work going on in their respective states. Great activity and interest is being shown in the collection of suitable books. Letters from State Regents and Chapter Regents show enthusiasm and the desire to coöperate.

The Mary Washington Chapter of the District, which makes the Library its special care, has ordered two greatly needed steel book stacks for the Library.

The Librarian General and the Committee desire to thank the President General and Members of the Board for their support in this work and the inspiration it gives to continue our efforts for the Library.

Number of books received since the June Board Meeting, 107; number of pamphlets, 50; number of periodicals, 43; 106 books were presented and one purchased.

The accessions to the Library since the Board Meeting of June 23d, are as follows:

BOOKS

The Conquest. The True Story of Lewis and Clark. Eva Emery Dye. 1918. Gift of the author.

From One Generation to Another. Edited by Harriet N. Langdon and Annie M. Smith. 1906.

Memory Pictures. Harriet L. Williams. Edited by Annie M. Smith. 1908.

Morrill Kindred in America. Annie M. Smith. 1914. The last three presented by Mrs. Hugh M. Smith.

History of the American Episcopal Church From the Planting of the Colonies to the End of the Civil War. S. D. McConnell. Third Edition, N. Y., 1891. Gift of Mr. Brice Edwards.

Some Account of the Life and Services of William Blount. M. J. Wright. 1884.

First Report of the Public Record Commission of New Jersey. 1899.

Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Paulus Hook, N. Y. 1879.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. 1846–1847. Vol. 2, 1848.

Maine: Her Place in History. J. L. Chamberlain.

The Irish in the Revolution and in the Civil War. J. C. O'Connell. 1895.

History of the First Baptist Church, Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass. B. P. Byram. The last seven books and twenty pamphlets were presented by Mrs. Louis D. Carman, of Our Flag Chapter.

North Carolina Historical Commission Publications. Bulletin No. 26. Presented by the Commission.

Report of the N. S. D. A. R. 1916–1918. Vols. 20 and 21.

Year Book—Louisiana S. A. R. 1919–1920. Gift of the President.

The following twelve books were received from Miss Marion Brazier:

Memorial of the Evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, by the British Troops. 1903.

Faneuil Hall and Faneuil Hall Market, or Peter Faneuil and his Gift. Abram English Brown. 1900.

New England Society Orations. 1820–1885. Edited by Cephas and Eveline W. Brainerd. Two Vols. 1901.

Dedication of Monument to Major General Joseph Hooker. 1903.

The True Benjamin Franklin. Sydney George Fisher.

The True Story of Paul Revere. Charles Ferris Gettemy. 1906.

The Oldest House on Nantucket Island. 1905.

Washington; or The Revolution. Ethan Allen. 1899.

The Great Seal of the United States of America. C. A. L. Totten. 2 Vols. 1897.

Fort Duquesne and Fort Pitt. D. A. R. of Allegheny County, Publishers.

Ka-mi-akin, the Last Hero of the Yakimas. A. J. Splawn. 1917. Gift of the Narcissa Whitman Chapter.

Waillatpu, Its Rise and Fall. 1836–1847. Miles Connor. 1915. Gift of Mrs. W. O. Bradbury, Regent, Narcissa Whitman Chapter.

The Bench and Bar of Georgia. S. F. Miller. 2 Vols. 1858.

Historical Record of Macon and Central Georgia. J. C. Butler. 1879.

A Gazetteer of Georgia. Adiel Sherwood. Fourth Edition. Macon, 1860.

Lafayette in America, in 1824 *and* 1825; *or*

Journal of Travels in the United States. A. Levasseur. 2 Vols. 1829.

Daughters of America; or Women of the Century. Phebe A. Hanaford. 1883. The last seven volumes presented by the Georgia State Librarian, Mrs. Sidney J. Jones.

School History of Georgia. Charles H. Smith. 1893. The gift of Mrs. William C. Vereen.

Proceedings of the 22d Georgia D. A. R. State Congress. The last two received through the Georgia State Librarian, Mrs. Sidney J. Jones.

The Illinois Country. 1673–1818. Clarence Walworth Alvord. Vol. 1 of The Centennial History of Illinois. Springfield, 1920.

Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 13, 1919. Gift of the Library.

Proceedings of the 24th Annual State Conference of the D. A. R. in Illinois. Presented.

Annals of St. Louis, 1804–1821. Fred L. Billon. 1888. Gift of the Sarah Barton Murphy Chapter.

History of the Salt River Association, Mo. W. J. Patrick. 1909. Gift of the Nancy Robin Chapter.

History of Lewis, Clark and Knox Counties, Mo. 1887. Gift of Mrs. James West through Dicey Langston Chapter.

History of Howard and Chariton Counties, Mo. 1883. Gift of the Missouri Pioneer Chapter.

History of Nutley, Essex County, N. J. E. S. Brown. 1907. Gift of Boudinot Chapter.

Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy, N. J. W. A. Whitehead. 1856. Gift of Mrs. W. C. McPherson.

Centennial History of Rahway Methodism, Rahway, N. J. F. C. Mooney. 1898. Gift of Mrs. F. W. Longstredth through Rebecca Cornell Chapter.

History of Zion's Old Organ Church, Pa. T. E. Schmauk. 1919. Gift of Miss Mary G. Sieber through Abigail Rice Hartman Chapter.

Early History of Amenia, N. Y. Newton Reed. 1875. Given by Mrs. M. Eugene Barlow in memory of her husband.

Wight Family. D. P. Wight. 1848. Gift of Mrs. W. Clinton Adams.

Benson Family Records. F. H. Benson. 1920.

Who's Who in America. 1916–1917. Gift of Miss Natalie S. Lincoln.

History of Colonel Henry Bouquet. Mary C. Darlington. 1920. Gift of Miss Mary O'H. Darlington.

History of Big Spring Presbyterian Church, Pa. G. E. Swope. 1898.

History of Middle Spring Presbyterian Church, Pa. B. McK. Swope. 1900.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg. 1913.

History of Pennsylvania. W. H. Egle. 1876. The last four presented by the Cumberland Valley Chapter.

Old Kittery and Her Families. E. S. Stackpole. 1903. Gift of Quaker City Chapter.

Makers of America Series. Vols. 2 and 3, 1916, 1917. Presented by the Publisher. B. P. Johnson, Inc.

Life of Leonard Wood. J. G. Holme. 1920. Presented.

Missouri Baptist Centennial. 1906. Gift of Mrs. C. E. Graham.

Harper's Pictorial Library of the World War. 11 Vols., 1920. Presented by Mr. George Lawrence.

The Kansas Conflict. Charles Robinson. 1872.

A Souvenir History of Lawrence, Kansas. 1898. The last two presented by Betty Washington Chapter.

Historical Sketch of Lisbon, Conn., 1786–1900. 1903. Given by Miss Lucy Geer in memory of her sister, Miss Ellen Geer.

Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the Settlement of the Town of Norwich, Conn. W. C. Gilman. 1912. Gift of Edwin W. Leary. The last two volumes presented through the Faith Trumbull Chapter.

Portrait and Biographical Album of Newaygo County, Mich., 1884. Presented by Mrs. A. O. Armstrong.

Past and Present of Warren County, Ill. Chicago. 1877. Gift of Mrs. J. H. Hawly.

The following six books were received through the Illinois State Librarian, Miss Effie Epler:

History of Macon County, Ill. J. W. Smith. 1876. Gift of Stephen Decatur Chapter.

History of Greene County, Ill. Chicago, 1879.

History of Winnebago County, Ill. Chicago. 1877.

History of Rockford and Winnebago County, Ill. Chas. A. Church, Rockford. 1900. The last two the gift of Mrs. J. M. Butler through the Rockford Chapter.

History of Montgomery County, Ill. A. T. Strange. 2 Vols. Chicago. 1918. Gift of the Illinois State Board.

A College Man in Khaki. Merrill Wainwright. 1918. Gift of Mrs. H. S. C. Davis.

The Industrial State. 1870–1893. Bogart and Thompson. 1920. (Vol. 4 of Centennial History of Illinois.) Gift of the Illinois Historical Commission.

Proceedings of the 29th Continental Congress of the N. S. D. A. R., 1920.

The following eight volumes were presented by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter:

Kansas City, Missouri, Its History and Its People. C. W. Whitney. 3 Vols. 1908.

Doniphan's Expedition, Containing an Account of the Conquest of New Mexico. J. T. Hughes.

The Conquest of New Mexico and California. W. E. Connelley.

General Nathaniel Lyon, and Missouri in 1861. James Peckham. 1866.

Shelby and His Men. J. N. Edwards. 1867.

History of the Town of Litchfield, Conn., 1720–1920. A. C. White. 1920. Presented by the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter.

History of Oregon, 1792–1849. W. H. Gray. 1870. Presented by the Willamette Chapter.

Waiilatpu, Its Rise and Fall, 1836–1847. Miles Cannon. 1915. Presented by Mrs. E. A. Jones, Regent Willamette Chapter.

United States Official Postal Guide, 1920. Presented by Miss Lillian A. Norton.

Illinois Historical Collections. Vol. 5 and Vol. 11. Presented by the Illinois Historical Society through the Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

History of Saginaw County, Michigan. 1881. Presented by Mrs. Arthur Adelman through Frances Scott Chapter.

Early Oregon. Jottings of Personal Recollections of a Pioneer of 1850. G. C. Cole. 1905. Presented by the Sarah Childress Polk Chapter.

Valley of the Mississippi. Edited by L. F. Thomas. 1841. Presented by Mrs. Arthur McCluer, Regent O'Fallon Chapter.

Pamphlets

Notices of deaths copied from the Halifax, N. C. Minerva, 1829–1831. Copied and presented by Elizabeth Montford Ashe Chapter.

Report of War Work of the D. A. R. in Connecticut, August 5, 1914–*June,* 1919. Gift of the Connecticut Daughters.

Year Book, Daughters of the Cincinnati, 1920. Gift of the Society.

A Survivor's Recollection of the Whitman Massacre. Matilda J. S. Dulaney. 1920. Gift of Mrs. C. F. Chase.

Index of Bedford County, Va., wills, 1754 *to* 1830. Rowland D. Buford. 1917. Gift of Mr. Brice Edwards.

Genealogical notes of the Price-Stull-Martin-Sherman Families and their Settlement in the Town of Rush, N. Y. n. d.

Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine. No. 3, Vol. 8. The last two gifts of the Betty Washington Chapter.

Lewis and Clark Expedition in Idaho. Typewritten. Gift of Alice Whitman Chapter.

Reports and Proceedings of the Sons of the Revolution, State of New York, 1918–1919. Gift of the Society.

The Recapture of the Island of New Providence, April, 1773. Roderick Mackenzie 1905. Presented.

Unwritten History of the New Hampshire Historical Society Building. C. R. Corning. 1920. Presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Annual Roster of Society of Colonial Wars in the State of California. 1920. Gift of the Society.

Remembrance Book of the D. A. R. July, 1920.

From Mrs. Alex. C. Botkin was received a collection of genealogical data.

Mrs. Louis D. Carman, of Our Flag Chapter, presented 23 pamphlets relating chiefly to New Jersey history.

From Miss Epler, Illinois State Librarian, were received the following three pamphlets:

Eads' Illustrated History of Rockford. 1884. Gift of Mrs. J. M. Butler.

The Beginnings of Illinois. W. A. Meese. 1904.

The Battle of Campbell's Island. W. A. Meese. 1904. The last two presented by Miss Lucy D. Evans.

Photostat copies of unpublished Davis Family Bible Records. Presented by Mrs. Annie L. W. Emley.

Map of Fort Sullivan, Fort Moultrie, as it was June 28, 1776. Presented by Mrs. F. C. Cain, South Carolina State Librarian.

Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society. Nos. 5, 19, and 24.

Journals of the Illinois State Historical Society—1917–1919. eight numbers. The last eleven presented by the Illinois State Historical Society through the Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Periodicals

Annals of Iowa. April, July.

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. July, August, September, October.

Essex Institute Historical Collection. July, October.

Genealogy. August, September, October.

Illinois State Historical Library Journal. Vol. 2.

Kentucky State Historical Society Register. September.

Maryland Historical Magazine. June, September.

Mayflower Descendant. January.

Michigan Historical Magazine. January.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly. April, July.

National Society Sons American Revolution Bulletin. June.

News Letter National United States Daughters of 1812. June.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. July, October.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. July.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. July.

New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin. July, October.

New York Public Library Bulletin. May, June, July, August, September.

New York State Historical Association Journal. July.

Newport Historical Society Bulletin. July.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. October.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History. Nos. 1 and 2.

The Palimpsest. August, September, October.

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. July.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. July–October, 1919, January, 1920.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. July.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE C. ELLISON,
Librarian General.

Report approved.

Mrs. White read her report as Curator General.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor of presenting the following report of work accomplished in the Museum since the Board Meeting of June 23, 1920.

Letters have been sent to forty-eight State Chairmen of Revolutionary Relics Committee, and a copy of these letters to State Regents, making 98.

The following accessions have been received:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: A carved powder horn, horsehair bonnet, Continental money, issued in Massachusetts, 1778, presented by Miss Jane Adams Foster. Newspaper presented to D. A. R. Library, by Mrs. L. D. Carman, and transferred to Museum. Mrs. Carman's chapter is Our Flag.

MAINE: Carving knife (buckhorn handle) and a hand-made night cap, presented by Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter. Silver watch, "bull's-eye" crystal, presented by Mr. Herbert L. Hall, and Miss Mary E. L. Hall, Frances Dighton Williams Chapter.

MINNESOTA: Revolution button, bullet, and a hand-wrought nail, from Yorktown, presented through Mrs. James T. Morris, Old Trails Chapter, by Mrs. Shields, Yorktown, Va.

MISSOURI: Book, "The Works of John Fletcher" (1796), presented to D. A. R. Library by Mrs. Jennie Wikoff, Olive Prindle Chapter.

NEW JERSEY: Newspaper, "Pennsylvania Packet" (1778), containing an article by George Washington, from Genealogical Research Committee, through Miss Todd, State Registrar.

Foot-stove, and piece of linen, home-spun flax raised by ancestor of F. E. Fitch, presented by Mrs. F. E. Fitch, Orange Mountain Chapter.

NEW YORK: Bronze luster pitcher, presented by Mrs. Frederick W. Yates, Irondequoit Chapter.

Book, "Memoirs of La Fayette," presented by F. H. Wisewell, M.D.

Book, "British Theatres," by Lieutenant General Burgoyne (1794), presented by Miss Kate Barbour.

IOWA: Continental Money, issued in New Jersey, 1776, presented by Mrs. Freeman L. Paine, De Shon Chapter.

INDIANA: Old Bayonet, from a Revolutionary battlefield, presented by Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, Fowler Chapter.

OHIO: Handsome bead bag, presented by Mrs. Edwin Campbell Woodward, and her daughter, Mrs. Irving Reginald Philbue, New York. Came to them from an aunt and great-aunt, Mrs. Olive Traber.

VIRGINIA: Small beaded purse, presented by Mrs. W. W. Richardson, Hampton Chapter.

WASHINGTON: Silver tablespoon, presented by H. K. Tutty, in memory of his late wife, Abbie Barker Tutty, and her mother Hannah Bell Parker, deceased, charter member of the Stars and Stripes Chapter, Iowa. Therefore Iowa gets the credit for this gift.

CONNECTICUT: Hand-spun woven linen tablecloth, Sheffield plate sugar tongs and two small teaspoons (rat-tail design), the wedding gifts to a Real Daughter, Catherine Langdon, daughter of Capt. Giles Langdon, and wife of Asohel Woodruff, of Connecticut, presented by Miss Lucy J. Upson, of Hannah Woodruff Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE C. WHITE,
Curator General.

Report approved.

Mrs. Elliott read her report as Corresponding Secretary General as follows:

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done in my office since June 1st:

Nine hundred and eighty-six letters have been received and nine hundred and eighty-two answered.

Supplies have been sent out consisting of:

Application blanks	18,409
Leaflet "How to Become a Member"	1,426
Leaflet of General Information	1,421
Pamphlet of "Necessary Information"	281
Constitutions	637
Transfer Cards	540

The new Committee Lists were sent out to the National Board of Management, Committee Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Chapter Regents, and included in the same envelope to the National Board and Chapter Regents were copies of the July issue of the Remembrance Book as well as the leaflet of the Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides Committee. The booklets, "List of Papers," for the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee, as authorized by the National Board, were also mailed from my office.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. A. Marshall) Lily Tyson Elliott,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report approved.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee as follows:

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee has the honor to report as follows:

The Building has been carefully looked after during the summer months, not only by the Superintendent but by members of the Committee while in the city. It has been open to visitors daily from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., who are always accompanied by a Guide.

In the report of June, 1920, attention was called to the fact that some of the rooms needed new window curtains. The State Regents concerned have each taken interest and pride in giving this matter their prompt attention. Curtains have been received for some of the rooms, orders placed for several others, with the George Plitt Company, one of our best local decorators, who advertised in the September Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, and has upon request, furnished estimates.

In the June report your attention was also called to the condition of the roof. This part of our Building has not given any further trouble during the summer months and after consultation with the Superintendent, who in turn has consulted with Mr. Marsh, the architect for the new Office Building, your Committee deem it advisable for the immediate present, not to take up the matter of a new roof, but would suggest such repairs be made by our own force as are necessary.

Numerous requests are received for the use of the Auditorium, and as a matter of general interest I call your attention to the motion adopted October, 1917, which gives power to the Committee, through the Chairman, to grant the use of the Auditorium for "Daughters of the American Revolution and strictly Governmental meetings." The President General always has the right given her by Congress to grant the use of the Auditorium to anyone she desires. It is also of general interest to recall that according to the motion adopted October, 1919, a deposit of $150 is required for the use of the Auditorium for each session, made payable to the Treasurer General from which is deducted the actual expense to the National Society incurred at the meeting, such as manning the building as per law, electric light, heat, cleaning, extra service required, etc. This account is kept by the Superintendent, O. K.'d by your Chairman, who makes out the voucher, refers same to the Treasurer General, who refunds any surplus to the depositor. Through the President General the following permissions were given to use the Auditorium. To the United Lutheran Church in America from October 18th to 21st. These dates, however, were cancelled. To the World Brotherhood Federation on October 13th at which Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan was one of the notable speakers. To the National Peace Carillon Committee of the Arts Club of Washington for the evening of October 22nd when "Aida" was given in concert form by noted artists. The proceeds of this concert will go to the National Peace Carillon, a great memorial bell-tower with a bell for every state, in memory of the sacrifices and ideals of America in the World War. To the Red Cross for its Annual Meeting and Convention of Chapter delegates to be held on December 6, 7 and 8, 1920. To the Washington College of Law, Washington, D. C., to use the Auditorium for its annual commencement in 1921. A definite date to be decided upon shortly. All of these meetings to comply with our rules and regulations.

The following books were sent to the Committee with the request that they be placed in the Michigan Room: "The History of Allegan and Barry Counties" from the Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter, Allegan, Michigan, and "Wind and Weather" and "The Holy Earth" from the Polly Hosmer Chapter, South Haven, Michigan. Two brass candlesticks and snuffer have been received from Mrs. Shumway, State Regent of Massachusetts, for the Massachusetts Room, accepted by Art Committee and placed in the Massachusetts Room.

Upon request of the Registrar General a small filing cabinet has been ordered for use in the Registrar General's office. The following purchases are recommended: (1) A double steel stack for the Registrar General's Record Room,

similar in material and construction to those now in use in her office. The cost of the double steel stack will be $265 according to the estimate furnished by the Library Bureau, Washington, D. C. (2) A typewriter for the use of the Certificate Clerk, Recording Secretary General's Office. (3) Two typewriters for use in the record room of the Treasurer General. (4) That a record be kept of all outgoing telephone calls, and that a charge of 5 cents be made for all calls of a personal nature. (5) That Andrew Riggs, night watchman and janitor, be placed upon the permanent employees' roll, with a salary of eighty-five dollars ($85) a month, beginning November 1st. He has been in the employ of the Society nearly a year; has been trustworthy and competent; he does 13 hours' duty, reporting at 6 P.M., leaving at 7 A.M.; works 7 days to the week; is the nightwatchman on whom much depends, besides doing some janitor work.

Before closing this report I wish to make mention of the fine spirit of coöperation which has been shown among the employees during the recent illness of two, the work of the absent one being done, in some instances, on overtime, but without extra expense to the Society, in an endeavor not only to hold the places open but have the work run smoothly. This is not only a fine spirit of coöperation, but a mark of high regard which the employees hold for the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, under whose direction they work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

Moved by Mrs. White, seconded by Mrs. Phillips, and carried, *that the report of the Committee on Building and Grounds be adopted with its recommendations.* Again the need in the building of a new multigraph machine was brought to the attention of the Board. Mrs. Hanger pointed out the great saving to the Society of the use of such a machine in printing letters, cards, forms, etc., which it was no longer possible to do on the machine which the Society had been using for the past eight years. Mrs. Hanger moved *that the Building and Grounds Committee be empowered to purchase a multigraph machine not to exceed* $1000 *in price.* This was seconded by Mrs. White and carried.

Miss Lincoln, Editor of the Magazine, read her report as follows:

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since my report to this Board at the meeting in June, the magazine has been so fortunate as to secure an article by Mrs. Richard Mansfield and another from the pen of the late Mrs. Robley D. Evans. While the articles are widely divergent in subject, both will appeal particularly to the members of this Society. Mrs. Mansfield, since the death of her only son in the World War, a lad of eighteen, has been a volunteer worker with the Near East Relief organization. She was in the sixty-two-day siege of Urfa when that city was defended by the French, who held the mandate under the Peace Treaty against the Turks. The account of the siege is taken from Mrs. Mansfield's diary sent to me from Jerusalem. A number of kodak views, taken by a member of the besieged garrison, will be published with her account in the November magazine, which is now on the press.

In her article, called "Some Youthful Memories of an Octogenarian," Mrs. Evans relates her experiences when a child of seven in Washington. The article was not written with a view to its publication, but for her grandchildren, and she quaintly tells of her interview with Dolly Madison, her encounter with Daniel Webster, and her visits to Mrs. Alexander Hamilton. Mrs. Evans was the wife of Robley D. Evans, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, known the world over as "Fighting Bob," and a great-granddaughter of General Daniel Morgan, the victor of the Battle of Cowpens, while still another ancestor was General Neville, also of Revolutionary fame.

Our Genealogical Editor, Mrs. Ramsburgh, is building up a fine department, to the delight of many of our subscribers who comment enthusiastically upon its improvement in their letters enclosing subscriptions. The Heraldry Page is proving a great success, and the excellent work of Mrs. Anderson, heraldic artist, adds greatly to its value. This page has developed an increasing demand for single copies of the magazine as well as bringing in advertisements of other heraldic artists; frequent requests are received from our readers to publish special coats-of-arms, and we are always glad to comply with them whenever possible.

The Historical Programs commenced in this issue of the magazine and will continue throughout the year. They are prepared by Dr. George M. Churchill, whose knowledge of history and experience as a college professor, enabled him to select topics which should prove of great value to students and D. A. R. Chapters.

The National Board unanimously adopted the recommendation of our Historian General that a page in the magazine be devoted monthly to these history programs, but no sum was appropriated to pay for them; therefore Doctor Churchill was remunerated from the special fund set aside by the Board in April to pay for magazine contributions.

I have in previous reports spoken of the

advantage of maintaining the magazine on an independent footing by paying for articles, and thus removing it from the field of "begging" magazines which prey on the good nature of writers The official publication of this great Society should ask charity of none; therefore I am going to recommend that a further appropriation for the next six months of $500 be set aside for the payment of magazine articles.

At the meeting last April this Board generously appropriated $600 for that purpose. There was at that time a balance of $11 in the treasury from the previous appropriation; thus after the April Board meeting the account stood at $611. Since then there has been expended in payment for special articles, $395; photographs, $12; and to Doctor Churchill for his twelve historical programs, $75, a total of $482; thus leaving a balance to-day in the treasury to the credit of this special fund of $134.

The sum paid for articles and photographs makes a total of $407, and a number of the articles purchased will not appear until the December, 1920, and January, 1921, issues. Thus the expenditure covers a period of nine months, from April, 1920, to January, 1921, an average cost of $45 for each issue of the magazine, not an extravagant outlay of money.

The magazine has made headway in spite of war conditions, reconstruction, and increasingly high cost of publication. Handicapped with the stamp of failure in the past, it has, during the last three years, gained the confidence and support of hundreds of readers, and to-day stands on the threshold of success—a publication worthy of the National Society.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

There being no objection, the report was accepted. Miss Coburn moved *that the recommendation of the Editor of the Magazine be approved, that* $500 *be appropriated for contributions.* This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried. Appreciation of Miss Lincoln's work and of her efforts on behalf of the Magazine was expressed in glowing terms.

The report of the Magazine Committee was read by Mrs. Bissell.

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the last report to this Board the Treasurer General and the Chairman of the Finance Committee have personally solicited and obtained advertising from six business houses. The Chairman desires here to express her appreciation of their efforts to aid the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE financially.

We have received for advertising $291.25, the balance due on old accounts and $886.25 for new matter, a total of $1177.50 since the last Congress. This is the entire revenue to the Society for advertising to June 30, 1920. With the July issue new, higher rates went into effect, but your Chairman can give you no report at this time as to the results. She feels impelled to say to you that the fact must be faced that it costs the Society fully $2.50 to fill every $1 subscription. It is not fair to call this difference an entire loss, for if we did not carry the minutes of the Board Meetings and other official items in the magazine, the Society would necessarily have to publish them in pamphlet form and mail them to all members. To do this would cost more than the difference between the present receipts and present cost of the magazine.

There is a possibility that the paper and printing cost may be a little less by the first of January, but unless there should be a very appreciable decrease in cost or a very appreciable increase in the volume of advertising, your Chairman suggests that you seriously consider the desirability of increasing the subscription price of the magazine. She makes no recommendation at this time, but suggests that you keep the matter in mind.

A year ago we had 9008 subscribers; to-day the number is 14,017. The volume of renewals testifies eloquently to the holding power of the magazine.

Our editor, Miss Lincoln, has been untiring in her intelligent, efficient labor of bringing our official publication to its present high standard. Our magazine is worthy of our great Society.

The term for which Miss Lincoln was elected expires at this time. Your Chairman recommends to this Board, first, the reëlection of Miss Lincoln as editor of the magazine. Second, that her salary be increased $600. She has given the Society a high rate of service at a salary too small for present living conditions, and your Chairman feels strongly that the increase in remuneration should be made.

With Miss Lincoln's continued service the magazine will hold the position it has attained and gain in power and influence.

Respectfully submitted,

EVA V. M. BISSELL,
Chairman.

There being no objections, the report without its recommendations was approved. Miss Temple moved *the reëlection of Miss Natalie Lincoln as Editor of the Magazine.* Seconded by Mrs. Wait and others and adopted

unanimously by a rising vote. Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck, and carried, *that the salary of Miss Lincoln, Editor, be increased* $600 *a year.*

Mrs. Yawger read the report of the Special Committee on the Ribbon for ex-National Officers as follows:

Report of Committee on Ribbon for Ex-National Officers

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Committee appointed by you to submit a design for ex-National Officers' ribbon begs to submit this sample. It carries out the design of the National Officers' ribbon, with two additional white stripes for ex-National Officers, and the Committee recommends its adoption.

(Mrs. James M.) Eva Gross Fowler,
(Mrs. D. U.) Anna Louise Fletcher,
Elisabeth F. Pierce.

Moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, *that the report of Special Committee on ex-National Officers' Ribbon be adopted.*

The Registrar General requested permission to make a few changes in the application blanks when the next order to print was given; first, to correct one or two errors that had been overlooked when the last plate was made—the addition of lines for the addresses of endorsers of applicants—on the second page to include some needed instructions as to the forwarding of papers, and to add that a copy of the paper is to be returned to the member at large; at the first mention of the ancestor on the second page a space or line provided for the giving of his residence from which he went to war and where his family resided. Mrs. Phillips called attention to the fact that nowhere in the application blank is any provision made for the future, and suggested that the applicant give information regarding her own marriage, number and names of her children, if any, etc., and then with each generation to give such data as lay in her power regarding the lives, marriages, children, etc., of the generations as they are enumerated in the blank—this last not to be compulsory, but to be considered an opportunity of preserving history for the future. Moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Holt, and carried, *that the Registrar General be authorized to make such changes as deemed necessary by her in application blanks.*

Mrs. Hanger presented to the Board a copy of the pamphlet containing the order of exercises compiled by her, in accordance with the motion adopted at the June Board meeting, for the use of Organizing Regents, and invited State Regents and others interested to secure copies at the office of the Organizing Secretary General. Mrs. Wait announced that the Michigan History Commission had kindly given her 25 copies of Miss Silliman's book to dispose of as she thought best, and she would be glad to give them, as far as they went, to those interested. Miss McDuffee said that she also had 25 copies to give away and would make the same offer.

Mrs. Yawger read the report of the Printing Committee.

Report of Printing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Committee has had printed the Committee Lists, the July, 1920, issue of the Remembrance Book, and has the honor to report that the Proceedings of the last Congress is out and is being mailed to the members of the National Board of Management, Chapter Regents and National Committee Chairmen. Reprints of the reports of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund Committee, Americanization Committee, and Committee on Statistics have also been ordered.

Such other printing as the routine business of the Society required has also been attended to.

The printing press on which printing has been done in the building is badly out of repair, and as these machines are no longer being manufactured the parts cannot be replaced, so that it will be impossible to do much more work unless a new press is purchased. It has been a great saving to the Society to have so much of the routine printing done in the building during the vacation season, and it would seem to your Committee advisable that a multigraphing machine should be purchased.

Respectfully submitted,
Grace M. Pierce,
Chairman.

There being no objection, the report as read was approved.

On motion of Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Yawger, the Board took a recess for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2.20.

The Treasurer General reported that since the last meeting the Society had lost through death 215 members. The Board stood in silent respect for these members who had passed on. Mrs. Hunter reported also that since the last meeting 41 members had resigned, and on July 1st her office had been compelled to drop from the roll of the Soci-

ety 1115 chapter members and 383 members at large, making a total of 1498 who had not paid their dues, and of this number 387 had since paid their dues. She therefore moved *that the Secretary cast the ballot for the 387 members to be reinstated.* This motion was seconded by Mrs. Hanger and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 387 reinstated as members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General announced that the Fatherless Children of France Committee of New York had sent out a notice that they were going to close their books December 31st, and after that time would not accept any contributions toward the French orphans. They asked that all pledges made by individual Daughters or chapters be sent in before that date. Mrs. Hunter said she trusted that these would all be sent to the Treasurer General's office before December 15th, in order that her office might properly enter the contributions and turn them over before the great rush of work connected with the handling of the annual dues to the National Society had descended on her office. The Fatherless Children of France Society requested that all those who have adopted orphans and desire to contribute to their support send direct to the orphan or to the orphan's guardian.

Mrs. Hunter, on behalf of the Credential Committee, of which she had been appointed Chairman, presented the following: *That representation at Congress is based upon the paid membership for the year in which Congress falls, the dues for such members to be in the office of the Treasurer General on or before January 15th preceding Congress.* This ruling was desired in order to give the chapters distant from Washington the opportunity enjoyed by the nearby chapters in having five days after the first of January to arrange for sending in the dues of their members. Mrs. White seconded the motion and it was carried.

The State Regents were urged to remind the chapters in their states that all contributions, pledges, etc., should be paid through the State Treasurer, so the state will have a record of all that is sent in. These contributions come in to the Treasurer General direct, and then after a while the State Treasurer or other officer writes to know what has been sent in from her state. and the preparation of such information entails a great deal of additional work on the office of the Treasurer General. If the money is sent in through the State Treasurer, she will know what has been sent in and can apply the information when necessary to the other state officers.

The President General passed around among the members photographs showing Plymouth, Mass., as it is to-day, and as it will be with the improvements that are planned. and told what the Federal and State governments were doing to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims, and of the various monuments and memorials planned and appropriated for by the different organizations of the country. The President General pointed out the important position assigned to this organization by the Commission if the Society should decide to erect a memorial as its part in the Tercentenary. The firm of McKim, Mead & White had been given the contract for the replanning of Plymouth, and their plans were shown by the President General, who read a letter from the firm in regard to a fountain which they suggested the Society might erect, the tentative plans for which was also shown. The President General read also a letter from the Gorham Manufacturing Company and showed the tentative design submitted by them. The Recording Secretary General read the recommendation of the Executive Committee which had earlier in the day been approved by the Board, that the Society erect a memorial at Plymouth in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers, each state to be asked to contribute a proportionate amount, and moved, *that the National Society, D. A. R., erect a fountain in Plymouth in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers at the celebration of the Tercentenary.* Seconded by Mrs. Frisbee. The question not only of the kind of memorial but of plans for raising the money was discussed at some length, and the motion of Mrs. Yawger was then put and carried. Mrs. Buel moved *that this Society erect this fountain for a sum not to exceed* $25,000, *and that the matter of its selection and erection be placed in the hands of a committee to be appointed by the President General, of which she shall be chairman.* Seconded by Miss McDuffee. After members had expressed themselves as to the desirability of getting designs from other artists, and as to the best way to enlist the interest of the members in and out of chapters in order that each state might have the opportunity to do its part in erecting this memorial, the motion was put and carried. Moved by Mrs. Frisbee, seconded by Mrs. Nash, and carried, *that the Committee appointed to erect a Memorial Fountain be empowered to select a Finance Committee.*

The President General here introduced Major Gimperling, who had asked an oppor-

tunity to speak before the Board of a matter in which the Daughters were requested to coöperate with the United States Government. Major Gimperling stated that the French Government desired to have in the *Hotel des Invalides,* her great war museum, an exhibit of the World War, and had asked the Allied powers each to provide its share toward this exhibit, setting apart a room for this purpose. The request was referred to the War Department and Major Gimperling was assigned to do this work. He explained in detail the nature of the exhibit that the Government would install and from the various welfare and war organizations, and said by reason of his close family association and affection and pride he had for the National Society, and because of its association with France, he wished the coöperation of the Daughters, and that he had reserved a space on a wall four feet square and five or six feet high, in which he hoped the Daughters would decide to hang a painting of a convoy of troop-ships with the cruiser protector off at the side. He said there were no photographs of anything like this because when these convoys were being sent off it was not permitted to photograph them, but he had no doubt there were artists who could paint the picture; such a picture as the Society and the country might well be proud of. While the United States exhibit would be ready in the early spring, this space could be left for the picture to be later presented by the National Society itself to the French Government, and when the picture was hung there would be a tablet stating that it had been presented by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. After Major Gimperling left the room Mrs. Wait moved *that the Daughters of the American Revolution present to the Government of France a painting of a convoy of troop-ships carrying American soldiers to France for the United States War Exhibit Room, French National War Museum, Paris.* This was seconded by Mrs. Holt. The probable cost of such a painting was freely discussed by the members; the President General stated that in his letter to her Major Gimperling had mentioned $5000, that the National Society would naturally wish to employ one of the best marine painters, and she felt with her knowledge of artists that it would be possible for $5000 to get such a painting, and she felt, too, that the artist would take into consideration the patriotism of the project and would not make the same charge as he would for any ordinary commission he might get. Many of the members expressed themselves appreciative of the honor that had been shown the Society in including it among those organizations identified with the work of the war and felt that it was peculiarly appropriate for the Daughters to be represented in such an exhibit. The motion was put and carried.

The President General called attention to the framed copy of the Declaration of Independence, the frame having been presented to the National Society by the Honorary President General, Mrs. Guernsey, for the copy of the Declaration of Independence presented by the State Department during the last Congress. The Board rose to greet Mrs. Guernsey, who appeared at this time to present the report of the Office Building Committee.

Report of Office Building Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Office Building Committee begs leave to report that four meetings of the Committee have been held—two in Washington and two in New York City. At the first meeting the members considered the requirements of the Society in the building to be erected for the better carrying on of the business and a general plan of construction and arrangement of the various offices was decided upon.

Mr. Joseph M. Kellogg, Professor of Architecture at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, a relative of a member of the Committee, very kindly offered to draw and present to the Committee without any expense to the Society tentative floor plans containing the ideas of the Committee, and visualizing the plans decided upon. Besides being a great personal help to the Committee, the generous service made it possible to proceed to the selection of an architect to draw final plans at a much earlier date than otherwise could have been done.

Requests were received from a number of firms in Washington, New York and Chicago to be considered in the selection of the architect, and illustrations of their work were submitted to the Committee at a meeting called late in August to decide upon the architect for the proposed building. The Committee in its deliberations considered the illustrations submitted, the standing of the architects and also their proximity to the building to be erected, and after full deliberation the firm of Marsh and Peter, of Washington, was decided upon.

The resolution adopted by Congress authorizing the erection of an office building empowers the Committee appointed by the President General to select an architect to prepare plans and specifications, "Said architect

to be subject to the approval of the National Board of Management." The Committee therefore submits for the approval of the National Board of Management their selection of the firm of Marsh and Peter, of Washington, D. C., to draw the plans and specifications for the office building to be erected by the Society for the better management and conduct of its affairs.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. George T.) Sarah E. Guernsey,
Chairman.

Mrs. White moved *that the selection by the Committee of the firm of Marsh and Peter, of Washington, D. C., to draw plans and specifications for the office building to be erected by the Society, be approved by the Board; and that the proper agreement be entered into with them to complete the work.* Seconded by Mrs. Phillips and others and carried. Mrs. White moved also *a vote of thanks to Professor Kellogg for his kindness and courtesy to our organization in his great assistance to the Office Building Committee.* This was seconded by Mrs. Hunter and carried. Mrs. Guernsey showed the tentative plans submitted by Marsh and Peter, which were not intended in any way as final, since the firm could not know that their selection by the Committee would be approved by the Board. Now that the selection had been made, the architects would immediately proceed to the long-drawn-out process of all the detail drawings, etc., to be made ready for the February Board meeting. Mrs. Guernsey stated that the Committee would move slowly, get its plans and estimates ready, so that when the time seemed ripe for the beginning of the work there would be no delay. The material for the outside of the building was to be of Maryland white limestone, that being esteemed more in keeping with the Hall.

The President General asked to have a letter read from the French Ambassador while Mrs. Guernsey was still in the room, as it referred to the presentation of gifts at the last Congress by the French government. In this letter the announcement was made that the Houdon bust of Washington had been received, but it was the desire of M. Jusserand to himself present it to the Daughters, and as he was absent on a diplomatic mission for his government, the request was made that the presentation be deferred until his return to Washington. The reply of the President General was also read, in which she assured the Embassy that the National Society would be very glad to receive these gifts direct from M. Jusserand.

The Recording Secretary General read a notice from the State Regent of the District of Columbia regarding the arrangements made for the members of the Board at the reception that evening, and appreciation was expressed by the President General for the thoughtfulness and courtesy shown by the District State Regent.

Mrs. Wilson, at the request of Mrs. Harris, who was unable to be present, showed a copy of the new Constitution poster, including the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments, that Mrs. Harris, as Chairman of Patriotic Education and Americanization Committee, had had printed. These posters could be put up with thumb-tacks and replaced when needed, and could be used in railroad stations, stores, hotels, schoolrooms, courthouses and other public places. The Ohio Daughters were going to use 1000 in their state. Supplies of these posters and other patriotic literature could be secured from Mrs. Harris.

Miss McDuffee reported that there were three documents published by the Department of the Interior which she wished every chapter might have for use in their Americanization work; one on State Americanization, No. 77, price 5 cents; Community Americanization, No. 76, price 20 cents, and the Teaching of English to the Foreign Born, No. 80, price 10 cents. Any of these pamphlets could be secured by writing to the Government Printing Office.

Mrs. Morris presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The ground on which the Revolutionary fortifications at Yorktown, Va., stand is most sacred to every American; and

Whereas, Lafayette, de Grasse, and Washington were equal heroes on this spot, upheld in their endeavor by our friends, the French, and our own Revolutionary heroes; and

Whereas, Their combined efforts resulted in the defeat of the army they fought against and the surrender of Cornwallis, thereby terminating the American Revolution;

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution, through their State Regents, lead in a petition to set aside these most sacred acres as a Government Public Park, and that the name of every Daughter of the American Revolution, as far as possible, be signed to such petitions and these petitions be sent to said Secretary of the Interior.

Also that all other organizations send petitions.

Lucy L. W. Morris,
National Chairman of Historic Spots.
Kate Waller Barrett,
Mrs. Charles W. Nash,
Katharine C. Sparks,
Mrs. W. H. Wait.

The adoption of the resolution presented by the National Chairman of Historic Spots, Mrs. Lucy W. Morris, was moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Buel, and carried.

A letter was read by the Recording Secretary General from Mrs. Heath, former Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, explaining that the delay in the appearance of the 22nd Report was due entirely to the fact that the manuscript, which had been transmitted by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to the U. S. Senate just before the adjournment of Congress, was referred to the Committee on Printing, and no action could be taken until Congress again met and the Committee reported. The manuscript left Mrs. Heath's hands in February.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the Chairman on Real Daughters in which she asked whether the official marker could be placed on the grave of a Real Daughter not a member of the Society. Mrs. Yawger moved *that if a State Chairman or chapter desires to mark the grave of a Real Daughter, whether she be a member of the Society or not, they be allowed to do so.* Notwithstanding in the course of discussion it was shown that nowhere but in the National Society was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier referred to as a Real Daughter, the members felt that any one who desired to thus mark the grave should be permitted so to do, and the motion, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds was put and carried.

The President General brought to the Board a matter concerning a medal, about which she had had some correspondence with the member who was offering it for sale to chapters and at state conferences for use as a history prize in the public schools of their respective cities. The medal bore the inscription D. A. R. History Prize, and the member had been told that there was a ruling adopted in 1912 " that chapters or individuals desiring the endorsement of any D. A. R. project, or wishing to solicit funds for any D. A. R. work outside of their own state, must do so only by authorization of the National Board of Management." While it did not appear that the member was wilfully breaking the rules of the Society, the medal was still being offered by her without the proper authorization, and, after some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried, *that there is a ruling made in* 1912 *regarding this matter, and that it is the consensus of opinion of this Board that we uphold this ruling.*

Mrs. Wait stated that during the summer in Michigan a group of members representing Daughters from eleven different states became interested in the condition of the young Indian girls in that part of Michigan, and after talking with the social service worker of the state and the Red Cross representative, these Daughters decided to give three prizes to the three girls making the finest baskets between then and the first of April, and it was found that if the prize was in the form of a medal it would be a greater incentive to them. Mrs. Wait requested permission, therefore, to have inscribed on these three medals which were to be given by Daughters, " Presented by the D. A. R." Miss Temple moved *that we grant the request of Mrs. Wait.* Seconded by Mrs. Sparks and carried.

Mrs. Hoval Smith read the following appeal:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

At our June Board Meeting I made a plea to you to help your suffering men and women who have come to Arizona in the last stages of tuberculosis. They come, hoping our dry and wonderful climate will cure them, but, as is often the case, they wait too long, and they are too weak and ill to work after they get there. The little money they have is soon used up and they are left ill, and many of them penniless, on the Arizona people. They have not money to return to their homes, and it is not quite fair to the Tucson and Phoenix people that they should have to care for every one in the United States who chooses to come there for tuberculosis. We have our own sick and poor and needy just as you all do. This crude little Comstock Hospital, the only free one there, is filled to overflowing and a waiting list of 50 before the winter begins.

So I am asking you, Daughters of the American Revolution, to help give these men and women *from your states a chance to live in ours.* Just a chance! To help give them the bare necessities of life—not butter but bread—for with a little help and care many of them are cured, so that they can live in that climate where God gives them sunshine nearly every day in the year, and be useful American citizens again. So, Daughters, instead of adopting French babies and helping Belgium and Poland and Serbia or any other foreign country, *will you not please* help to preserve the life of a man or woman from *your own home state* who has come helpless to our Desert of Arizona? A room in the Comstock Hospital, three miles out of Tucson, costs $750; a bed $250 a year. And I would like so much when I return to Tucson next

month to carry a promise of help to these poor unfortunate sufferers and to the brave, kind, unselfish people there, who are doing so much for *your sick*, from the Daughters of the American Revolution of *their own states!*

Following is the list of states who have patients there: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Connecticut, 1; California, 5; Canada, 1; South Dakota, 1; North Dakota, 1; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 12; Indiana, 6; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Michigan, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 5; New Mexico, 1; New York City, 1; New York, 9; Nevada, 1; New Jersey, 3; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 5; Pennsylvania, 7; Texas, 3; Tennessee, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 3; Washington, 2.

NINA ROBERTS HOVAL-SMITH,
State Regent of Arizona.

The State Regent of Maryland stated that while there was no one in the list from Maryland, inasmuch as Mrs. Hoval-Smith had come from Maryland, she would bring the matter to the attention of the Maryland chapters and ask them to help. Mrs. Reynolds gave a check for $250 for a bed for one year for the one patient from North Carolina. Other members of the Board spoke in commendation of the work and promised to write their chapters, especially those from whose communities some of these patients had gone. The State Regent of Arizona was requested to write each State Regent, giving her a list of the former addresses of the patients from her state.

The President General called attention to the pamphlets on the table regarding the endowment campaign of the William and Mary College, and she gave also the address to which members might send hats, shoes, and old clothing for the use of immigrants at Ellis Island—Col. Helen Bastedo, Ellis Island, N. Y.; and the address to which warm garments might be sent for the Polish sufferers was Polish Relief Headquarters, 40 West 40th Street, New York City.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes, which were approved as read.

At 6 P.M., on motion made and seconded, the Board adjourned.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 29TH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

The Proceedings of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress are now ready for distribution.

To meet the increased cost of printing it has been necessary to charge $1.50 for each copy, which price includes mailing. Send all orders together with remittance to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death on November 15th, 1920, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, of Mrs. John P. Hume, Vice President General.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1920–1921

President General

Mrs. George Maynard Minor,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1921)

Mrs. William N. Reynolds,
644 West 5th St., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Mrs. Andrew Fuller Fox,
West Point, Miss.

Mrs. Frank B. Hall,
27 May St., Worcester, Mass.

Miss Stella Pickett Hardy,
Batesville, Ark.

Mrs. Charles H. Aull,
1926 South 33d St., Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. Benjamin Ladd Purcell,
406 Allen Ave., Richmond, Va.

Mrs. William A. Guthrie, Dupont, Ind.

(Term of office expires 1922)

Mrs. William H. Wait,
1706 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mrs. William D. Sherrerd,
Highland Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.

Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson,
Eola Road, Salem, Ore.

Mrs. James Lowry Smith,
Amarillo, Tex.

.....

Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen,
1720 22d St., Rock Island, Ill.

.....

Miss Louise H. Coburn, Skowhegan, Me.

(Term of office expires 1923)

Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle,
1502 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman,
54 East 83d St., New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris,
6719 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Henry McCleary,
McCleary, Wash.

Mrs. James T. Morris,
2101 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook,
Cooksburg, Pa.

Mrs. Edward P. Schoentgen, 407 Glenn Ave., Council Bluffs, Ia.

Chaplain General

Mrs. Selden P. Spencer,
2123 California St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General

Mrs. John Francis Yawger,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General

Mrs. A. Marshall Elliott,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General

Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General

Mrs. James Spilman Phillips,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General

Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General

Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

Miss Lillian M. Wilson,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General

Mrs. Frank D. Ellison,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General

Mrs. George W. White,
Memorial Continental Hall.

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SPECIAL CONVOCATION, GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, OCTOBER 30, 1919

PRESIDENT WILLIAM MILLER COLLIER CONFERRING THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS UPON HIS MAJESTY, THE KING OF THE BELGIANS

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN WASHINGTON, D. C., COMPLETED AT A COST OF $700,000.00. IN THE BACKGROUND CAN BE SEEN A CORNER OF THE TEMPORARY WAR BUILDING ERECTED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON LAND BELONGING TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY. IT IS ON THIS LAND THAT THE NEW D. A. R. OFFICE BUILDING WILL BE BUILT

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Paul W. Bartlett

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